"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Saturday probably Showers; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,063. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS BACKED AGAINST FLOODED PIAVE; AMERICANS DRIVE AHEAD AGAIN AT CANTIGNY; IRISH HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION PUT ASIDE

U.S. SENATORS DEFY GLYNN AND CALL G.O.P. CONFERENCE

Ask Republicans of State to Discuss Congressional Campaign at Saratoga July 18.

WANT PLANS OUTLINED

Wadsworth and Calder Charge Chairman Denies Right of Assembly to Party.

NO CALL ISSUED, GLYNN SAYS

Roosevelt, Taft, Root, and Hughes Invited to Address the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20. — Declaring that the refusal of George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, to call a meeting of the Republicans of the State to discuss the coming Congressional campaign, "denies members of the party an opportunity for the orderly discussion of current events and the public expression of party views," Senators Wadsworth and Calder today joined in a call for a Republican meeting at Saratoga Springs on July 18.

The call, issued over the signatures of the two Senators, is as follows:

"To the Republicans of the State of New York: A call for an assembly at Saratoga.

"As members of the Republican Party, deeply concerned in the election of a Republican Congress in the interest of the nation's welfare and the maintenance of Republican supremacy in the State of New York, we hereby invite the Republican voters, men and women, of the State to meet in an assembly at Saratoga Springs on Thursday, July 18, at 12 o'clock noon to formulate and declare the principles and purposes of the party in the coming campaign. We believe that only in this way can important matters of party policy be agreed upon and such party unity be brought about as will insure success in the coming elections. We have today sent letters to Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, and Charles E. Hughes, requesting them to address the assembly.

"JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr.
"WILLIAM M. CALDER."

Discussing the issuance of the call Senator Wadsworth said:

"From the public press we learn that Mr. Glynn, the Chairman of the State Committee, has declined to call a meeting of Republicans of the State, such as was held in former years. His declination, if acquiesced in, denies to members of the party an opportunity for the orderly discussion of current events and the public expression of party views. Therefore, we feel impelled to issue this invitation to the Republicans of New York to attend a public meeting, open to all who desire to attend, convinced as we are that at this time, more than ever before, it is of vital importance that the dominant party in the greatest State in the Union shall declare its principles in unmistakable terms."

George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, when told of the charge made by Senators Wadsworth and Calder that Republicans in this State were being denied the right of assembly through Mr. Glynn's refusal to call a meeting of the State Committee, which body alone can call an unofficial State convention, said:

"I have received no request to call a meeting of the Republican State Committee for the purpose of issuing a call for a convention from any Republican, either in or out of the Republican State Committee. Consequently, I could not have refused any such demand. What I would do if such a request were made I am not prepared to say at this moment."

Asked what comment he had to make on the subject of the proposed conference itself, Mr. Glynn said:

"It is all right. If they want to have such a conference, they have a perfect right to. It will be altogether unofficial.

BAYLIES MISSING AFTER AIR BATTLE

His Machine Fell in Flames Within the German Lines Five Days Ago.

PARIS, June 21.—First Lieutenant Frank L. Baylies, an American member of the French Flying Corps, has been missing since June 17.

On that date his machine fell in flames six miles within the German lines.

Baylies's home was in New Bedford, Mass.

Baylies has been a member of the Stork Squadron, once led by Guynemer. He is one of the most conspicuous of American airmen, having nearly a dozen victories to his credit.

Allies Are Busily Discussing a Trade Boycott Against Foe

LONDON, June 20, (via Ottawa.)—In the House of Commons today Brig. Gen. Croft said:

"Have the Allies agreed to exclude German ships and German goods from allied ports and territories for progressive periods after the war, the longer the Central Powers refuse to accept the Allies' peace terms? Have the Allies agreed to restrict similarly and progressively the export of raw materials to Germany?"

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, replied:

"The Government is constantly communicating with its allies, including the United States, in regard to this question, which is a very complicated one. Even if anything has been decided, which is not the case, it would be impossible to make a statement."

W. U. MESSAGES SHIPPED BY RAIL

Government Seizes Boys Carrying Night Letters Between Cities.

ALLEGES POSTAL VIOLATION

Regular Night Train Dispatch Maintained Between Five Eastern Cities.

Post Office Inspectors yesterday stopped Western Union messengers as they were getting off trains arriving at daybreak in New York, Boston, and Washington, and seized many hundreds of "night letters," which had been accepted by the Western Union for transmission by wire in the night time at reduced rates, but which were being sent by these railroad messengers to the city of destination.

Officials of the Department of Justice hold that this practice, which is said to have been going on for months, is in violation of Section 181 of the Federal Criminal Code, which prohibits any private concern from providing "express service"—a phrase which, as interpreted in practice, means going into the business of transmitting messages by the regular post routes—in opposition to the Government. The penalty for each offense is $500 fine, or imprisonment for six months.

Post Office Inspectors Howard B. Mayhew and John J. Gibney, attached to the local Post Office, met the first trains arriving yesterday morning from Washington and Boston, these trains having left those cities at about midnight. Abraham Greenberg, a Western Union messenger attached to the New York City offices, was held up as he stepped off the Washington train, with a brief case containing about 1,000 night letters which had been filed at telegraph offices in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for transmission to New York; and George Cantelupe, another messenger from the New York office, was stopped as he got off the Boston train with 140 messages.

It is understood that Greenberg had been sent to Washington and Cantelupe to Boston on the previous night with messages from New York, and were bringing these night letters for New York back on their return trips. At the same time other messengers were taken at Boston and Washington. The messengers were not arrested, but were served with subpoenas, and those who were stopped here were taken before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon.

Carried Case Full of Messages.

This action of the Post Office Inspectors, it was said by Federal authorities, interfered with a practice which has grown up in recent months in the Western Union of sending night letters by messenger whenever they were dispatched to cities only a few hours distant by rail from the office of transmission. Greenberg, for instance, was said to have left Washington with a briefcase full of messages for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. At Baltimore and again at Philadelphia a Western Union messenger boarded the train, took off the messages addressed to that particular city, and gave him a batch of night letters for New York.

The Western Union charges for night letters at one-fifth the day rate, but says nothing in the contract about sending them by messenger or by mail. The only reference to anything like such a practice is a proviso on the back of the telegraph form, which says: "Night letters may at the option of the telegraph company be mailed at destination to the addressees." It is understood that by virtue of an arrangement with the railroad companies the messengers engaged in such work travel on passes, so that the only expense attaching to the telegraph company is

Continued on Page Ten.

DANERSK FURNITURE. Your choice of color and finish. 2 West 47th St.—Advt.

NEW STROKE BY OUR MEN

Take Trenches Northwest of Montdidier, Killing Many Germans.

ENEMY ORDERED TO HOLD

But Our Infantry Sweep Resistlessly Over Their Lines Behind a Heavy Barrage.

FIGHT SWIFT AND DEADLY

A Few Prisoners Captured—Troops at Belleau Wood Make New Gain of Ground.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 20, (Associated Press.)—At dawn this morning American troops stormed German trenches and machine-gun nests in front of Cantigny, in the Montdidier sector.

Some of the enemy were taken prisoners, but most of the members of the garrison who remained to fight and carry out their orders to hold the positions at any cost were killed by rifle and machine-gun fire and bayonet.

The American artillery put down a heavy box barrage on the rear of the enemy positions. A few minutes later the infantry swarmed over the top and rushed the trenches.

Some of the Germans had tried to escape through the barrage crashing to their rear, but few of them got through, for numerous German dead were found later.

Prisoners captured say that they had orders to hold on at all costs, and this was apparent by the desperate manner in which they fought.

The battle was short but deadly, for the enemy positions were swept clean of Germans. The official report says that a great many Germans were killed.

One machine-gun nest containing eight men, which had been sprinkling Cantigny for some days, was blown up by a direct hit by a trench mortar bomb.

Americans Advance Again at Belleau.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, June 20, (Associated Press.)—The American troops in this sector attacked the German line northwest of Château-Thierry during the night and made an advance of five-eighths of a mile, driving the Germans back from a small pocket on the northern side of Belleau Wood.

The Americans occupied the German positions without resistance from the enemy, the Germans having withdrawn when the short and sharp preliminary artillery bombardment indicated that an infantry attack would follow.

The Germans carried their material with them in their retreat, and the Americans, therefore, did not take any machine guns. No prisoners were taken by the Americans.

One small salient is all that the enemy continues to hold in Belleau Wood.

FALSE GERMAN REPORT OF SEICHEPREY DRIVE

Says "Thrusting Troops" Caused Heavy Losses—60 Men in a Raid, Our Headquarters Reports.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, June 20.—The statement this afternoon in the German communiqué that shock troops penetrated far into the American lines near Seicheprey, inflicting heavy losses, caused great amusement among the American officers. There has been no infantry activity in the Seicheprey region in the last twenty-four hours.

If the German communiqué referred to an affair yesterday morning when sixty Germans attempted a raid near Seicheprey the facts are greatly misrepresented. Our barrage caught the raiding party and killed a large number. Those Germans who reached our

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St. — Advt.

Rebukes an Attack On Our Shipping Aid

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons today Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, made reply to the question as to what action the Government purposed to take to protect British trade, affected by the withdrawal of British ships plying between North and South America for the purpose of transporting American troops and supplies to France, while American ships were left free to carry on trade between North and South America.

Sir Leo said that the shipowners were receiving sympathetic attention and that discussions were proceeding constantly between the British and American Governments.

Amid cheering, Sir Leo deprecated the drawing of comparisons between the services rendered at any particular moment by particular allies to the common cause.

KAISER'S SON MARS HINDENBURG PLAN

Crown Prince's Jealousy of Rupprecht Caused Diversion of Battle to the Marne.

WANTED TO ENTER PARIS

Rather Than Have the Bavarian Prince Reap Glory by a Victory in the North.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 20.—The problem of the German intentions still remains unsettled, and the latest information about the Rheims fighting tends to suggest that it was rather a combination of three "local attacks" on a grand scale, or, at most, an attempt at a diversion, than a serious renewal of the great battle.

In any case the results cannot but confirm the enemy's disastrous experience of last week—that his new system of assault breaks down against any part of the line that Foch is determined to hold.

The continued delay has brought back into prominence the theory, current some time ago, of a disagreement in the German High Command—more particularly between the Crown Prince and Hindenburg.

Hindenburg's original plan was simple and Napoleonic. It was to gain the rapid victory, which all Germany knows to be the only hope, by separating the British and French armies, pinning the former in the north and swinging a vastly superior force against the French and Paris.

The battle of March seemed at first to develop favorably along these lines, and the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria contributed greatly to this success. That seems to have aroused the Crown Prince's jealousy.

It may seem absurd that such a question could influence the operations, but history gives hundreds of similar cases, and the character of the Kaiser's heir makes the idea still more probable. At any rate, it is a fact that in the middle of the battle the general direction of the attack was suddenly diverted southward toward the Oise Valley.

We know that this enabled the Crown Prince to engage the left wing of his forces, and we know, too, that he is obsessed by the idea of a triumphant entry into Paris.

It was the opinion of many competent French strategists at the time that this change of direction contributed greatly to the German failure to advance further and that, had the whole enemy effort been continued westward, Hindenburg might have come very near to accomplishing the first stage of his plan.

What happened was that from the first moment that the Crown Prince intervened success deserted the German arms, and by the middle of April he was left with one more failure to add to Verdun, whereas Rupprecht had gained new laurels.

It is not likely that the Crown Prince, burning to outrival his vassal, obtained permission to attack on the Chemin des Dames, instead of pursuing the drive toward the coast, as strategy directed.

Hindenburg may have been the more ready to agree, because he realized that a flank attack on the right of the main allied army might divert Foch's

Continued on Page Four.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 73d St., Near Col. Av. Trans. rate $3 & up for large room & bath.—Advt.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT

Folly for the Government to Proceed With Plans for Ireland Now.

SINN FEIN FORCE A CHANGE

Their Plotting and Clergy's Stand Against Conscription Are Held Responsible.

CRITICS ASSAIL GOVERNMENT

Irish Policy Has Fallen and Sinn Fein Anarchy Is Enthroned, Says The Daily News.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 21.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"A sensation was caused in the lobby last night when the nature of Earl Curzon's speech on Ireland became known. That utterance made it clear that the Government had sidetracked both home rule and conscription for Ireland."

The Daily News and Morning Post go further and say that home rule and conscription for Ireland are dead.

Earl Curzon said the discovery of the Sinn Fein plot in May, and the action of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy in advising the people, under penalty of eternal damnation, to resist conscription, had altered the situation since the Government decided upon a policy of home rule and conscription for Ireland.

In these circumstances, he said, it was necessary not to abandon their policy or to change their front, but to adjust their policy to them.

The discovery of the Sinn Fein conspiracy, he said, would make it folly for the Government to proceed with home rule. "It would almost amount to a crime."

The anti-home rule Morning Post says: "Folly and crime were committed when this Home Rule bill was promised. As to conscription, the decision of the Government 'to recognize the facts and adjust their policy to them' may excite contempt and disgust, but cannot cause surprise. It was evident from the first that, in spite of brave words and professions, the Government were never in earnest in this matter, and Lord French's proclamation, offering the bribe of free land to Irishmen who were good enough to join the army, effectively gave a quietus to the scheme for requiring Ireland to do its duty.

"What will be the effect of this abject surrender to the intransigence of Irish discontent and the arrogance of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy remains to be seen. It will hardly make the government of Ireland more easy or the confidence of the British Nation in its leaders higher."

The Daily News says the whole Irish policy of the Government has fallen crumbling to the ground, and accuses the Government of having been consistently disingenuous, vacillating, and dilatory. It says that out of the situation "one result has emerged, black and unmistakable—the destruction of a constitutional party in Ireland and the enthronement of the anarchy of the Sinn Fein."

LONDON, June 20, (Associated Press.)—Strong criticism of the Government's Irish policy was heard in the House of Lords today, when the Marquis of Londonderry initiated a debate with the view of ascertaining the Government's intentions with regard to Ireland.

Baron Wimborne and the Marquis of Lansdowne were critics of the Government. Baron Wimborne contended that conscription was a physical impossi-

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff at Austrian Front, Join Council of Generals and Give Advice

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 20.—Owing to the pause in the operations on the western front Hindenburg and Ludendorff have been able to take two days' leave to join the solemn council of Austrian Generals at the headquarters on the Italian front.

The two German leaders gave their advice on the best way to conduct the offensive, with a view to break through into the Venetian Plains.

The visit of the Commander in Chief of the Teutonic forces indicates the importance attached by the Germans to the operations on the Piave front. They have probably realized the impossibility of breaking through the iron resistance of the Anglo-French Army, and therefore determined to play their last card with an offensive in grand style against Italy.

VIENNA RACKED BY BREAD RIOTS; GERMAN HUNGER SPREADS DISEASE

Mob Stones Austrian Emperor's Palace and Premier Seidler's House.

MORE THAN 100,000 STRIKE

Great War Works Crippled—Germany Sends Food and Reproves Her Ally.

LONDON, June 20.—Serious rioting broke out in Vienna yesterday, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The mob broke into a number of bakeries, stoned the residence of the Premier, and also one of the wings of the Hofburg Palace, the message adds.

More than 100,000 persons have gone on strike in the Vulcan Arsenal and the Warschalowski Airplane Works in Vienna, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph.

The dispatch adds that riots have occurred at Favoritem, Margerethen, Ottakring, and Brigittenay, suburbs of Vienna.

Cavalry is being rushed to the capital to restore order. It is probable, it is stated, that martial law will be proclaimed.

The rioting was in protest against the reduction of the bread ration.

Burgomaster Weisskichner of Vienna has informed the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seidler, according to a dispatch from the Austrian capital transmitted by a correspondent at Amsterdam, that, in view of the reduction of the bread ration, he declines to guarantee order in the capital. The Burgomaster's demand for dried vegetables to make up for the lack of bread has been refused.

The Workmen's Council of Vienna, in an all-night session ending Thursday morning, adopted a resolution demanding that the bread ration be raised immediately and that until it reached normal size greater quantities of other victuals be given the population, according to reports reaching Copenhagen and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Council protested against the adoption of a policy of not summoning Parliament and demanded that wages be raised and night work in the factories limited, as the men and women are unable to do hard work owing to the lack of food. Finally, the Council requested the working people to prevent riots in the streets.

Germany Reproaches But Sends Aid.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—Messages arriving here from Germany and Austria make it clear that the latest troubles in the Dual Monarchy over the food situation have neevr been equaled since the beginning of the war. The agitation throughout the country is growing enormously, according to these dispatches, and the authorities in Austria-Hungary regard the situation with the gravest apprehension.

Grudgingly enough Germany is assisting famishing Austria from her own scant supplies, and the semi-official news bureau of Berlin publishes the following communication:

"At the beginning of the war the Dual Monarchy had to feed a population of 52,500,000 on an area of 676,061 square kilometers; Germany, 67,000,000 people, on a area of 540,858 square kilometers. Hence Germany has a population of 120 to the square kilometer, and Austria only 76.

"The cultivated area in Austria-Hungary is 330,000 square kilometers, and in Germany 350,000. Only 35 per cent. of the German population are

Continued on Page Two.

Spain Affected by German Sickness and Other Countries Will Be, Says Hollander.

WORKMEN DIE AT TASKS

Whole Nation Described as Spiritless from Underfeeding and Curbed by Iron Rule.

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THE HAGUE, June 20.—"The mysterious sickness now prevalent in Spain comes from Germany and will doubtless soon reach other countries," said a Dutch tailor who recently returned from Germany. "Conditions among the civil population of Germany are terrible. Workmen die at their work from lack of nourishment.

"If a workman cuts or wounds himself he rarely recovers, as the wound gets inflamed and swells to an enormous size. Water accumulates and then spreads all over the body until he dies. This water is supposed to be due to under-nourishment and to come from the enormous quantity of turnips now eaten by the Germans of all classes.

"I, my wife, and our three children once had nothing to eat but boiled turnips with no fat for three days, and yet I had other than ordinary means of getting food, and was getting good wages. The workmen at Essen especially are dying by hundreds, although no one hears of it.

Fear Suffering After War.

"The people are, of course, earning tremendous wages, and are able to save, and this is a compensation, but there will not be much to be done in Germany after the war, and I for one will not return. Living will be impossible there, owing to the tremendous taxes, and everything will be ersatz for a long time. Even at present it is impossible to get underwear except that made of paper.

"The Government is clever in constantly telling the people that Germany was attacked and that England wants to shatter the German Empire, and this to a workman means taking away his bread. This fallacy, which people of all classes firmly believe and the fact that the people are powerless under the iron heel and tyranny of militarism, which increases rather than decreases, has kept the people from revolt, besides, the people are so apathetic from lack of nourishment that there will never be a revolution.

"The soldiers at the front are still well fed, much better fed than those in barracks, but even the latter are better fed than the civilians. Believe me, we are badly off in Holland, but it is paradise compared to conditions in Germany.

"People do not realize outside of Germany what this slavery to militarism is and how powerless the people are. 'A man only becomes a human being when he becomes an officer,' a German Lieutenant said, and this is the spirit in Germany at present. The German people will, however, carry on the war, because they are powerless to resist the military and because they believe they have been attacked."

Point to Allies' Sea Control.

Fear of an economic war is fast gaining ground in Germany and the people are being educated slowly and by degrees to the idea that Germany has not yet won the war in spite of the sacrifices of the big offensive, and that the economic trumps are still in the hands of Great Britain and America. The Rhenish Gazette points out to Germans that the Anglo-American world is still considering the defeat of Germany in this war. This idea appears to be a surprise to the paper, which argues that the Entente first hoped for a military victory with America's help.

"It is now repeatedly stated on both sides of the Atlantic," it says, "that Anglo-America would not consider that Germany had won the war even if she drove the English and American armies

Continued on Page Two.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World" 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

ITALIAN ATTACKS INCESSANT

Entire Front of Invaders in Montello Region Forced to Fall Back.

ASIAGO VILLAGES TAKEN

Ground Also Recovered on the Lower Piave — Capo Sile Retaken.

PRISONERS TOTAL 10,000

Czechs Join in the Fighting—Allied Airmen Bring Down 14 Austrian Machines.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ZONE OF WAR, Thursday, June 20.—Now that the tension of the greater part of the mountain front has become lighter, General Diaz is increasing the allied pressure on Monte Grappa and Montello and bending his efforts to a complete victory in the plains. In view of the state of defense to which Field Marshal Borovice's forces are reduced on the Piave it would not be surprising to learn of their early retirement.

At the moment of telegraphing the situation is reported to be, that in consequence of her stupifying losses, which are estimated to be five times greater than those sustained by the Allies, Austria-Hungary has been already obliged to throw reserves into the fiery furnace, whereas Italy's reserves remain still practically intact.

Indeed, Austria's best divisions were played out toward the close of the third day of battle, and all the enemy reserves within a few miles of the front lines were under orders to oadvance, while the same evening entire divisions, stationed at Codroipo, forty-three miles away, had to be hurried up by forced marches.

The good news from the battle-front has wrought a very visible effect in relieving the anxiety and brightening the spirits of the Italian people. The heroic resistance of the whole army is rightly felt to have blotted out the episode of Caporetto, even as the brilliant naval exploits of Commanders Pellegrini and Rizzo have canceled the smarting sense of defeat that has lingered ever since the ill-fated sea fight at Lissa.

It is confidently believed that the worst phase of the Austrian onslaught is now over. Each succeeding dispatch from headquarters tends to show that the Austrian situation is becoming more critical.

Neither at San Dona nor Musile, where the struggle has assumed a tremendous intensity, nor anywhere else along the Piave, has the enemy been able to enlarge his bridgeheads. The deepest point of penetration from the right bank of the river is restricted to two and one half miles.

The enemy advantages, gained in the vicinity of Montello, have not only been arrested, but also reduced, for the Italian line between Giano and Sant Andrea has been pushed forward past Casa Serena, five miles eastward.

Ground Won Back in Mountains.

On the Alpine tableland Rafea Peak and Costa Lunga Ridge, east of Asiago, have been wrested from Conrad von Hoetzendorf's grasp. The allied contingents are sweeping the heights to the right and left of Val Bela, so as to consolidate the positions that bar the outlet to the plain across the Frenzela valley and the Brenta Canal.

Many Austrians have lost their lives in the Piave through the carrying away by the raging current of improvised bridges, boats, and rafts. Large numbers have also been killed either in the act of crossing or soon after reaching the Italian side by the pitiless fire from the interallied aircraft, to which their exposed or cooped-up positions render them frightfully vulnerable.

Two Hungarian battalions landed

just as two Italian battalions were ready for a counterattack. A clash of forces ensued, finishing in a series of hand-to-hand duels to the death.

The General belonging to the Austrian Supreme Command who was killed while reconnoitring near Montello has been ascertained to be Major Gen. Henry Volzano von Kronstatt, commander of a division.

The member of the imperial house mortally wounded by a shell explosion in the same sector is Prince von Schoenburg, a cavalry General.

The number of prisoners captured by the Italians, French, and British during the battle, it is stated this morning, exceeds 10,000. Most of them had only bundles of onions as a food reserve.

Five Divisions Across the Piave.

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, June 20.—During the fighting of the last three days several units of the Czechoslovak force, co-operating with the Italian Army, have been engaged and have taken a creditable part in the attacks which resulted in a considerable reduction of the lower part of the San Dona salient, where 500 prisoners have been taken.

The Austrians have now passed five divisions, including about 50,000 bayonets, over to the west bank of the Piave. A wounded officer, taken prisoner yesterday, says that they still have considerable reserves. A prisoner's report, which arrived at the command where I was at midnight yesterday, said their orders had been to reach San Diego, four and one-half miles west of the Piave on the Treviso road, and Monastir, two and one-quarter miles southeast of Asiagio, without fail. This was another hope defeated. Their sappers have managed to throw three new bridges across the Piave behind the salient, which they are striving to expand, making five in all.

June 19.—While I was passing this morning among the weary soldiers of an Italian brigade, which had just come out of the lines, most of whom were sleeping the sleep of exhaustion under the shade of fresh, green vines by the roadside, I met the King of Italy in his well-known big car. To those who did not recognize the grizzled gray moustache and strong sunburned face, there is nothing to mark him out from any other General passing with a few staff officers.

The car drove slowly past so as not to raise dust on the worn-out soldiers, and as it went by a Sergeant saw who was in it and saluted with alacrity. That drew the attention of others, and the men not sleeping sprang at once to their feet. The cry, "Viva il Re," broke out from hundreds of parched lips, and the dusty, black stubbled-faced sleepers woke with a start at the noise. From the speed with which they were on their feet with their rifles, one knew they were still strung up to the tensity of battle. Then they, too, recognized King Victor Emmanuel, and so saluting within the range of the enemy's guns his Majesty passed slowly among his soldiers.

Push Austrians Back on River.

ROME, June 20.—Constant attacks on the Austrians along the Piave River by the Italians make the position of the invaders less and less tenable. On the lower Piave the strip held by the Austrians, who are holding out with the river in flood behind them and their bridges gone, has been narrowed still further. In the Montello region Italian pressure last night forced them to withdraw their whole front north of the Montebelluno railway. More than 1,200 prisoners and numerous machine guns were captured. Elsewhere 715 Austrians were taken.

French forces on the Asiago Plateau stormed the positions at Bertigo and Pennar. Italian troops succeeded in capturing Costalunga.

For the first time Czechoslovak troops (presumably former prisoners taken from the Austrian Army or soldiers who deserted to the Italian lines) took part in the fighting on this front.

Official Account of the Fighting.

Following is the official statement of the operations issued by the War Office:

From the Montello to the sea the battle is continuing bitterly without pause. Yesterday evening we drove the enemy back to the north of the Montebelluno railway and made him withdraw his whole front of attack somewhat toward the northeastern salient of the Montello, capturing 1,226 prisoners and taking numerous machine guns.

Along the Piave River the struggle is fluctuating fiercely on the front lines. It is being carried out by the enemy with decision and hardiness, and sustained by our troops with great stubbornness and bravery.

The enemy on the afternoon of yesterday, launching to the attack fresh and numerous troops, succeeded at first in gaining some ground in front of Zenson, but he was promptly checked, and afterward was forced to retire by our reserves, which immediately arrived.

Our troops with energetic counterattacks succeeded in greatly reducing the fighting sector to the west of San Donna di Piave. Prisoners to the number of 513 remained in our hands.

Czechoslovaks With the Italians.

Czechoslovak units have valiantly given their first tribute of blood to the generous principles of freedom and independence for which they are fighting on our side.

The 25th Infantry Division, in the course of five days of glorious fighting without pause, the Bisagno Brigade, and the 209th and 210th Regiments were able yesterday in repeated counterattacks to bring out all their valor.

From dawn to sunset our own and allied airmen and the seaplanes of the Italian Royal Navy were all active in chasing and not allowing the enemy to approach our lines for observation or for other aims. Our machines carried out bombardments, attacked the enemy with machine gun fire, and participated uninterruptedly and effectively in the battle.

Fourteen enemy machines were brought down. One of our airmen did not return. Along the whole front our observation balloons cooperated usefully and courageously.

On the Asiago Plateau French units by a successful surprise operation carried the positions of Bertigo and Pennar, capturing 102 prisoners.

Our troops completed the gains with the capture of Costalunga, taking another 100 prisoners.

Enemy attacks on Corno were repulsed.

Vienna Claims Continued Gains.

VIENNA, June 20, (via London.)—The Austrian troops under Field Marshal von Boroevic have held all the ground they gained from the Italians on the west bank of the Piave, today's official War Office report states, and in addition have driven the Italians back westward, south of the railway that leads to Treviso. In the Montello region, it says, the Italians drove forward six times and employed reserves indiscriminately, but all in vain. The statement is subjoined:

The battle of Venetia continues. The enemy replied to our fire on the greater part of the Piave front by violent counterattacks, carried out with stubborn tenacity. Bitter fighting took place for our new positions on the Fossalta Canal, on the Olerzo-Treviso railway, and on the Montello.

In the Montello region the battle increased to a violence equaling that of the great Carso battles. At certain points the Italians drove forward storming columns six times. Heavy losses forced the enemy to employ his reserves without any system, divisions and regiments being thrown into the battle. All his efforts were in vain.

British Took 1,100 Prisoners.

LONDON, June 20.—Nearly 1,100 prisoners were captured by the British troops in Italy on June 15-16, says an official statement issued tonight. There has been no activity on the British front in Italy. The statement reads:

The situation on the British front is quiet and unchanged. The total number of prisoners captured June 15 and 16 was nineteen officers and 1,060 men. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed Wednesday and 1,460 pounds of bombs were dropped on various targets by our airmen.

A heavy rain fell Thursday morning.

CAPO SILE RECAPTURED.

London Hears Enemy Forces on Lower Piave Have Been Divided.

LONDON, June 20.—News reached London this afternoon that the Italians have regained Capo Sile, the town on the lagoon to the west of the Piave River near its mouth which was captured by the Austro-Hungarians.

It is also reported that the Italians have regained all the territory between Zenson and the Fossalta Canal. The Austro-Hungarians, it is declared, have been confined to the ground between the Fossalta Canal and the Sile Canal, on the west bank of the Piave River.

By counterattacking all along the Piave, the Italians have gained further ground on the Montello, in the northern sector of the river front, and have also made headway southeast of this ridge, says The Evening Standard.

The Austrians here had been occupying a narrow strip along the river bank. The Italians drove in the Austrian line and established themselves on the bank of the Piave below Saletto, (about eighteen miles from the Adriatic.) Through the reaching of the river here the positions occupied by the Austrians have been divided.

PARIS, June 20.—The splendid resistance of the Italians and their Franco-British allies leads the French press to conclude that the Austrians cannot avoid defeat, especially as well-directed counterattacks have resulted in the capture of thousands of prisoners and much war material.

A Havas dispatch from Rome says that Italy has achieved a great double victory, referring to the recent naval exploit in the Adriatic and the present checking of the Austrians.

Late in March, says the Echo de Paris, Field Marshal von Hindenburg demanded that Austrian divisions be sent to the French front. Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorff, supported by Emperor Charles, assured the German leader that an Austrian offensive against Italy would have a great chance of success and would be received joyfully by the Dual Monarchy. This point of view was finally accepted by the German Supreme Command.

ITALIAN ATTACKS TERRIFIC.

"Surpass Imagination in Fierceness," News to Embassy Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The ability of the Italian and other allied forces in Italy to hold the heavily launched Austrian offensive in check, and the success of the Italians in counterattacking, are regarded here as important achievements for the allied cause.

Failure of the Entente forces in Italy to stem the tide of invasion would have aided the Austrian internal situation at home and given the Germans a freer hand along the western front, should General Foch have found it necessary to send from there numbers of men as reinforcements to Italy. There is now the prospect that the Germans may have to transfer some divisions from the western front to aid the Austrians, especially if the campaign in Italy should take the form of a counteroffensive against the enemy.

The Italian Embassy today received a dispatch from Rome stating that the counteroffensive conducted by General Diaz's forces "surpasses the imagination in fierceness."

"The fifth day of the battle," said the dispatch, "appears to be the solution of the first phase of the Austrian offensive. The Piave is swollen after two days' heavy rains. Our airplanes report that many boats have been wrecked and are drifting in the river. Some bridges thrown across by the enemy have been destroyed by the flood and the artillery. The enemy troops that succeeded in establishing themselves on the right bank are completely isolated and lack supplies.

"The battle from Montello to the sea recommenced most violently yesterday afternoon and is continuing under clear weather conditions.

"Our counteroffensive surpasses the imagination in fierceness and neutralizes all the enemy efforts. Repeated brilliant attacks by our troops have resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners at Musile, where the enemy had established a bridgehead. Now the enemy is endeavoring to construct a central bridgehead in the Fossalta region. Our continuous attacks have paralyzed the action of the Austrians who are attempting to extend the bridgehead at the Zenson bend.

"The return of good weather is favorable to airplane activities."

PROOFS THAT DRIVE IS HUNGER OFFENSIVE

Lure of Food Held Out by Officers to the Ill-Fed Austrian Soldiers.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 19, (Associated Press.)—Realization that the Austrian offensive has failed is spurring the Italian troops to a desperate resistance along the Piave. Heavy fighting continued today around the Montello Plateau on the north and near San Donna di Piave on the south.

On Montello, which is hilly and wooded, the opposing forces frequently stumbled upon each other unexpectedly. Such meetings always result in sharp encounters.

The river, overflowing its banks, has destroyed several pontoon bridges constructed by the Austrians at Intestadura and also at San Donna di Piave. This has increased the difficulty of the enemy in their rear communications, affecting the transportation of artillery, ammunition, food, and fresh troops. It is stated that the Austrians fighting south of the Piave continue to implore help and also that two of their divisions have been greatly reduced by losses.

Italian Air Control Complete.

Along the Piave line the Italians have won complete control of the air. This afternoon not a single Austrian machine was aloft on this front.

As thousands of Italian and Austrian soldiers looked on today an Italian airplane brought about the surrender of the crew of an Austrian machine gun float after Italian infantry and artillery had failed to subjugate it.

The Austrians brought the float up on the swollen Piave River to a point on the south bank occupied by the Italians. From this vantage point the Austrians poured a harassing fire into the Italians, who tried in vain to destroy the float. It was impossible to use light artillery to any great extent because of the proximity of the float to the Italian lines. Finally an Italian airplane swooped down upon the river and forced the occupants of the float to swim to the right bank and surrender to the Italian soldiers.

The arrival of the allied air fighters to assist the Italians has heartened the Italian air force, which is much wearied after six days of heroic work. The aviators have spent days at a time in the air, thereby not only securing control but also preventing bombardment of cities behind the lines.

The spirit of the troops is at high pitch, despite wounds, loss of sleep, and constant movements made necessary by the conditions of the terrain at several points.

That Austria's drive is positively "a hunger offensive" has been proved by new orders and addresses found upon prisoners. These were signed by officers ranging from Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf down to regimental commanders. One which was issued by the commander of the famous regiment bearing the name of Archduke Charles says:

"Soldiers, remember the spoils we got last Fall from the Italians; the sheep, cows, steers, warehouses full of good clothes and grocery stores full of wines, canned gods, flour and sugar. Think of your family. Think of the white bread you may win for all."

The correspondent has visited groups of hundreds of prisoners, all of whom are thin and weak. They said they had had little food for the last month, and spoke with horror of the Winter months they had passed. A sample of their black bread showed that it was made of rye straw and potatoes.

Many of the prisoners have strong, well-spiked shoes, but these they claim they made themselves or bought. Their clothes, however, are falling apart, having been patched frequently. Most of them have mere rags for shirts. The majority of the prisoners have money, but it is either in paper bills or iron coin.

Medals for Valor at a Discount.

Most of them wear medals for valor, some of them having two or three of them, but these decorations are of base metal and none of gold or silver. One is stamped with a likeness of Empress Zita, and encircled with laural wreathes, and is made of a zinc composition. The prisoners part readily with these medals, saying they have no pride in them, for a few pennies of Italian money.

Most of the captured men are young and light-haired, and generally have bad teeth.

The Italian soldiers tell humorous stories of captures effected by persuading the Austrians that they will be well fed. One Italian officer who had been wounded and picked up by a group of Austrians who intended to make him prisoner explained how foolish they were. He said: "Come with me and you will get meat, wine, and real bread." Thereupon the whole party went over to the Italian lines.

It is said, also, that at the beginning of the offensive the Austrians in the front line each received three rations of meat, one for each day of the attack until they reached the Italian stores. They were so hungry, however, that they ate all of them the first day.

Y. M. C. A. ambulances and also the American Red Cross supplies are proving useful to the Italians, both for refugees on trains and also for wounded soldiers. In many cases gauze bandages are being sent to the hospitals. In this regard Dr. Harriet Balance of Peoria, Ill., said:

"Those sending supplies from the United States for Red Cross work must understand that we are short of gauze and muslin bandages, and that this is the most essential of all supplies for the wounded."

Night Trip Along the Front.

June 18, (Night.)—In a trip by the correspondent along the entire front, completed this evening, there was found ample evidence that the Austrian hunger offensive had failed.

Except for their crossings of the Piave, the Austrians got nothing for their attacks upon the Italians or the Anglo-French forces aside from frontline observation posts, which already have been retaken or seem in the way of being reclaimed.

The trip brought out clearly the fact that the Austrian artillery marksmanship was extremely poor during the attack. The enemy's fire was frequently slack, and often virtually useless because of the cutting of the Austrian telephone communications by the Italian gunfire.

The exactitude of the Italian artillery rejoinder not only had the effect of spoiling the effectiveness of the Austrian aim, but was responsible for the heavy losses which are known to have been inflicted upon the attacking forces. The Italian machine gun fire likewise produced marked effect whenever the Austrian infantry moved forward, accentuating the decimation in the ranks caused by the larger guns.

During his tour the correspondent talked with an Austrian prisoner, a member of a manufacturing firm with offices in all the great world centres, including New York.

"I have been fighting for forty months," said this man, "first on the Russian front, where I had an easy time, and now here, where the Italians are making things too hot for us. There is no food for the people of Austria, and next to none for the army. I had but a few pieces of bread and potatoes before the fight, and since the fight began I have had none.

"The army cannot last more than a couple of months, at the best. There are no good officers left. We have plenty of ammunition, but no one to use it properly."

The Italian losses were comparatively small, while to the known Austrian losses will have to be added the many Austrian dead that still incumber the wooded mountainsides.

It is still too early to predict that the Austrians will not come back with a further effort, but it is clear that in their so far futile push they underestimated the Italians, both as regards their morale and general fighting efficiency.

Along the Piave the Austrian footholds on the western bank were today becoming difficult for them to hold, because of the floods set in motion by the recent rains. Their communications were thus rendered difficult, and they were unable to bring up additional artillery.

A sample of the comparative destructiveness of the allied and Austrian fire was observed by the correspondent in the Asiago region, where the French troops had fired more than 100,000 shells, while the Austrians had discharged a larger number. The Austrian outposts were covered with dead bodies, whereas the French had suffered hardly any damage.

An interesting remark was made by one prisoner regarding the Americans.

"We are not influenced by the idea of America's help," said this man. "We think that the American troops cannot ever get over, but the Allies do not need the Americans to whip us. The German food conditions likewise," he added, "appear to be as bad as ours."

BRITAIN PRAISES ITALY.

Lloyd George Sends Congratulations to Orlando on Defense.

LONDON, June 20.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, has sent the following message of congratulation to Dr. Vittorio E. Orlando, the Italian Premier, on the showing the Italian troops have made against the Austrians in the present offensive:

"The Imperial War Cabinet, representative of all peoples and nations of the British Empire, desire to congratulate the Italian Army on the splendid defense it has made during the great battle now in progress on the Italian front. They have watched with pride and admiration the unwavering courage with which the brave soldiers of Italy, in company with Franco-British troops, have repelled an offensive conducted with the whole strength of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

"This great success has been a deep source of encouragement to the Allies. Coming as it has at the most fateful hour of the whole war, it is a good augury that the alliance of free nations will ere long free the world once for all of the military domination which has threatened it so long."

LLOYD GEORGE ASKS UNITY.

Must Foil German Schemes to Weaken Morale, He Says.

LONDON June 20, (via Ottawa.)—The necessity for national unity, especially at this particular time, is emphasized by Premier Lloyd George in a letter to Mr. Greet, Coalition candidate for the House of Commons in the Clapham Division, who is being opposed for the seat.

"The only issue at the present time is national unity," the Premier's letter reads. "In a resolve to subordinate everything to winning the war the Germans are bent on undermining the morale of the Allies by promoting distrust behind the lines. We have got to show that until the attempt of an unscrupulous military oligarchy to impose its despotism on the world has been definitely defeated nothing can turn us aside from our goal.

"Only through winning the war can we realize the ideas of freedom for which we entered the war."

KAISER FOR VICTOR'S PEACE.

Urges Germans to Endure and Win a "Blessed Future."

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—In replying to congratulations from the President of the Reichstag on the anniversary of his accession, Emperor William, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, sent the following telegram:

"Our troops have gained fresh great successes in the most severe struggle. Gratitude to God for them cannot be great enough. May it find expression in the people at home by a spirit of patriotism, confidence, and vigor, which is splendidly present and gaining an ever-firmer shape.

"The German people, which has offered a bold front to the entire world in long years of struggle, is destined by God for great things, not only for itself, but for all humanity. In this faith we well endure the last struggle till a victorious peace and a blessed future. God grant it."

16 BELGIANS CONDEMNED.

Accused by Germans of Being Spies and Reported Executed.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—Sixteen persons, including some women, have been condemned to death by the Germans following their arrest in East Flanders on suspicion of being guilty of espionage, according to the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf.

It was rumored yesterday that the executions already had been carried out. More than fifty persons had been placed under arrest.

BETHMANN CRITICALLY ILL.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, former Imperial German Chancellor, is gravely ill, according to the Kölnische Volkszeitung.

He recently suffered a stroke of paralysis.

ASSERT AUSTRIANS WELCOME DEFEAT

Masses Are Said to See in Army Reverse Hope of Punishing Rulers.

GERMANS TRY TO EXPLAIN

Denial That Allies Will Be Able to Profit from Dual Monarchy's Plight.

By JULIUS WEST.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, June 20.—It is an old-established rule of political strategy when one's opponent is nearly successful in winning at one point to say that he has completely failed to win at a different one. German criticism of the situation on the Italian front is on these lines. Indeed, at times, when reading these criticisms, a strong effort of the will is required to recall one's mind to the fact that the offensive on the Italian front was an Austrian one.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung's Vienna correspondent provides a beautiful example of this sort of thing. "It cannot be denied," he says, "that the internal political developments in Austria are very dangerous, and they strengthen the enemy's illusory hopes of achieving by means of a political offensive against the monarchy what they have failed to obtain by a military offensive."

It is seldom that so few words give away so much. The Stuttgarter Neues Tageblatt contains a pathetic telegram from Vienna, complaining of the difficulties in the way of the Austrian offensive, difficulties of geographical, climatological and meteorological character. Apparently the positions held by the Italians are a sort of Eden while the Austrians occupy an unmitigated region of Eblis, but it is the Berliner Tageblatt correspondent who tells us most of the state of feelings in Vienna. From today onward the bread ration in Vienna will be reduced one-half.

This already has been done in the provinces, but the authorities avoided introducing a reduction in the capital for political reasons, and because a larger proportion of the population of Vienna than elsewhere is engaged in the production of war material. The new ration will be only 630 grams per head weekly, just over three ounces daily.

According to the newly appointed Food Minister, Herr Paul, hopes of getting wheat from Hungary and Bessarabia remain unfulfilled, and Rumanian supplies are exhausted. Meanwhile the potato ration is only one pound weekly, and further restrictions on fats and meat are coming.

These facts make comprehensible the background to what a professor of Zurich University told me today. "All Austrians whom my wife and I know, and we know a good many," he declared, "say that the masses of the people want a defeat. They have learned now that victory cannot feed them. Defeat at any rate would mean the humiliation of those who have brought them to their present pass."

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GERMAN HUNGER SPREADS DISEASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

from the Continent and forced France and Italy to make peace. They would then set their hopes on a sea war and believe that they could beat Germany thus and would cut her off from all export and import trade, without which Germany cannot exist."

The paper quotes long extracts from answers to a round robin of the German Brazilian Trade Association on the question whether England and America could cut off all trade from the Central Powers and so defeat them. The article concludes with the argument that in the first place "Anglo-America" would be financially ruined if unable to export goods and raw materials and that "to blockade continental Europe from world communication and from foreign sources of raw materials might end the war, but in another way than England and America imagine. Not Germany and her allies would reap the consequences of this blockade, but England and America."

PEACE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 20.—Heavily censored private messages received in Stockholm indicate that peace demonstrations were held recently in Berlin, Hamburg, and Cologne, and that several workmen were killed and many persons arrested, says a dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm.

The police and military dispersed crowds of demonstratants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The State Department has received a Swedish press report from Berlin stating that the Kreuz-Zeitung, in a leading article, demands the opening of peace negotiations. The paper demands a "peace of agreement on the basis of Germany's military prestige, saying:

"We need not offer; we can begin by exacting, having the upper hand. The Germans know the concrete aims for which they are fighting, and, if certain that the political leaders will in the end take the initiative, they will be better able to bear the privations of war.

RIOTS RACK VIENNA; PALACE IS STONED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

practical farmers, against 65 per cent. in Austria.

"Besides Austria's backwardness in scientific farming and fertilizing, the greatest fault lies undoubtedly in the shortcomings of Austria's official food supply departments. Complaints concerning abuses there are filling columns in the daily Austrian press, added to which are the vexatious methods of collecting and distributing agricultural produce."

The statement makes political capital out of the situation, saying that whereas the German-Bohemian farmers have been required to deliver ten and a half hundred weights of wheat per hectare, the Czechs have been required to deliver only three and a half, and continues:

"This system has led to a hunger blockade by non-Germans in Austria against the industrial regions chiefly inhabited by Germans. If Vienna official quarters do not realize the necessity of uprooting this evil, German help can only be in the nature of a stopgap and will not avail in the end."

Help Fails to Raise Ration.

The Premier, Dr. von Seidler, in a statement to the press representatives at Vienna, announced that, as a result of recent negotiations, the German Government declared itself ready to advance to Austria a certain quantity of grain, and, he added, some hundreds of wagonloads were already on the way.

Germany had thus again proved her fraternal attitude in the alliance, he continued, but the supply in Austria was still so scanty as to make it impossible for the present to remove the restrictions on the bread rations. The Hungarian Government also had promised to send foodstuffs, especially considerable quantities of new potatoes.

"The readiness of Germany and Hungary to assist," said the Premier, "will alleviate in a short time the hardship yet to be suffered before the new harvest. The people, who have displayed wonderful patriotism during the war, will certainly endure this last transitory restriction in a spirit of sacrifice, and thereby contribute to the successful termination of the conflict forced upon us."

A Vienna dispatch published in yesterday's Berliner Zeitung am Mittag gives an official statement of the Vienna City Council on the food situation in that city. The statement reads:

"Germany promised some weeks ago in a State treaty, to undertake responsibility for the meal supply for both the civilian population and the army, whether the supplies were drawn from the Ukraine, Rumania, or Germany's own reserve stock. Deliveries at first proceeded smoothly. For the last eight days, however, Germany has been in arrears of her quota."

The statement continues that urgent appeals have been sent to the German officials, saying that the situation is acute, particularly in munition centres.

Creates Furore of Protest.

Vienna dispatches to German newspapers say that the reduction of the bread ration in Austria-Hungary caused immense excitement throughout the Dual Monarchy. All Austrian newspapers without distinction of party protest against the measure, demand its removal, and ask immediate help from Germany and Hungary.

The Party Committee of the German Socialists in Austria has addressed an urgent appeal to the workers to await the decision of the Vienna Labor Council and to abstain from all excesses or interruption of work. The appeal adds that the committee will make a sharp protest against the reduction of the bread ration, and says it will decline all responsibility for the enforcement of the measure.

For at least six weeks, says the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, the people of Austria will have to exist on little more than salads and certain vegetables.

Discussing the inability of Germany to help Austria in her food difficulties, the Cologne Gazette says that the bread ration in Germany will also have to be reduced until the next harvest.

Potato Supply Almost Gone.

COPENHAGEN, June 20.—According to the Vissische Zeitung, the Mayor of Vienna, in a statement explaining the food situation, said that last month a proclamation was issued to farmers requesting them to deliver a certain quantity to large towns. The Council had hoped to receive 10,000 carloads of grain, but, as a matter of fact, had received only 2,500. The Mayor also reported that after the last lot of potatoes is distributed this week the supply will be exhausted.

The Mayor of Budapest, replying to a telegram requesting assistance, said that conditions there were so bad that the people had not had sufficient food for months.

KAISER AS RIVAL OF PAN GERMAN SON

French Writer Suggests the Emperor's Speech Was Inspired by Jealousy.

FEARED LOSS OF CONTROL

And So Voiced Germany's Imperialistic Aims to Avert Personal Catastrophe.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—There has been much speculation here as to what was the underlying reason for the Kaiser's recent remarkable speech in which he threw off the mask of a lover of peace and boldly proclaimed himself an apostle of Pan Germanism.

It has long been obviously impossible for the Kaiser to refrain permanently from replying to the Allies' repeated demands for a statement of the German war aims, and the Emperor, it is held, has now cut the gordian knot by plainly stating the enemy's objects, simply a cold-blooded effort to dominate the rest of the world.

But why, it is asked, was the Emperor induced, especially at this juncture, to make a statement which has condemned Germany in the eyes of the civilized world beyond the power of escape? It could not be because the enemy was so sure of victory that the admission of a policy so monstrous and tyrannical could only spoil the prospective triumph by dividing his own people and alienating his allies.

The suggestion that this speech came from an imprudent and insolent monarch who foresaw inevitable defeat and was attempting a final bluff in order to frighten the Allies is also dismissed as untenable.

Senator Henry Berenger, in an article published this morning, thinks the real reason lies in that long-smoldering jealousy between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. Indications are not wanting, he points out, that the belief in the existence of bitter antagonism between father and son for many years past has a very real foundation in fact. The incident of Sabern and the scene in the Reichstag just before the war, when the Crown Prince openly showed his hostility to his father's alleged pacifist inclinations are cases in point.

Only a few weeks ago the Pan Germanic policy was pressed forward to such an extent in Germany that a league was actually formed "to protect the person and the will of the Emperor against the steps being taken to bring about a peace which would not be a German peace." In other wards, a league was formed to curb Pan Germanism in the interest of the Emperor. The Pan Germans, however, proved too strong for the Emperor, and it is suggested that William, seeing with anxiety the growing strength of his son and rival as the self-proclaimed head of this aggressive movement, suddenly resolved to spike the guns of his successor by boldly putting himself forward as the real head of Pan German ambitions to the fullest extent. Nobody, not even the Crown Prince, he decided, should outdistance him in Pan Germanism.

The time and place, M. Berenger points out, were well chosen. The place was the headquarters of the German General Staff, the heart of Prussian militarism, and the time was the anniversary of his reign, which began with the present Emperor in bitter opposition to his father, Frederick III., whose right to ascend the throne he disputed.

M. Berenger repeats a striking anecdote, told him by a French statesman, which emphasizes the antagonism existing between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. Some years before the war at an official reception in Berlin the Crown Prince spoke to the French Ambassador of the immense admiration he felt for French cavalry and expressed a desire to visit incognito the great French cavalry school at Saumur. The Ambassador pointed out that the French Government would have to give permission.

"Oh," replied the Prince, "you can look after that."

"Then there will be the Emperor to convince," said the Ambassador.

"Ah," murmured the Prince gloomily, "that man is always getting in my way."

Once more, it is suggested, the Crown Prince has found his father in the way.

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Sharp Encounters Result from Allies' Activities from Ypres Southward to the Oise.

LINE BETTERED AT MERRIS

British Make a Slight Advance There—German Guns Active at Several Points.

LONDON, June 20.—Raids at many points and intermittent gunfire, some of it of considerable force, were the chief activities on the western front, as reported by the British and French War Offices today.

The French near Locre and the British near Meteren, on the Lys salient, took prisoners by raids. Near Merris, also on this salient, the British advanced their line a little and beat off two counterattacks. Paris reports a successful raid between Montdidier and the Oise.

There were also raids by the British southeast of Arras, near Lens and Givenchy, and on the Ypres salient. Sharp fighting marked some of these encounters.

German artillerymen were busy today near Ayette, (south of Arras.) During last night the German guns were active between the Somme and the Ancre and on both sides of Albert.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Two successful raids were carried out last night in the neighborhood of Locre by French troops, who captured several prisoners. The British also took a few prisoners northeast of Meteren.

This morning we advanced our line slightly northwest of Merris and captured a few prisoners and a trench mortar and a machine gun. Two counterattacks on our new positions were successfully beaten off.

The hostile artillery was active with gas shells today in the vicinity of Ayette, (south of Arras.)

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

A number of raids were carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Boyelles, (southeast of Arras,) Lens, and Givenchy, and in the Strazeele and Ypres sectors, (in Flanders.) Certain of these enterprises led to sharp fighting, in which the enemy suffered many casualties. We captured eighteen prisoners and three machine guns.

In the neighborhood of Morlancourt (northeast of Amiens) a hostile raiding party was caught by our artillery and rifle fire and dispersed.

The hostile artillery has been active between the Somme and the Ancre, and considerable artillery activity developed during the night on both sides north of Albert and in the sector of La Bassée Canal.

The official statement on aerial operations tonight says:

Low clouds and rain interfered with flying on June 19, and the enemy aircraft showed little activity.

Nine German machines were destroyed during the day and two were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

The French War Office announcement issued tonight says:

There was intermittent artillery action between Montdidier and the Oise and south of the Aisne.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

French detachments penetrated the enemy lines between Montdidier and the Oise in the region of the Chaume Wood. We brought back twenty prisoners.

Quiet reigned on the rest of the front.

Berlin Reports Allies Repulsed.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London.)—The evening communication issued by the War Office says:

North of Albert, to the southwest of Noyon and to the southwest of Château-Thierry small attacks by the enemy failed with heavy losses.

The day bulletin [other than paragraphs relating to fronts where there are American troops] reads:

On almost the whole of the front the activity of the enemy increased. In the evening the artillery fire was revived, and strong infantry detachments advanced against our lines on numerous sectors. They were repulsed.

Southwest of Ornes nocturnal enemy advances were repulsed.

RHEIMS DEFEAT COMPLETE.

French Experts See Signs of Exhaustion of Prince's Army.

PARIS, June 20.—The sanguinary defeat suffered by the Germans before Rheims is pointed to by the morning newspapers as an excellent augury for the Allies in the operations to come.

The military experts, the Havas Agency notes, are displaying particular satisfaction over the outcome, regarding it as further proof of the exhaustion of the Crown Prince's army, which is showing itself incapable of prolonged efforts.

The commentators, however, do not minimize the ability displayed by the defenders, and they point particularly to the remarkable barrage fire, the resistance of the infantry, and the irresistible counterattacks of colonial troops under General Gouraud.

"Never did so important an attack fail so completely," the Petit Journal remarks.

DENOUNCES TERMS FORCED ON RUMANIA

All Males Between 14 and 60 Compelled to Work for Germany, Says Paris Temps.

170 VILLAGES FOR HUNGARY

Teuton Envoys Forecast More Drastic Demands on the Western Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—The Temps publishes new details on the peace of Bucharest, which tend strongly to confirm that journal's allegation that "Germany refuses to other people the right to live," and illustrate in startling fashion what the German Emperor means by "the German conception of the world."

"Germany," says the Temps, "insisted that the minutes of the negotiations for peace should include a statement that the treaty comprise neither indemnities nor annexations. It is now known that the treaty includes a clause under which 170 villages with 130,000 inhabitants, all purely Rumanian in blood, have been annexed by Hungary. If the Dobrudja is included, the German peace, which involved no annexations, resulted in Rumania's losing 26,000 square kilometers of territory and more than 800,000 subjects.

"The statement as to no indemnities being involved is more lying still. In insisting on her right to all the petrol which Rumania produces and to all the cereals she may require irrespective of Rumania's own wants, Germany has levied a war indemnity consisting of the definite account constituted by the difference between the price Germany will pay for these articles and their real value.

"Moreover, the Rumanian Government is to be responsible for the payment for goods sold to Austro-Germans, who propose merely to open an account with Rumanians which they will pay when they choose.

"Other facts are more significant still. A German company has been formed with a capital of 80,000,000 (?) marks to monopolize the agricultural produce of Rumania. In order to insure having farms to exploit, this company during the period of military occupation extorted forced leases for long terms. These leases, which are really disguised robberies, are confirmed by the treaty of peace.

"There remained the problem of how to secure the necessary labor. On the eve of the signature of the peace, orders were promulgated by the commanders of six enemy divisions, which are to remain in Rumania, calling up the whole male population between the ages of 14 and 60 to carry out the work ordered by the German authorities. Refusal to obey was made punishable by deportation or imprisonment of from one to five years, or even, in certain cases not specified, with death.

"One detail should be noted. When the Rumanian peace delegates complained against the drastic conditions, the German delegates replied that the terms inflicted on Rumania were extremely moderate compared with those which would be laid down in the treaties imposed on France, Italy, and England."

AGAIN URGES INTERVENTION.

Only Way Russia Can Resist Germany, Says Ambassador Maklakoff.

PARIS, June 20.—Basile Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador to France, reiterates in an interview printed in the Petit Journal his appeal to the Allies for intervention in Russia, saying that such action is absolutely necessary.

"The future of Russia," says M. Maklakoff, "depends on victory for the Entente Allies, which will be the salvation of humanity. Allied intervention is necessary to allow disarmed and betrayed Russia to resist the Germans. To help the Bolsheviki would be to play Germany's propaganda game. The Allies must help the populations of the districts where the Bolsheviki and the Germans are not masters of the situation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—M. Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has issued a statement, excerpts from which were received in official dispatches today, in which he urges allied military intervention in Russia as a necessity unless German influence is to be allowed free sway there. M. Maklakoff, who is one of the influential members of the Russian Constitutional Democratic or Cadet Party, recently sent, through the Russian Embassy at Washington, to the State Department an appeal for allied intervention, adopted by the Russian Cadet Party.

"Russia, disarmed and betrayed," said M. Maklakoff, "is incapable of resisting Germany. Failure to intervene would be in these conditions a monopoly of intervention accorded to Germany.

"As long as the eastern front remains open to the Germans, the victory of the Allies will be compromised. The Germans will be taking all they want out of Russia, food supplies, raw materials, and labor. Thus the action of the Allies in Russia is necessary, not only in the interests of Russia, but also in the interest of a victorious issue of the war.

"Help for the Bolsheviki would not benefit the country; it would only serve the Germans' ends. But in those parts of Russia where neither the Germans nor the Bolsheviki are masters of the situation, where the population can still govern itself, where it is not delivered over to the Red Guards, it is very important that the necessary help be brought to Russia for the organization of economic life and to reinstate its conditions of existence.

"Military intervention is necessary, unless one intends to leave the field free for German influence. The scattered troops that still exist in Russia and which are fighting on the Don, in the Caucasus, and in Siberia, are too weak to continue the struggle against the Germans and the Red Guards, but they might become a real force if they were supported by an allied military force and knew they had an aim, the defense of their country against the invaders."

GERMANS LOSE AIR FIGHT.

Attack British Near Heligoland—One of Their Planes Destroyed.

LONDON, June 20.—German airplanes attacked a British naval squadron yesterday, the British Admiralty announced today. The statement follows:

"A British squadron, while on reconnaissance north of Heligoland Bight on the morning of June 19, was attacked by German airplanes. No hits were made by the enemy. One enemy seaplane was brought down and destroyed by gunfire."

Famous German Airman Wounded.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—First Lieutenant Loerzer, one of Germany's most famous air squadron leaders, has been wounded, the Cologne Gazette reports.

Lieutenant Loerzer is credited with having won thirty-three air encounters, for which he received the Order Pour le Mérite.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It was pointed out yesterday that the Austrian possession of the eastern end of the Montello Plateau was a two-edged sword. Ability to extend their gain so as to obtain possession of the entire plateau—in other words, ability to debouch on the western bank of the river—would flank the entire Piave line, and probably force an Italian retirement for the full length of the river front. If they fail to do this, the crossing is mare dangerous than if they had remained on the eastern bank. This was emphasized in the reports of last night. The Austrian line of communication across the river consists of pontoon bridges. The railroad bridge, which crosses the river along the line of the Treviso-Conegliano railroad, was destroyed by the Italians in their retreat of last Fall, so that it is no longer of use, and there has been no opportunity to rebuild it.

The Piave, where it comes down into the plain is not a particularly formidable obstacle generally. But it becomes so when the river is in torrent. That appears to be the situation now because of the heavy rains which have been prevailing in the mountains. The result is that it is reported that practically all of the bridges which the Austrians constructed across the stream have been swept away, leaving the Austrians stranded on the western bank. It was inevitable that this should happen sooner or later if the Allies possessed anything like equality in the air. These bridges were doomed just as soon as the Austrian advance was brought to a definite stop. If the flood had not destroyed them, the Italian aviators would have done so.

As far as we know, the Austrians hold about six miles of the western bank of the river in the vicinity of Nervesa, the line running across the Montello Plateau. To hold a line of this length under present fighting conditions would require at least 6,000 men to the mile, and possibly as high as 10,000. The Austrians therefore have between 36,000 and 50,000 men on this front on the west bank who are cut away from the east bank except for two pontoon bridges out of the fourteen which were originally thrown across. These must be subject to bombardment from the air, so that for certain periods they are practically not usable. It will therefore be practically impossible for these troops to be supplied and fed. Unless the river goes down so that new bridges may be built, this force which is so effectually bottled up must surrender or fight until it is destroyed. It cannot go ahead, since the Italians block the path. It cannot go back, since there is no route over which it can travel. It cannot stay where it is, since there is no way to supply it. Its position is desperate.

This is equally true of the entire Austrian position on the west bank of the river—and this position has reached a total distance here and there of several miles. The Austrians have since the first crossings struggled desperately to force their way west away from the river bank, but have been entirely unable to move except in the south, where they have reached the Fossalta Canal. It is impossible to conceive of a more dangerous position. The Austrians cannot afford to yield a foot anywhere. There is at present no room behind their lines in which they can manoeuvre. The river is almost directly at their backs, and should there be a give anywhere in the line under the Italian counterattacks there will be a positive disaster, since a rapid retreat over pontoon bridges is almost impossible. Each day that passes brings new hope to the allied situation.

The Austrians appear to be losing the initiative entirely. Yesterday on every front the Allies took prisoners. From Asiago to the end of the Piave line the Allies were on the offensive. The Austrian reports indicate no offensive by them, but claim merely the repulse of counterattacks at various points. The indications are that the Austrian offensive has been decisively beaten. It now remains for Germany to make the next move.

The question arises, can Germany afford to see Austria defeated, in view of the domestic situation? Austria has proclaimed widely that the advance was a success, and has yet to admit definitely that anything like a severe check has been imposed upon her. But when this becomes public property, what will the temper of the rather turbulent people be? This is what Germany has to fear and is the real point of present danger. If this situation continues Germany will have to play the rôle she has so often assumed in the case of Austria—the rôle of rescuer. Reinforcements will have to be sent from the front in France to stiffen the Austrian attack and endeavor to accomplish what Austria has failed to accomplish. If the matter continues much longer in a state of deadlock, we may be reasonably sure that this will be done.

In the meantime, of course, Germany is preparing for another effort on the western front. There has not been the slightest indication where it will come, unless the heavy raiding in Flanders along the southern leg of the salient may be so interpreted.

WILSON FAVORS A SLAVIC LEGION

Indorses Amendment That Would Add 300,000 or More Soldiers to Our Army.

SENATE DEBATES RUSSIA

Sherman Says Japan Awaits Word from Us to Intervene, Which Hitchcock Denies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20. — President Wilson today gave approval to action by Congress to permit Jugoslavs, Czechoslovenes, and Poles in the United States to take up arms against Austria by becoming autonomous or semi-autonomous units in the American Army. In a letter to Senator Hitchcock, he favored the Hitchcock amendment to the Army bill creating a Slavic legion from the nationals of Austria's and Germany's unwilling vassals.

Shortly after the Senate learned of this action by the President, discussion of the Russian situation was renewed, and Senator Sherman of Illinois criticised what he called the Administration's "watchful waiting" with regard to intervention in Siberia.

As a result of the President's letter to Senator Hitchcock, a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee adopted the Hitchcock amendment, which provides:

"Under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, a force of volunteer troops in such unit or units as he may direct may be raised, to be composed of Slavs, Jugoslavs, Czechoslovenes, and Poles belonging to the oppressed races of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, resident in the United States, but not subject to the draft. Such force shall be known as the Slavic Legion or by such other designation as the President may prescribe. No man shall be enlisted in it until he has furnished satisfactory evidence that he will faithfully and loyally serve the cause of the United States and that he desires to fight the empire of which he and his race have been unwilling subjects.

"The force so raised and duly sworn into the service may be equipped, maintained, and trained with our own troops or separately, as the President may direct, and thereafter may be transported to such field of action as the President may direct, to be used against the common enemy in connection with our own troops, or with those of any nation associated with the United States in the present war, and the several items of expense involved in the equipment training, and maintenance of such force may be paid from the respective appropriations herein made, or from any subsequent appropriation for the same.

Committee Approval Expected.

Immediate and unanimous approval of this amendment by the full committee is expected when it takes up the bill tomorrow. The importance of the amendment, as Senator Hitchcock sees it, is twofold, namely, the addition of a force of from 300,000 to 500,000 hardy and well-trained troops to the allied forces, and the tremendous moral effect such action by Congress would have on the Jugoslavs, Czechs, and Poles now fighting unwillingly under the Austrian and German flags. The latter factor assumes added importance, in Senator Hitchcock's view, by reason of the growing disorders in Austria while the offensive against Italy is going on.

The Russian discussion was begun by Senator Sherman, who, after referring to the Administration's "watchful waiting" with respect to Mexico, observed:

"Again the Administration is engaged in international watchful waiting. Unhappily, the second instance of waiting on the Russian situation is likely to be more disastrous than watchful waiting was in Mexico. It concerns our allies as well as the rehabilitation of Russia.

"Russia is now being cut into convenient pieces, absorbed and amalgamated into German provinces. The Bolshevist Government is an ally of Germany so far as it has either vitality or organism. Lenine and Trotzky, I believe are puppets of Germany in molding the Russian people and territory for their uses. The Bolshevist Government is a satire upon the name. It is a compounud of slaughter, confiscation, anarchy, and universal disorder. It has released a vast military force of the Central Powers to break in a savage deluge upon the Allies and Americans upon the French border.

Insolently Seek Recognition.

"I believe the Bolshevist Government is now endeavoring to obtain recognition from the United States. This insolent attempt is equal to the impudent assumption that what they represent is worthy of association with respectable Governments. If we wish to clasp the hands that have smitten us and our allies, in all probability the opportunity will come, unless public opinion shall be so aroused as to kill the approach before it reaches diplomatic birth.

"It is well understood that the United States opposes the entry of Japan into Asia. American public opinion has been covertly inflamed against Japan by German influences. The object of such a school of prejudice is evident. So long as Japan is inert, Germany is left to pursue her conquest and absorption of Russia.

"Great Britain and France both favor military action by Japan, not only to hold war supplies at Vladivostok, but to check the development of German power and compel that Government to divide her forces now engaged in driving toward Paris and the Channel ports. Here again the American people face a case of watchful waiting. In this instance, however, it is not insurrectionary Mexico—it is aggressive, resolute Germany. That Government knows precisely what it intends to do, and it is doing it with unparalleled rapidity and decision.

"I have repeatedly heard those representing the Administration refer to the struggle in which we are engaged as a world war. Therefore let our Government treat it is a world war and wage it by every effective method known to a civilized power. We must trust Japan, and, trusting her, ask her to attack the Government that menaces her by preparing a drive through Asia to the Pacific shore. Japan now waits for affirmative action by the American Government. That waiting evidences great moral self-restraint, when a powerful enemy is aggressively and constantly preparing a military movement that must end in serious injury to her.

"Does the Senator think," interrupted Senator Hitchcock, "he is justified in the assumption that Japan desires at the present time to intervene in Siberia, and that she is restrained because the United States has not expressed approval?"

"I think I am," Senator Sherman replied.

"I think the Senator is very much mistaken," Senator Hitchcock continued.

"Events will determine whether I am mistaken or not," Senator Sherman rejoined.

"I think that Japan is no more anxious to take a step of that sort than the other nations, including the United States," said Senator Hitchcock.

"I believe I am justified in saying that Japan is willing to intervene to protect herself against a potential enemy," said Senator Sherman. "Whether she is anxious or not I will not undertake to say."

German Intrigue in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Associated Press.)—Discussing German agents in Mexico, Senator Sherman in debate today said vigorous steps should be taken against disturbing elements in this country who, co-operating with like groups in Mexico, are planning violence in America at the instigation of German agents. German officials and military officers, he said, enjoy close relations with Carranza officials.

GERMANS TRIED TO STIR REVOLT IN MOROCCO

Mussulmans Have One Chief, "Kaiser El Hadj Guilloum," Said Documents Distributed.

PARIS, June 20.—How Germany tried to use the recent offensive for her own purposes in Morocco is told in an official note made public here tonight. The note is based on documents intercepted by General Lyautey, French Resident General in Morocco, in May. They are signed by a German agent, named Hermann, and Mulai Abd El Malek, uncle of the Sultan of Morocco.

The documents announced the resumption of the offensive in France as having been set for May 29, and urged the Beniouarain tribe to rise against the French troops, as the moment was particularly favorable.

"The Mussulmans have but one chief, Kaiser El Hadj Guilloum, who is the conqueror of France and is about to deliver Morocco," the documents said.

Mulai Abd El Malek asserted that he could obtain supplies from the Spanish zone. He said that he had more money than ever and offered 1,000 francs to every adherent to the cause.

General Aubert, the French commander, soon restored order. Only a few Moroccans were influenced by the promises of Mulai Abd El Malek.

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NO PEACE BASIS YET, BALFOUR ASSERTS

Answers Pacifist in Commons That Berlin Still Aims at World Domination.

AND NOT REASONABLE PEACE

Britain and America United on War Aims — Secretary Defends Secret Treaties.

LONDON, June 20.—Philip Edward Morrell, Liberal, representing a small pacifist group in the House of Commons, started today a debate on the question of peace by agreement by moving the following resolution:

"That this House desires that the Government will lose no diplomatic opportunity to settle the problems of the war by agreement, and that to that end it expresses its opinion that secret treaties with allied Governments should be revised, since, in their present form, they are inconsistent with the object for which this country entered the war and are, therefore, a barrier to a democratic peace."

The motion was negatived without division.

In moving his resolution, Mr. Morrell said that the people were anxious about the progress of events and entitled to a restatement by the Government of its war aims and its opinion as to the prospects of achieving them. He charged that statements made in behalf of the Allies bolstered up "Kaiserism." He asserted that there was a passionate desire for peace in Germany, if it could be got with security, but that the Germans believed that the Allies were unwilling to listen to reasonable terms, and that only by supporting the Emperor and the military party could they obtain the peace they desired.

Mr. Morrell said that in June the British casualties averaged seventy killed every day, and that for the five months from January to the beginning of June, the British losses in killed alone were 70,000, while the wounded and missing numbered 300,000.

Philip Snowden, Socialist, in supporting the resolution, asked Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to define what he meant by "peace offensive." He agreed with Mr. Morrell that nothing like a stable peace could be obtained until secret treaties were denounced.

Mr. Balfour began his reply by explaining that by peace offensive he meant any effort, by speech or otherwise, under the guise of seeking an honorable termination of the present war, to divide the Allies and discourage individual members of the alliance.

Germany Seeking Domination.

Replying to Mr. Snowden's contention that nothing had been heard about Germany's desire to dominate the world in the early stages of the war, Mr. Balfour said that the British as a nation had been slow to believe that other nations could be animated by motives so widely separated from the motives which moved their own people.

But it was a fact that Germany was pursuing her aim of universal domination with persistent and elaborate care and foresight and with a ruthless, cold-blooded determination which left Napoleonic tradition far behind.

"Is this a case where a sober historian would ever see the basis of a possible peace?" asked Mr. Balfour. "Is there any evidence whatever that a suggestion like the Austrian Emperor's letter or any similar suggestion was made with a view to obtaining the sort of peace which even Mr. Snowden would regard as a reasonable peace, carrying with it some prospect of security for the future liberties of the world? We never rejected proposals which we thought had the slightest probability of producing such a peace, and there is no evidence whatever that the German Government has ever been serious in making such peace offers."

Contending that Belgium remained the greatest blot to German honor, the Secretary asked whether Germany had ever in any document or speech openly or plainly offered to restore Belgium to absolute political and economic independence. He knew of no such offer. There had been suggestions, but never a frank avowal.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to emphasize that in the matter of war aims there was not the slightest difference between Great Britain and the United States, and he denied that secret treaties were an obstacle to peace. These treaties were made in circumstances in which, he believed, any Government would have acted similarly, and it was quite a mistake to suppose that the treaty with Italy would stand in the way of peace.

"Certainly," he continued, "the Governments are not going to shut their ears to anything that could be called reasonable suggestions, if such suggestions should be made. Any proposal to the Allies will be considered on its merits. These treaties were entered into by this country with others as members of an alliance. By these treaties we stand. Our national honor is bound up in them."

The Secretary did not doubt that if it should be to the common interest of the alliance to modify the treaties, the Italians themselves would suggest the modifications.

Believes Russia Will Recover.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Balfour said: "We have the task before us of doing all we can to restore Russia to full national self-consciousness. Everybody sympathizes with the difficulties in which that vast population finds itself. The sufferings of the Russian people have been little alleviated by the nominal peace which has been forced upon them by Germany. I do not despair of our being even now able to do something material to restore economic and political unity and national effort in that great country."

This was the very last time, said the Secretary, that the Allies were likely to make proposals to the Central Powers, or, so far as he was able to judge, that the Central Powers were likely to make proposals to the Allies, except for the one purpose of a peace offensive.

What the Central Powers apparently wanted to do was not to propose reasonable terms for the alliance as a whole, but to offer some member of the alliance terms seemingly extremely favorable if that member considered only its own interests and not the interests of the whole alliance, and thereby disintegrate the members of the alliance, some of whom would be perfectly helpless taken in isolation, and were strong only so long as they were united.

He did not blame the Central Powers for laying such a trap, but should blame those who fell into the trap, and most of all he blamed his pacifist critics, who appeared to think it almost criminal not to fall into the trap.

No Temporary Peace Wanted.

"We all desire peace," continued the Secretary, "but not peace which shall prove merely a truce. I hope that the arrangements made by the peace conference, whenever it comes, will be supplemented by a league of nations to enforce peace, thus affording the only real security. We shall never get such a peace or deserve it if we listen to the counsels given to us by Mr. Snowden.

"We desire—we passionately desire—an honorable peace, but as time goes on we are more convinced that such a peace can only be attained by struggling to the end to see that we do not leave in power any nation such as Germany to cause a repetition of the evil under which the whole civilized community of nations, whether in the Old World or the New, is now groaning."

NEW STROKE BY OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

lines were all driven off. Our soldiers captured one German.

This was a small local affair and there were no heavy American losses. In fact, our losses were insignificant. This communiqué is in line with a recent one which told of heavy losses inflicted on the Americans in a sector where none of our soldiers had been for weeks.

These misstatements are taken here as an effort of the German high command to belittle the Americans' part in the fighting. Whenever the Americans have achieved successes the German communiqués have always referred to the activity of "the enemy," although they frequently mention French and British troops by name in similar instances. Whenever he believes he came off best in a fight with Americans the German never fails to state their name.

On the Toul front the Germans this morning maintained an unusually heavy fire, sending over some 6,000 shells, high explosive and gas.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London.)—German troops penetrated deeply into American positions at Seicheprey (east of St. Mihiel) and inflicted heavy losses on the defenders, according to the official Headquarters communication issued today.

The communication added that attacks north of Château-Thierry, where American troops also are fighting, had failed.

The paragraphs of the report concerning these operations read:

Renewed enemy attempts to advance to the north of Château-Thierry across the Clignon sector failed under our fire. On the rest of the front the fighting activity remained within moderate limits.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle our thrusting troops penetrated deeply into an American position at Seicheprey and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Berlin official reports are becoming less and less trustworthy in their accounts of operations that do not result favorably to the Germans.

This pretentious story of an attack on American lines northwest of Toul is a highly typical instance.

Another and even more striking example was the account of the assault on Rheims on Tuesday night. Both official French advices and unofficial dispatches say that 40,000 shock troops were used in a heavy drive on a fourteen-mile front east, north, and west of the city, and that the enemy suffered heavy losses in the repulse.

The Berlin official bulletin of yesterday, however, dismissed the operation as consisting of "strong surprise fire attacks," which the infantry followed up and "brought in fifty prisoners."

OUR BOMBING AIRMEN BUSY.

They Attack the Railroad Yards at Conflans Again.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Successful bombing of the German railroad yards at Conflans (east of Verdun) was reported today in General Pershing's communiqué o. yesterday. Artillery activity at various points, the repulse of an enemy raid in the Woevre, and the capture of more prisoners by American patrols, crossing the Marne, was announced.

Section A—Artillery fighting and patrolling activity were again marked at several points. Gas was extensively used in the Woevre and in Lorraine. On the Marne front our patrols brought back from across the river prisoners taken in the course of encounters with hostile patrols. Four of our men are missing. In the Woevre a raid attempted by the enemy was repulsed with losses.

Last night our aviators were again successful in bombing the railroad yard tracks at Conflans.

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State Engulfed in Crookedness Socialist Member Braun Tells the House.

BRIBERY ON EVERY HAND

Cites 487,726 Convictions for Food Violations in a Year—Officials Pocketing Millions.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—(Associated Press.)—The following is a picture of social conditions in Prussia as presented on June 18 in the debate on the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, in the House of Deputies, by Herr Braun, the Socialist member:

"We are face to face with a terrible condition of public morality. We hear of numberless cases of thefts on railroads and alarming juvenile criminality. According to official statistics, between October, 1916, and November, 1917, there were 487,726 convictions for infractions of the food regulations, and these were only a small percentage of the actual transgressions committed.

"As for that, we are all sinners. Profiteering exceeds all bounds; usury is rampant among all classes. Fraudulent profiteering, like that of the Daimler works, is nowise exceptional. Even official bodies attempt to extort illegal profits. Poor people can only buy clothes at the official clothing department by bribing the salesmen with tips or food.

"The increase of criminality demonstrates the demoralization through the war, which is described by fools as a rejuvenating bath. Self-sacrifice and patriotism, perhaps, are still found in the trenches, but in the invaded regions profiteering begins to rear its head, culminating in the most repulsive profit snatching at home.

"Everybody cheats, steals, grabs, from jailbird to Court Chamberlain, who cheats the needy home worker out of his scanty earnings, and pockets millions. And the longer the war lasts the worse it becomes. Added to this is the Fatherland's wild war-baiting propaganda and refusal of equal suffrage. What wonder that popular exasperation burst forth in a big strike in January!"

Herr Braun further pilloried the "nefarious activities" of police and informers, and the "hateful, hypocritical censorship." The prohibition of the acknowledgment of gifts by soldiers to the socialistic funds, he said, was ordered for the purpose of withholding from public knowledge the magnitude of the demand in the army for peace and equal suffrage.

He mercilessly indicted the systematic discrimination against the socialistic press, while the Fatherland Party and Annexationists with impunity raised the accusation of bribery with Anglo-American money against those favoring peace by negotiation. He finally gave a number of instances of arbitrary suppression of political meetings which were unwelcome to the military commanders, all of which caused the gravest bitterness among the people.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Drews, answered vaguely that he was not responsible for the censorship or the other matters complained of, which were under the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts devotes a long editorial to the foregoing, in which it says:

"Dr. Drews's unsatisfactory answer is tantamount to a confession of the impotence of the civil government. In fact, there is no responsible civil government in Prussia today. It demonstrates the necessity of the abolition of the state of siege in the country, for which there is no legal justification whatever. The necessity of a responsible Government is shown especially by the fate of suffrage reform, which has been dragged from reading to reading without the Government intervening with the immediate dissolution of the House."

SLURS OUR ARMY OFFICERS.

Badly Trained and Incompetent, Says a Berlin Newspaper.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 20. — Felix Baumann, writing in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, tries to convince his readers of the incompetency of American officers. He asserts that even the Army and Navy Journal recently published a letter from Pershing complaining of the inadequate training of American officers sent to Europe, who knew nothing of tactics and could not lead their men into action.

The paper says that Colonel Roosevelt in his book on the Spanish-American war said that American officers were not numerous enough for modern warfare.

The failure of American officers in France, this paper asserts, can be traced to the lack of real training. America has only one national military school, West Point, which is not nearly enough to train the officers needed. This President Madison recognized when he proposed to Congress to establish two more military schools.

The newspaper adds that when West Point was established the idea was more for forming a corps of reserve officers for the eventuality of war than for training officers for the regular army. It goes on:

"President Washington knew that a strong regular army would not meet with the approval of the people.

"The lack of trained and capable officers runs like a red thread through American history. Americans always forget that officers and men are not trained over night."

Peace Prices Amid The Thunder Of War

INTENTIONS are the rouge with which we paint the future rosy over the sallow face of the present. *Don't stare up the steps—step up the stairs:*

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NAVY SPURS HUNT FOR U-BOAT BASES

Offers Reward of $1,000 for Information Leading to Their Discovery.

DANIELS EXPLAINS PLAN

Navy Authorities Question Many Reports as to the Sighting and Sinking of Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the Navy Department for information leading to the discovery of enemy submarine bases on this side of the Atlantic. On orders from Washington the offer is being sent out by Rear Admiral Usher from the New York Navy Yard and from the other navy yards and naval patrol centres along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Officers and men of the navy will not be permitted to share in the reward, which is intended to spur civilians along the coast to keener activity in looking for possible submarine bases.

"The offering of these rewards," said Secretary Daniels tonight, "was the result of suggestions made by some of the Admirals who have been studying the submarine situation. They suggested that it was possible that persons along the coast or elsewhere might be spurred to greater activity if a reward were offered for information leading to the discovery of submarine bases.

"We have been looking for such bases for many months, running down all possible rumors and suggestions, without being able to locate a single secret base. We have no information that there is any submarine base on this side maintained by the enemy, but if such a base does exist, we are very anxious to obtain the information.

"Nor do we have any reason to believe that there is a secret base on our shores. Still we think it well worth while to make this offer, in the hope that it will result in an even keener lookout on the part of the civilians and others along shore."

Nearly a week has now elapsed without any officially reported sinkings as a result of submarine activities along the Atlantic Coast. The last reported sinkings were those of the Norwegian barks Krinsjaa and Samoa, sunk on June 14 off the Virginia coast. Reports of other vessels having been chased in the past few days have been received unofficially, but none of these has been officially verified.

While the navy is running down all possible reports and rumors in its campaign against the submarine, it is the belief of high officials here who have been studying the situation for months that many of the reports of both sighting and sinking of submarines are without real foundation. Discussing the matter informally today, Acting Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had before him an official British "pink paper," issued confidentially, covering an expert analysis of reports of submarine sinkings for a quarterly period of three months, said that the information it contained showed that most of the cases of submarine sinkings lacked confirmation.

Mr. Roosevelt would not give the exact figures contained in the "pink paper" because it was held as confidential, but he said that the information it contained for the unnamed period of three months showed that on the basis of every hundred reported sinkings covered by the information in the "pink paper" 50 per cent so-called sinkings of submarines were regarded by British and American naval officials as highly improbable, it being doubtful in these cases if a submarine was even present; that 20 per cent. were called "possible" sinkings, being cases where submarines had been seen; that about 5 per cent. were called "probable" sinkings, and that 13 per cent. of the reported sinkings of submarines during this quarterly period were known sinkings.

SHIP RAN FROM U-BOAT OFF THE JERSEY COAST

American Armed Ship Zigzagged at Full Speed and Outdistanced the Submarine.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 20.—An American steamship arriving here today from Central American ports reported that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 180 to 200 miles south of Sandy Hook, she sighted a submarine and was pursued by the U-boat. The Captain said that he put on full speed, zigzagged, and escaped by outdistancing the U-boat. His ship carried fifty-seven passengers. This is the first report of the appearance of a German raider so far north since ships were sunk by submarine attack off the Jersey coast the latter part of May.

The fact that the American steamship was armed probably prevented her from being held up and sunk by the U-boat, in accordance with the method that has been pursued by the German submarine on this side of the Atlantic. The U-boat came o the surface within less than half a mile of the steamship. The navy gun crew prepared to fire, but the submarine almost instantly submerged and fire was withheld.

The American steamship started its zigzagging at full speed. Three-quarters of an hour later the submarine was again seen, but fully four miles astern. Only the conning tower was visible. It was seen again from time to time until dark. The ship ran all night with lights out, lifeboats swung and passengers wearing lifebelts.

HARDER TASK FOR U-BOATS.

Persius Admits That Allies' War on Them Is More Effective.

LONDON, June 20.—The U-boats are unequal to the warfare against them, according to the virtual admission of Captain Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, says a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph. Captain Persius writes:

"Every layman knows that U-boat losses are unavoidable, owing to the continually increasing sharpness and effectiveness of the defense measures of the enemy which, perhaps, will further increase as the war progresses. * * *

"It is scarcely to be denied that our enemies are both carrying on the war and living and that it will be possible for them to defend themselves against tonnage needs for a long time, at any rate. From the beginning of the U-boat war it was a mistake, often committed among us, to underestimate the resources of our enemies."

CAST ADRIFT BY U-BOAT.

Only Five of Twenty-eight British Sailors Survive Ordeal at Sea.

LONDON, June 20.—A new and flagrant example of German submarine barbarity is reported by the newspapers. A U-boat first torpedoed without warning and then shelled a British steamer. When the officers and crew of the damaged vessel took to the boats they were ordered alongside the submarine and forced to go on its deck, the Captain being taken below as a prisoner.

As the steamer had not yet sunk, the Captain ordered some of the British to row one of their two boats back to her with a German prize crew which rifled the steamer systematically and then sank her with three bombs.

73 Casualties in General Pershing's Army; 14 Commissioned Officers in the List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department gave out a list of 73 casualties today, bringing the total in the American army abroad to 8,390. There were 17 killed in action, 9 died of wounds, 2 were killed by airplane accident, 1 died of accident or other cause, 32 were severely wounded, 4 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1 missing in action, and 7 died of disease.

Fourteen commissioned officers are included. Major Edward Shoultz died of disease. Captain George C. Freeland is reported prisoner.

Lieutenants Henry Leslie Eddy and Judson P. Galloway were killed in action. Lieutenant Calvin L. Capps died of wounds. Lieutenant Joe G. Trees was killed in an airplane accident. Lieutenant James P. Arnold, E. T. Erickson, James C. Ferguson, James Alexander Henderson, Norbert W. Markus, Leon G. Ruth, and Frederick B. Stokes were severely wounded. Lieutenant Oliver J. Kendall is missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 20.	Total.
Killed in action	925	17	942
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	380	9	389
Accident and other causes	430	3	433
Died of disease	1,247	7	1,254
Total deaths	3,273	36	3,309
Wounded	4,694	36	4,730
Missing, including prisoners	350	1	351
Grand total	8,317	73	8,390

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 20.

Army casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—17.

Lieutenants.

EDDY, HENRY LESLIE; Horace W. Eddy, 240 West Main St., New Britain, Conn.
GALLOWAY, JUDSON P.; Mrs. J. P. Galloway, 153 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.

Corporals.

BROWN, JOHN C.; J. C. Brown, 505 North Main St., Atlanta, Kan.
DOLE, GEORGE D.; Harvey D. Dole, 93 Henry St., New Haven, Conn.
OWEN, JOHN HARVEY; Henry Owen, Mattoon, Wis.

Wagoner.

CASSIDY, JOHN T.; Mrs. Catherine Riley, 190 Bay St., Providence, R. I.

Mechanic.

HANSON, RAY A.; A. J. Hanson, Shell Lake, Wis.

Privates.

BARRICK, HARRY; Mars Harry Barrick, Townsend, Mon.
BARTHELETTE, PATRICK; Mrs. J. Ladouceur, Hackoo, N. D.
COX, HIRAM Q.; Hiram Cox, 712 Fairmount St., Fairmount, Ind.
GALLAGHER, WILLIAM; John Gallagher, Londonderry, Ireland.
JENKINS, FRED B.; Mrs. Dixie Hunt, Huntsville, Ky.
JUST, FRANK; Mrs. Rose Giovannia, Benham St., Penn Yan, N. Y.
McAVERY, JOSEPH L.; Daniel Webster, 3,622 East 76th St., Chicago.
REGAN, JOSEPH H.; Mrs. Mary B. Regan, 85 West Union St., Pittsfield, Mass.
STEVENSON, JOHN; John Stevenson, 2,535 Warren Av., Chicago.
WILLIAMS, MARVIN; William A. Williams, Collinsville, Ala.

DIED OF WOUNDS—9.

Lieutenant.

CAPPS, CALVIN; Mrs. M. Capps, Lucama, N. C.

Mechanic.

ARNOLD, JIM; Mrs. Jane Arnold, Bellebuckle, Tenn.

Privates.

BIESECKER, REUBEN W.; Frank W. Biesecker, Mondovi, Wis.
BROOKING, HARRY T.; Mrs. Inez Brooking, 708 South 6th St., Kirksville, Mo.
GRASI, ANTONIO; Domenico Grasi, Licciano di Colato, Mozzano, Province of Ascoli, Piceno, Italy.
ST. JOHN, CLENCE; Mrs. Carry Andrews, 1,379 East 20th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
SCOTT, DALE D.; Mrs. Rena Scott, Rinard Mills, Ohio.
STELMASZEK, WALTER; Mrs. Magdaline Stelmaszek, 8,347 Mackinaw Av., South Chicago, Ill.

Sergeant.

TENBROECK, EDWARD A.; Allen C. Tenbroeck, 262 Crew St., Springfield, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Major.

SHOULTS, EDWARD; Mrs. Grace M. Shoults, 611 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Corporal.

LOWRY, EDWARD; Miss Sarah J. Lowry, Princeton, Ky.

Fireman.

DIAZ, JULIAN; Helena Sanctus Lopatz, Colonia, Spain.

Privates.

BERGEN, PERCY; John I. Bergen, Lisbon, N. H.
COBB, PERCY E.; Charles F. Cobb, 18A Horton St., Attleboro, Mass.
HILL, WILLIAM; Harden Hill, Rocheport, Mo.
MURRAY, ROBERT A., Jr.; Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Braintree, Mass.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenant.

TREES, JOE G.; J. C. Trees, 1,452 North Highland Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Sergeant.

ENNIS, FRANK; George M. Ennis, Valley Falls, R. I.

ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—1.

Private.

PAYNE, THOMAS; Mrs. Lulla Payne, 344 Banks St., Dayton, Ohio.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—32.

Lieutenants.

ARNOLD, JAMES P.—Lee Anna Edwards, Butler, Mo.
ERICKSON, E. T.; A. Erickson, Livingston, Mon.
FERGUSON, JAMES C.; Mrs. Al Safely, Tipton, Iowa.
HENDERSON, JAMES ALEXANDER; W. W. Henderson, Bridgeton, Mo.
MARKUS, Norbert E.; J. W. Markus, 1,615 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.
RUTH, LEON G.; Henry W. Ruth, Clinton, N. Y.
STOKES, FREDERICK B.; F. A. Stokes, 515 West End Av., New York City.

Sergeants.

DAVIS, Charles F.; John S. Davis, R. F. D. 1, Bonne Terre, Mo.
HAY, DAVID P.; W. H. Hay, Campbellsville, Ky.

Corporal.

BENNET, JOHN; George Kent, Bridge and Bay Sts., Jacksonville, Fla.

Privates.

CIECHOWSKI, JOSEPH; Paul Ciechowski, 106 Vernon Av., Rockville, Conn.
COX, JAMES C.; William Adkins, 1,228 Herbert St., Indianapolis, Ind.
FARMER, JOSEPH T.; Mrs. Catherine Farmer, 20 Riverview Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
GREEN, HARVEY; Mrs. M. A. Green, 217 North 4th St., Rockport, Ind.
GROGAN, JOHN, Jr.; Mrs. Mary Grogan, Centre St., Rumson, N. J.
GRUBB, JOHN; Mrs. Sarah H. Hertle, 502 West 50th St., Wilmington, Del.
HAYES, MARTIN F.; James Hayes, 108 Cartendale Av., Syracuse, N. Y.
HEWETT, ALBERT; Mrs. Carrie Hewett, Box 301, Stafford Springs, Conn.
HOWER, LAWSON E.; Mrs. Levine Hower, 2-9 Line St., Fruckville, Penn.
LAUROKOVIC, PAUL; Jack Laurokovic, Miski, Russia.
MARCZEWSKI, CHARLES; Miss Helen Marczewski, 336 Front St., Schenectady, N. Y.
MUMMERT, WARREN P.; John Mummert, Box 307, Penbrook, Penn.
PLUMMER, DANIEL; Mrs. Mary L. Plummer, 427 East 66th St., New York, N. Y.
REYNOLDS, FRED M.; Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Delton, Va.
RUSSELL, RICHARD S.; Mrs. R. D. Russell, Wills Point, Texas.
STEWART, WALTER S.; Charlie Stewart, Lake View, Miss.
ULRICH, WILLIAM; Julius Ulrich, 144 Winthrop St., New Britain, Conn.
UNGAR, GEORGE S.; Max Ungar, Tarnopol, Galicia, Austria.
WELDNER, BERT T.; Mrs. I. J. Weldner, 113 East Thomason St., Sapulpa, Okla.
WEST, WILLIAM; John West, 23 Washington St., Richmond, Va.
WHITE, BENJAMIN C.; Benjamin H. White, South Hadley, Mass.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM E.; Mrs. Fannie Williams, Box 1, Shrewsbury, W. Va.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—4.

Privates.

BISHOP, LAWRENCE E.; Mrs. Eugene King, 783 8th Av., New York, N. Y.
BROWNING, ARLEE E.; Mrs. Nettie Guam, 1,103 9th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
GEORGE, JOHN W.; Mrs. J. W. George, 1,602 Livingston Av., Des Moines, Ia.
REILLY, JAMES L.; Peter Reilly, 235 West 16th St., New York, N. Y.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Lieutenant.

KENDALL, OLIVER J.; Mrs. F. A. Kendall, Naperville, Ill.

PRISONERS, (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.)

Captain.

FREELAND, GEORGE C.; Mrs. G. C. Freeland, 194 Fountain St., Westville, Conn.

Sergeant.

TUCKER, HAROLD W.; Z. R. Tucker, 65 Villa Av., Providence, R. I.

Corporals.

BATHGATE, JACK; Mrs. Mary Bathgate, Plainfield Av., Orange, Conn.
BARRY, THOMAS F.; James Barry, Olive St. and Grand Av., New Haven, Conn.
BERGMAN, HAROLD A.; Mrs. W. A. Bergman, 21 Townsend St., New Haven, Conn.
CARLSON, MELVIN R.; Martin Carlson, 55 Paul Gore St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
JOHNSON, ARTHUR F.; Edward Johnson, 75 East Main St., Middletown, Conn.

Mechanics.

CHAPMAN, AUGUSTUS L.; L. H. Chapman, Colchester, Conn.
PLANT, PETER F.; Fred W. St. Lawrence, 15 Kidder St., Quincy, Mass.

Privates.

BARBEAU, ADELLARD; Toussiant Barbeau, Dyer St., Danielson, Conn.
BARNES, PERCIVAL; Miles Barnes, 604 2d Av., West Haven, Conn.
BIGELOW, LESTER; William Bigelow, 749 Dixwell Av., New Haven, Conn.
CARDELL, WILLIAMS; Mrs. Mary Cardell, 19 Homestead Av., Cranston, R. I.
CAVERLY, HARRY C.; Joseph Caverly, 255 Green St., Manchester, N. H.
CHARETTE, CLYDE D.; Dr. H. A. Sinton, South Deerfield, Mass.
CLARK, LESTER R.; Mrs. Marie Clark, 355 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.
COLLVER, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Alice F. Collver, 105 Franklin St., New Haven, Conn.
DE MARTINO, ERNESTO; Carlo De Martino, 1,035 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
ELLIOTT, OLIVER T.; Oliver C. Elliott, 17 Davis St., Boston, Mass.
GAGNON, ANTOINE; Antoine Gagnon, Bristol, Conn.
GARTON, HOWARD M.; Albert Garton, 47 Trenton St., Pawtucket, R. I.
GILLESPIE, FRANK; J. E. Gillespie, 683 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.
GOLDMAN, LOUIS J.; Michael Goldman, 3,612 North 5th St., Philadelphia, Penn.
HAWLEY, GEORGE L.; Floyd Hawley, 49 Forest St., Hartford, Conn.
HIER, WILLIAM R.; George W. Hier, Box 1588 Bristol, Vt.
HOPKE, WILLIAM; Mrs. Bertha Hopke, 358 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LENHART, LEWIS R.; George W. Lenhart, Somerfield, Penn.
LITCHFIELD, LLOYD W.; Lamont Litchfield, 3 Coulton Park, Needham, Mass.
MILAN, JOHN J.; Mrs. M. Milan, 925 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
ROACH, JOSEPH A.; Edward Roach, Ridgefield, Conn.
RODGERS, EARL C.; Samuel Rodgers, Danville, Vt.
SUTCLIFFE, FRANK; Joseph Sutcliffe, Fairhaven, Mass.
UMBA, ARNOLD D.; H. C. Umba, 95 Lincoln St., Middletown, Conn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Private.

MASSEY, CLARENCE L.; Liman C. Massey, R. F. D. 3, Columbus, Ga.

KAISER'S SON MARS HINDENBURG PLAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

troops and attention and facilitate subsequent operations.

There is little question that the operation succeeded beyond the enemy's expectations, and almost before they realized it the battle had developed enormously, and the front from Noyon to the Marne had become a centre of activity.

Riding on the crest of fortune's wave, the Crown Prince insisted that a general drive at Paris be made immediately. When the way was barred by the forests of Compiègne and Villers Cotterets and the gallant resistance of the French and Americans between the Ourcq and the Marne, the enemy made a further attempt to turn the obstacles by last week's offensive. The bloody defeat he met there may well have put the Crown Prince down off his pedestal and left Hindenburg free to direct operations without hindrance.

I give this theory for what it is worth. It certainly accords with all that is known of the German Prince Imperial, and historical precedents are not lacking. Whether one accepts it or not, the next stroke may be made between Montdidied and Flanders, perhaps at two or three points simultaneously.

Many still hold the view that the enemy will prefer to direct his blow at Paris between the Ourck and the Marne, and it is even suggested that a sudden concentration may be attempted against a sector—in Lorraine, for instance—with the intention of encouraging the German morale by a comparatively valueless gain of ground.

It is probable that time is too precious for Hindenburg to risk such a diversion now. Whatever the mass of the enemy may believe, the leaders cannot be ignorant of the extent to which American forces are pouring into France to swell the allied armies. Whatever happens one thing is certain—the events of the past fortnight have heightened allied confidence enormously, and rendered the German will-o-the-wisp of a decisive victory more intangible than ever.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

bility, and said he desired to know how the Government hoped to carry out its plan of giving recruits land. The Marquis of Lansdowne said things in Ireland now were much worse than in 1916.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, replying on behalf of the Government, said two great events had led to the change in the Government's policy. The first was the revelation of the Sinn Fein conspiracy, which made impossible the Government pursuing its Home Rule policy for the time being.

The second event, he added, was the action of the Catholic clergy in resisting conscription. That was a direct challenge to imperial supremacy which made it the Government's duty to recognize the fact and adjust their policy accordingly.

With regard to voluntary recruiting, Earl Curzon said the Cabinet believed it better to get 50,000 volunteers in this way than to secure a larger number at the cost, perhaps, of civil war. The promise of land, he continued, was not a bribe, but was the same policy that was being pursued in England under the Small Holdings act.

Lord Curzon, continuing, said that Sinn Feiners deported from Ireland could not be brought to trial without disclosing to the enemy the means by which the Government detected their treasonable acts. These deportations had materially relieved the situation in Ireland, and the Nationalist members of Parliament themselves shared that feeling of relief.

Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons today that there was sufficient evidence against the Sinn Feiners recently arrested to enable their prosecution for treason, but that it was not desirable or necessary to institute it.

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WOULD FORCE GERMANY TO GIVE UP ALL SHIPS

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—A summary of the important reports by the committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of shipping after the war appears in the Board of Trade Journal. It will be necessary, says the committee, to make restoration of the mercantile marine the first charge on the national resources, unless Great Britain is to suffer consequences that would attend her decline to the level of a second-rate maritime power.

"We cannot insist too strongly on the overwhelming importance of this problem, which, in our opinion, far transcends every other problem of reconstruction," it says.

The first and fundamental condition of reconstruction would be the early removal of Government operation and control from shipping.

"We consider no peace would be satisfactory which did not enforce the surrender of enemy shipping and inflict drastic and exemplary punishment for the enemy's crimes at sea. Enemy countries should be required, as a condition of peace, to surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy ports at the close of hostilities or in ports of countries still neutral, to forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of hostilities in ports of countries that have become involved in the war or have broken off diplomatic relations with them, and to restore to the Allies all allied shipping that may have come into their possession since the outbreak of hostilities.

"When demobilization is completed all enemy vessels not already sold should be sold by auction in the various countries, the proceeds of the sale to be part of the common war indemnity paid by the enemy countries.

"Neutrals and enemies should not be admitted to the purchase, and the necessary conditions should be attached to the sales to prevent retransfer of vessels to enemy interests or interests controlled by the enemy."

LIEUT. STOKES AGAIN IN LIST OF WOUNDED

For the second time since he left Plattsburg last September and accompanied the 101st United States Infantry to France the name of First Lieutenant Frederick B. Stokes, son of Frederick A. Stokes, the publisher, has appeared in the casualty lists. In the list issued yesterday by the War Department Lieutenant Stokes was reported as severely wounded in action on June 13, disclosing that within a fortnight after his recovery from his first wound the young officer had succeeded in getting himself into the thick of the fighting.

James L. Reilly, mentioned among the wounded, was a second year student at Fordham University when he enlisted last June with the Fordham University Ambulance Unit. Soon after he arrived in France on Aug. 22 he was transferred to the French Army. Reilly, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier High School, lived with his parents at 235 West Sixteenth Street. His mother, Mrs. Peter Reilly, said yesterday that Jimmy was one of seven of her family fighting in France, three of her cousins and a like number of nephews being also there.

"I am glad to know that Jimmy is wounded and not captured," said Mrs. Reilly. "I hope that he comes back safely after helping in the war. I would enlist myself if they would take me and fight hard to kill the Kaiser or catch him alive.

Daniel Plummer, included among the wounded, lived with his parents at 427 East Sixty-sixth Street.

German Airship in Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 20.—A German Albatros flying machine landed this morning in a suburb of Copenhagen. Two men on board wore civilian dress and straw hats, but in the machine were officers' uniforms and arms. They said a lack of benzine forced them to come down. Both were interned.

A Vital War Measure

Make Use of Our Highways. Conserve Steel, and Relieve Transportation Facilities in a Big and Practical Way

TO BUILD 50,000 steel freight cars and 1250 locomotives, takes approximately 1,437,000 tons of steel.

It takes only 300,000 tons of steel to build 200,000 motor trucks with equal ton mile freight-carrying capacity. This is a saving of over 1,100,000 tons of steel.

By using the highways, in addition to relieving railways of a portion of their freight, tremendous terminal expenses and congestion are saved, as well as the cost of transferring to and from terminals. Motor trucks over highways carry merchandise direct from shipper to consignee.

Greater use of our highways is imperative.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY
Ardmore, Pa.
ESTABLISHED 1897

A Vital War Measure

—and here is the data

SINCE publishing the above advertisement we have been flooded with inquiries as to the data on which our figures are based.

The steel for freight cars is figured at twenty-five tons per car—for locomotives, with tender, 150 tons.

The steel for motor trucks is figured, according to Autocar practice, 1½ tons per two-ton truck.

The freight car ton-mileage is figured on 40 tons average load and 20 miles per day (official railroad figures and admittedly high)

The motor truck ton-mileage is figured on a two-ton load and 100 miles per day—easily managed in intercity work.

On this basis four two-ton trucks will do the work of one freight car. And more—for they carry their freight with one handling direct from shipper to consignee. They save steel by the million tons.

Again we say: Greater use of our highways is imperative.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, ARDMORE, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1897

WILSON & CO. DEFEND MEAT SOLD TO NAVY

Employe Testifies That Rejected Ham Was Eaten by President of the Company.

EXPLAINS REASON FOR MOLD

Government Specification Held Responsible for Failure of Moisture to Escape.

Testimony that meat rejected by the navy had been eaten by Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., and the three sons of W. Bowers, Assistant Superintendent of the company, with no untoward effects was adduced yesterday at the investigation of charges that the company sold unfit meat to the Government. The defense closed its case before Special Examiner Edward P. Patterson in the Woolworth Building.

The witness who told of the consumption of some of the rejected meat by Mr. Wilson was Mr. Bowers, who said he also gave some to his three sons. Mr. Bowers said that practically all of the 539,662 pounds of ham furnished by Wilson & Co., and rejected by the authorities was later passed as fit for human consumption by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. Bowers said that 99.85 per cent. of the 539,662 pounds of rejected meat was "reprocessed" by means of which the mold was removed. He testified that in ordering 300,000 pounds of meat the navy stipulated that it should be wrapped in cheese cloth covered by two layers of parafin paper. This covering, he said, failed to allow the moisture from the hams to get into the air and caused mold.

The specifications have been changed, he said, to allow burlap to be used over the hams without the parafin paper. He said the delays caused by the orders of the purchasers of meat often had the result in spoiling the meat in transit. If quick delivery were made, he added, the meat would be in sound condition. However, he said, orders were sometimes given changing the route or destination of the meat, and the delay that ensued was sufficient to cause the meat to become moldy.

Mr. Bowers said that pursuant to instructions from Mr. Wilson he had tried to deliver to the navy even better hams than the specifications called for. He said that no hams had been shipped by his concern that he would not have offered for use to his brother, who is in the army.

The witness said that Mr. Wilson told him that the 300,000 pounds of ham was the first shipment he was making for use in the navy, and gave instructions for the employes in selecting the hams not only to live up to the specifications but to better them. He said that Mr. Wilson ordered him to pick out the best and smoothest hams, and that the three plants of the company had to be combed in order to cull out the best products for the Navy Department order.

Adolph Eichhorn, from 1901 to 1917 an expert employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the author of books showing the relation between animal disease and human health, testifying for the defense, explained the meaning of "stale" meat and "moldy" meat. He said that these terms were technical distinctions and that they did not mean the same to the trade as they did to laymen. "Mold," he said, was just a vegetable growth, and did not mean that meat on which it appeared was unfit for human consumption. He said that moldy spots were not only characteristic of certain brands of cheese, but that they also appeared in some instances in fresh meat, cured meat, and smoked meat, as well as frozen meat. Mold, he continued, could easily be removed with a mixture of vinegar and water, and this did not spoil the meat. The witness said that many of the best hotels accepted meat with mold on it, and in all cases it was removed in the manner he described.

The witness further said that while so-called "stale" meat was not so "lively" as fresh meat, it was in no way inferior, the nutritive value being unaffected, thus rendering it good for human consumption. Dr. Eichhorn did not change his testimony under cross-examination by the Government's counsel.

Captain William O'Brien, head of the Commissary Stores of the Pelham Bay Naval Station, testified concerning the inspection of a shipment of beef delivered by Wilson & Co. He said he rejected five pieces out of thirty-five because they failed to comply with the naval specification that they had to be frozen solid. The condition of the beef, he said, was good.

J. Goldsmith, a truckman, testified that he had taken two truckloads of beef to the steamship Irishman of the International Mercantile Marine, and that the steward of the ship had refused to accept the meat, giving as the reason that the meat should have been frozen.

The case was adjourned subject to the call of Examiner Patterson. It is believed that the next examination of witnesses will take place at San Antonio in connection with meat offered for use of the army.

YESTERDAY'S ROAST BEEF

is today's delicious hash with money saved and appetite gained if into the hash go a few drops of the delicious flavor of

A1 SAUCE

Knomark—

CLEANS WHITE SHOES

Use it on Buckskin, Calf, Kid, Canvas, Suede or any other fabric.

KNOMARK cleans white shoes thoroughly by removing every trace of dirt, and restores that "perfectly new" look. As it does not contain any ingredient that hardens or injures the leather or fabric, but, on the contrary, softens it, KNOMARK increases the life of the shoe and gives increased comfort to the wearer.

25 cents in any shoe or department store.

Friday and Saturday

500 Women's Silk Frocks Special at $18.50

By far the season's most important offering

A wonderful collection of cool, Summery frocks, in Silk Foulard with White, Tan or Green figures silhouetted on dark grounds.

Silk Gingham frocks, displaying smart tunic or shirred skirts.

Combination Taffeta and Crepe de Chine frocks in highly individual models.

All most extraordinary values at $18.50, and may be had in White, Navy Blue, Black, Flesh color, Taupe or Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 34 to 42.

Light, Fluffy Printed Georgette Crepe Frocks at $25

In dark colors with figured patterns in White. Also beaded Georgette Crepe frocks, and most delightful styles in printed and plain color Crepe de Chine. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fashionable Printed Voile Frocks Special at $7.50

Frocks of more than usual charm, in stunning pleated effect. Collar and cuffs are of White Voile. Sizes 34 to 44. *Illustrated.*

Same model in sizes 44 to 50 . $8.95

New Gingham and Chambray Frocks, Special $8.95

Dainty surplice model with scalloped folds on skirt. Obtainable in Pink, Blue, Tan; also in Check effects in Pink, Blue, Black or White. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's Smart Sport Suits

in a special week-end offering Friday and Saturday

at $17.50

The newest Summer Suits, in delightful straight-line models, gathered at the waistline or in snappy Norfolk effects with notch, sailor, shawl or convertible collars. To be had in all the wanted Sport shades. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Suits of this character are certainly unusual at this modest price.

Friday and Saturday—A Remarkable

Sale of Beaded Bags Special at $19.50

A splendid collection of exquisite beaded bags, designed to sell at much higher prices. Only one or two of a kind, each model reflecting in its harmonious coloring rare skill in the art of beaded bag making. One style *illustrated.*

Friday and Saturday—A Remarkable

Sale of Children's Dresses

at very special prices

At $2—Dainty solid color Chambray dresses, in Empire model with collar and cuffs of White Poplin. Sizes 2 to 6 years. *Illustrated.*

At $3—Children's White Voile dresses in Empire model, tastefully trimmed with smocking and embroidery. Skirt finished with large tucks. Sizes 2 to 6 years. *Illustrated.*

Children's Colored Coats and Hats Greatly Reduced

Coats formerly $5 to $10 . . . **$3.75 $4.75 $5.75**
Hats formerly $4 to $6 . . . . . **$2 and $3**

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Sale of Women's Bathing Suits

—for Friday and Saturday

at $4.95, $5.95, $6.95

At each price the variety of styles is most unusual, and the values in each case are possible only because of purchases made far ahead. The materials include:

Satin, Silk Poplin, Mohair, Surf Satin, and Wool Jersey

in exquisite color combinations, trimmed and piped in contrasting shades. Sizes 34 to 44. Three illustrated.

Friday and Saturday—An Important

Pre-Inventory Clearance of

Women's Coats and Capes

at radically reduced prices

In models for every occasion, carefully developed in the most fashionable materials for immediate wear.

Coats that were $19.50 to $22.50 . . . . . **$15.00**
Coats that were $25.00 to $29.50 . . . . . **$18.50**
Coats that were $35.00 to $39.50 . . . . . **$22.50**
Coats that were $39.50 to $49.50 . . . . . **$27.50**
Coats that were $49.50 to $69.50 . . . . . **$31.00**

Women's Rubberized Raincoats

Formerly $5.95 to $25

Now $3.95, $5.95, $6.95, $9.75, $12.50

Smart belted styles with Raglan or Set-in sleeves and convertible collars. Made of Satin, Plaid Silk, Poplin, Cantonette, Bombazine, Schappe Silk.

Also included are Anderson and Anderson Imported Silk Coats of a very high grade.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval.

Fourth Floor.

Advance styles in trimmed hats for Fall show many new and highly interesting style features. We shall present Friday and Saturday a most remarkable collection of

$5.85 *Wonder Hats*

in the most individual styles predicted to be very successful the coming season, developed in materials for immediate wear. The selection includes

Hats of Satin or Gros de Londre Silk, faced with Crepe Georgette; Dainty Georgette Crepe Hats; and still more in all Black Satin, or Satin combined with Maline. Two of the many charming styles illustrated

Friday and Saturday—On the Second Floor

Misses' Afternoon Frocks Special at $25

Cool, youthful frocks of the very fashionable Navy Blue Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Figured Chiffon, Georgette Crepe, or Foulard Silk, in smart straight line, panel or tunic model. New features are silk fringes, beading or braiding. Colors: Midnight or Copenhagen Blue, Beige, Grey, Flesh, White, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *illustrated.*

Misses' Smart Summer Frocks Special at $8.95

Light, cool Summer frocks of Sheer Voiles, in plain colors and neat figured patterns; and in checked Ginghams with printed or round collars. Trimmed with dainty lace or buttons. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Nile, Beige, Pink and Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Summer Frocks Special at $1.95 & $2.95

In a bevy of most delightful girlish models. Fashioned of Figured Voile, White Lawn or Cross Bar Dimity, trimmed with Val. lace, dainty tucks, or hand feather stitching in contrasting colors. Sizes 6 to 14 years. One style *illustrated.*

Girls' Coats Greatly Reduced

Friday and Saturday

Broken assortments of coats of a very high character, marked at greatly reduced prices to insure prompt disposal:

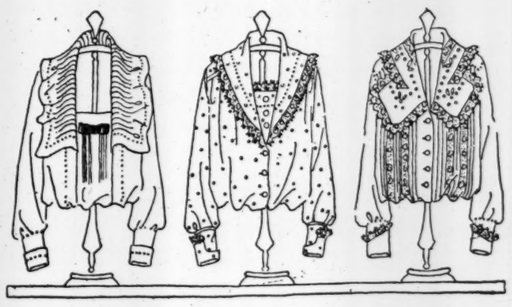
Formerly $7.95, $10.95, $12.95, $15, $25
Now $3.95 5.95 7.95 9.95 15.00

Friday and Saturday Only

Women's Slip-over Sweaters Special at $4.50

One of the very newest slip-over models with full length sleeves—as *illustrated.*

Made of Pure Worsted in novelty Jacquard stitch, with fishtail border. Obtainable in Buff, Turquoise, Nile, Salmon, Blue, and Purple. *Third Floor.*



New Summer Blouses

—in an important sale for Friday and Saturday only

Special at $2

A large collection of smart Summer Blouses in new and very tasteful models, fashioned of White Organdy, trimmed with Checked Organdy and Lace; White Voile with deep collar of Colored Organdy; Filmy White Voile trimmed with Val. Lace; White Dotted Swiss trimmed with lawn and Washable Crochet Buttons, and stunning Tailored Shirt Blouses of Corded Voile with organdy collar, finished with Taffeta Ribbon Tie. Five styles illustrated.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Supre-Macy Shoes vs. Custom Made

Victory!
Through
Comfort,
Appearance
And
Economy
United
In Giving
Supreme
War-Saving-Service
In
Our Shoes

At $9.89

We sell a shoe possessing lines suggestive of the thoroughbred racer—Long, flat last—Sleek, with that quality finish, shorn of all frills, which tells you as simply as in words,

"Class"

This shoe needs no bench-made recommendation. It IS a gentleman's boot. Manufactured under rigid and particular specifications for all essentials of finer shoes.

The shoe we have selected and assigned to bear our name and sustain the reputation of this store.

SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Oxfords with Goodyear welted soles, blind eyelets; in gunmetal or dark tan, Russia calf; medium toe.

Men's (Special) Riding Boots

Reduced to $11.89.

Because there are a few sizes missing in the stock of these boots, and since they are confined to black calf, they have been reduced for clearance. This is a very unusual opportunity for those whom we can fit.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St.

"Keep the Home Fires Burning"

Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps May Be Bought at Any Department Store in the City, and at Hundreds of Other Places.

Remember:

This Week's Sale of 2600 Parasols.

This is the stock of a very large manufacturer, who, for war reasons, presumably, is discontinuing the manufacture of parasols. We made the purchase of them at a figure sufficiently low to enable us to pass them on to you at bottom prices.

Cotton, or Cotton and Silk, in all kinds of designs and patterns, for 98c each.

Pure silk, from $1.49 to $3.74.

Macy's—Main Floor, Front, B'way.

Washable Chamois Gloves

Men's hand-sewn pique gloves from finer skins. With single pearl button, round corners. Paris points, double row spear back or four row black embroidery. Very effective, $1.94.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street

SAVE—AND SMILE!

You Have Heard Much About War Saving—Let's Talk It Over for a Moment or Two Together. Let's See If We Can't Bring It Down to a Working Basis for Ourselves as an Every-day Matter in Our Offices and in Our Homes.

IS not the real truth of the matter that in the time of war you can't do as you like with your income? You receive it in trust, every dollar of it, subject to the superior war needs of the Government. What is necessary for your health and efficiency you must spend. The balance belongs, until Victory is won, to the men at the front. You cannot fail in that trust. You must put your expenditures on a budget basis and save cheerfully, systematically, as a point of honor, for the winning of the war.

The experience of a great many successful men has proved that the way you keep your accounts has a very big influence on the amount you can save. Here is a plan which is followed by the head of one of the largest financial institutions in the country and by a great many business men who appreciate that saving is a practical business matter which must be kept vividly before them every day if they are to carry it out in the big way required by the Government:

THE WAR ACCOUNT

If you are earning enough to permit a surplus in the bank above immediate needs, open a ***WAR ACCOUNT*** *in your bank book. Whenever you receive your salary or income, after current obligations are met and the necessary working balance is allowed for, deduct from your regular account immediately as large an amount as you can and add it to your War Account, kept in parallel columns in your check book. Keeping your regular balance down to current needs prevents wasteful spending. Your War Account should be regarded as an account of honor, held in trust for the war uses of the Government and drawn upon only to meet taxes, payments on Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps.*

No elaborate figuring is necessary. You will find your conscience a first-class bookkeeper. No one can tell you just ***how much*** *you can save, but under the great war needs for economy which now exist,* ***you*** *can tell in every case whether or not any particular expenditure is absolutely necessary for* ***your*** *health or* ***your*** *working efficiency.*

Our standard has been set. The soldier and the sailor have only the necessities of life. On this basis they are fighting with their full strength and with the spirit of victory. **Do we need luxuries to help us fight at home?** If you buy only what you need you play the game fair.

You will be surprised to see your War Account grow, and the world will be surprised, as it has already begun to be, at the wonderful and wide-spread thrift of a supposedly thriftless nation.

If you have no bank account you can still go on a budget basis. It is not so much the amount you save as the spirit behind it that counts for winning the war. "It is not so much what you save as what you have left" that determines whether you are doing your full share. Itemize your fixed weekly expenses, cut down on every item you can to the point where it honestly means something like war sacrifice. Invest your savings regularly in War Savings Stamps, or lay them aside in a savings bank for bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

From

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATEMENT

Proclaiming National War Savings Day June 28

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement.

To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world to-day for materials and labor with which to end the war, ***the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.***

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman, and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and buy as regularly as possible the securities of the Government.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

You will never have as good an opportunity offered you in these times to build your future prosperity on small Government securities paying a good interest rate. Save for your country and for your own future. Such systematic saving will enable our people not only to buy bonds, but to **keep their bonds.**

We must consecrate ourselves to the saving of dollars, of labor and materials, because only in this way can we save the lives of our fighting men and speed up the day of Victory. We must save much that we may lend much. **We must save persistently, greatly, in order that our sacrifice may even remotely approach the sacrifice THEY are making.**

This is the simple truth of the matter. It is the one great universal need in the present war situation. Saving is the part all of us are asked by the President to play in this crisis—**all of us**—daily—till the war is won.

It means constant watchfulness, constant self-restraint. It is not entirely easy; but we have only to think of those fighting men for whom we are doing the saving and we will get together and do it!

AND WHEN IT BEGINS TO SEEM HARD LET'S SMILE OVER IT—AS PERHAPS THOSE FIGHTING MEN WOULD SMILE IF THEY THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT WE COULD *NOT* DO IT. WE *CAN* DO IT—FOR THOSE FIGHTING MEN AND FOR THE COUNTRY WE ARE *ALL* FIGHTING FOR.

NOW is the TIME to SAVE for the Fourth Liberty Loan

SAVE—GREATLY!

This Space Contributed by

Commercial Banks and Trust Companies Committee

SAVE—AND SMILE!

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE
New York City

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NOW is the TIME to BUY War Savings Stamps

BUY THRIFT STAMPS
AND
STAMP OUT THE HUN!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

RUSSELLITES GUILTY OF HINDERING DRAFT

Jury Convicts All Eight Prisoners on Each of Four Counts in Indictment.

FACE LONG PRISON TERMS

Handcuffed and Taken to Raymond Street Jail—May Be Sentenced Today.

The eight "Russellites," members of the International Bible Students' Association founded by the late "Pastor" Charles Taze Russell, who have been on trial before Judge Harlan B. Howe and a jury in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, were found guilty last night on each of four counts charging conspiracy to defeat the purposes of the Selective Draft Act.

The jury returned its verdict at 10:30 o'clock, after being out five hours. The courtroom was crowded with friends of the convicted men, but there was no demonstration, the accused accepting the verdict, which was totally unexpected, in a daze. Following a request of the defendants' counsel that the verdict be set aside, Judge Howe adjourned court until noon today, when it is expected that he will pronounce sentence.

Each convicted man faces a possible penalty of eighty years in prison and a fine of $40,000 as the maximum penalty, for each count in the indictment carries a maximum prison sentence of twenty years and a fine of $10,000. Immediately after the verdict was returned the eight men were handcuffed and taken by United States Marshal James M. Powers and his deputies to the Raymond Street Jail, where they were locked up for the night. It was the first time since the trial began that the accused have been locked up, all having been out on bail.

The eight convicted men are Joseph F. Rutherford, President of the International Bible Students' Association, and successor to "Pastor" Russell as the head of the varied organizations of the Russellites; William E. Van Amburgh, Treasurer of the Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society; Robert J. Martin, Auditor of the Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society; Fred H. Robison, personal representative of Rutherford; Alexander Hugh McMillan, Superintendent of the Bethel Home, the domicile of many members of the organizations; George H. Fisher, and Clayton J. Woodworth, both of Scranton, Penn., joint authors of "The Finished Mystery," and Directors of the International Bible Students' Association, and Giovanni De Cecca, director of the translations of the works of the organizations into the Italian language.

The Indictment.

In the indictment against the men the first count charged that they willfully conspired to cause insubordination, disloyalty, and refusal of duty in the military forces of the United States. The second charged that the defendants conspired willfully to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States. The third that they willfully attempted to cause insubordination, and the fourth count that they willfully attempted to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the country.

Judge Howe finished his charge to the jury at 5:25 o'clock and the accused were taken to the prisoners' pen in the Brooklyn Federal Building to await the result. At 10:30 o'clock word was conveyed to the Judge that the jury had reached a decision, and when the members filed into court the room was crowded. There was deep suspense while the clerk of the court read the names of the accused and then asked Foreman Matthew Sauze of 782A Hancock Street, Brooklyn, if the jury had reached a verdict in regard to the prisoner Rutherford, the first named in the indictment.

"We have," solemnly replied the foreman.

"What is your verdict in regard to the first count in the indictment?" asked the clerk.

"Guilty," was the response.

"What is your verdict in regard to counts two, three, and four?" again asked the clerk.

"Guilty on all four counts," responded Foreman Sauze, looking straight at the Judge. The clerk then mentioned the name of the second prisoner, but the foreman, anxious to get through with his task, said:

"The foreman volunteers the information that we have found all the defendants guilty on all four counts."

Jeffe Fuller, counsel for the defendants, moved that the verdict be set aside as being contrary to the weight of evidence. Judge Howe interrupted the lawyer to suggest that he make his motion today. While Marshal Powers and his deputies were busy handcuffing the prisoners and leading them away to the Raymond Street Jail, the Judge, Lawyer Fuller, and the District Attorney held a brief consultation, the upshot of which was that Judge Howe announced that he would hear motions at 12 o'clock today, and if they were denied would pronounce sentence.

Rutherford Seemed Dazed.

The defendant Rutherford appeared to be completely dazed. He passed his hand across his forehead as if trying to comprehend what had taken place and then followed the Marshal out of the room, the other defendants trailing after him. In dismissing the jury Judge Howe warmly thanked them.

"Mr. Foreman," he said, impressively, "the Court thanks you and the other members of the jury because he believes your verdict to be thoroughly right. You have given the case most careful consideration and you are discharged with the thanks of the Court."

In his charge to the jury Judge Howe declared that belief that they are serving God does not excuse men for criminal acts. If conspiracy is proved, he said, all the conspirators are responsible for the acts of each of them.

"With the exception of the defendant, Giovanni De Cecca," he said, "all the defendants have testified that in saying what they did, in writing what they did, and in publishing what they did, they acted willingly and purposely; that they did nothing accidentally or inadvertently; that they intended, hoped and expected that what they said, wrote, and published would be believed, adopted, and followed by persons in the military forces as well as others; and that the more who believed, adopted and followed their doctrines and advice, the more gratifying it would be to them, but notwithstanding their testimony in this regard, they have denied that they intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty or refusal of duty in the military forces or to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service. As I have said before, what the defendants' intentions were is a question of fact for you to decide."

Arrest Followed Raid.

The arrest and indictment of the men followed a raid at the Bethel Home, on Columbia Heights, by agents of the Army Intelligence Bureau and an investigation of the several tons of books and literature seized at that time. The investigation was conducted by Assistant United States District Attorney Charles Buchner. Shortly before the case was called for trial Isaac R. Oeland, a former Judge, and for many years a prominent attorney in Brooklyn and Manhattan, entered the case as Special United States Prosecutor.

The indictment against the men was based principally on passages in "The Finished Mystery," which was advertised as the posthumous work of "Pastor" Russell. It was admitted in the trial that the part of the work written by the late "pastor" consisted of writings that he had published during his lifetime with additions by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Woodworth. The book reeked with passages condemning war and referring to patriotism as a delusion which caused men to kill each other. Letters were also found, written by Rutherford and others in the organizations, advising drafted men to reject military duty of any kind. In one letter bearing the stamped signature of Rutherford, the applicant for advice was told to resist any orders given by army officers even if his refusal led to his being shot or imprisoned.

MISS BROWN'S ESTATE VALUED AT $2,454,265

Leaves $610,345 Each to Columbia, New York University, Presbyterian Hospital.

Bequests of $610,345 each to Columbia University, New York University, and the Presbyterian Hospital are disclosed in the transfer tax report in the estate of Miss Kate Collins Brown, filed yesterday. Miss Brown, who died on Aug. 19 at the Hotel Martinique, inherited the bulk of her estate, appraised at $2,454,265, from her uncle, Perry McDonough Collins, who sold valuable rights and inventions to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and named the three institutions as residuary legatees because they were to have received Mr. Collins's estate had his niece died before him.

Miss Brown's will named fifty-one beneficiaries, the largest individual bequest being $100,000 to John E. Miller of Englewood, N. J., her friend and attorney. The Church of the Annunciation at New Orleans got $50,000. The estate included $972,967 in bonds and $500,957 in stocks.

Call Up Suffrage Bill Next Week.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Formal notice was given in the Senate today by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Acting Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, that efforts to call up the suffrage amendment would be made next Thursday. This date had been selected, he said, because many Senators intended to leave Washington about July 1.

CONVICT RETAILERS ON WOMAN'S CHARGE

First Caught Exceeding Food Board's Prices, Pays $25 to the Red Cross.

KOSHER STRIKE IS SETTLED

Partly Suspend Thirteen Bakers Using More Than Their Allotment of Flour.

The first instance of a retailer being brought before the local Federal Food Board and convicted on a complaint of charging in excess of the prices established by the board was disclosed yesterday, when Hughes Brothers, conducting a retail store at 762 Madison Avenue, were permitted to contribute $25 to the Red Cross. In addition, they were required to promise not to violate the board's prices again.

The charge against Hughes Brothers was preferred by Mrs. Benoit A. Dreyfus of 67 East Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Dreyfus asserted that during the Red Cross parade on May 25, her brother, who is a member of the new 7th Infantry, was charged eighteen cents for a box of Uneeda biscuits, twelve cents for an orange, and eighteen cents for a bottle of ginger ale, which he purchased in the Hughes store during a halt in the parade. When the complaint was filed an investigator was sent out to inquire the prices Hughes Brothers were charging for other commodities. He reported that the biscuits cost nine cents a box; eggs, fifty cents a dozen, instead of forty-six cents, milk one cent more a quart than the price fixed by the Milk Commission, and that two other commodities exceeded the fixed price.

After examination the retailer, through Joseph S. Hughes, admitted the charge was true, but placed the blame on a clerk, who had been hired for the day. The case was heard before P. A. Johann, head of the Bureau of Complaints.

Other cases disposed of by the board yesterday were Diamond Brothers, grocers at 2,703 Third Avenue, and Henry Luca, grocer at Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street. Diamond Brothers were permitted to contribute $100 to the Red Cross for selling sugar to individual customers in 100-pound lots, and for advertising that such sales would be made. They were also required to put up a sign in their establishment stating that they had violated the rules of the Food Administration. Luca, the Brooklyn grocer, was permitted to donate $20 to the Red Cross on a complaint of overcharging a consumer for sugar.

Hear Flour Dealers Today.

Alan Fox, director of the board's Bureau of Licenses, announced yesterday that there would be a hearing before the board today in the complaint of flour dealers of the Produce Exchange against warehousemen in this city. The dealers charge that the owners of warehouses have increased their prices for storage 400 per cent. during the last fourteen months.

More bakers were before the board yesterday on charges of using more than their allotment of wheat flour for the six months ended May 1. Thirteen bakers were ordered to stop baking of all products other than bread and rolls until further notice, and in every instance further penalties were referred to the Bureau of Enforcement at Washington, which may ask for revocation of licenses for some of the offenders. Those ordered to suspend part of their baking were: Hensler & Callister, Central Avenue, Lawrence, N. Y.; Joseph Klein, 1,501 Southern Boulevard, New York City; Alexander Tainsky, 185 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eugene Nonnemacher, 1,083 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Otto Betsch, 176 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jacob Spanier, 211 Corona Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.; Schutz & Harbrecht, 306 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gustave Hayo, 732 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City; Mrs. Jadwiga Piasocki, 3,941 White Plains Avenue, New York City; Henry Gallwuit, 2,946 Third Avenue, New York City; Eberle Brothers, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Henry B. Wood, 2,049 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and N. A. Matson Company, 810 Third Avenue, New York City.

Another act of the board was the settlement of the differences between kosher poultrymen and their employers. Cyrus C. Miller, Director of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution, after forty-eight hours' deliberation with the kosher strikers, their employers, and numerous rabbis, last night ordered that the strike cease, as it was holding up a necessity of life. The strikers at once complied with Mr. Miller's mandate.

Redmen to Give Ambulance to Upton

Members of the Order of Redmen of the State of New York have bought an ambulance, which will be presented to the Government at Camp Upton on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Richard F. Elmore, Great Sachem of the order, will be in charge of the presentation ceremony, and members from every part of the State will take part. Redmen throughout the country have pledged themselves to give an ambulance to each cantonment in the United States, and most of these have been purchased.

Motor Express
TO
Philadelphia

We will get your goods there on time, without loss, damage or dissatisfaction. We are thoroughly responsible and have unequalled equipment. It is our business to assume your freight difficulties.

ARROTT & FAUNCE, Inc.
Motor Express Service.

Full details of guaranteed freight service and New York-Philadelphia tariff on request.

New York Receiving Station,
412-14 Lafayette Street.
'Phone, Broad 45-06.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

It's Cold in the Clouds
and the Comforts Committee asks that women knit Sweaters for the Aviators. We have the Knitting Worsted of heavy, soft texture, dark gray mixed, especially desirable for Aviators' Sweaters. 95c per hank.
Art Embroidery Dept., Second Floor.
Be 100% loyal. Buy W. S. S.
BLOOMINGDALES', 59TH ST.

Buy W.S.S.

"Turner for Concrete"

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Founded 1826 — Store Hours in June—9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon. — Greeley 1900

A Special Purchase and Sale
200 Misses' Wool Jersey Suits
At the Remarkably Low Price
$18.50

Ideal for vacation wear, these smart and serviceable Suits, so much in demand at the moment.

New models, with belted Coats featuring long rolling Tuxedo or convertible collars and pockets. Skirts on newest accepted lines.

A wide range of light sport colors and the wanted neutral shades, for traveling and town wear.

In medium or light weight Jersey Cloth of excellent quality. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

Third Floor

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.; on Saturdays at 12 noon

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Sale of
Men's Shantung Silk Suits
(two-piece)
at $21.50
is now being held on the Sixth Floor

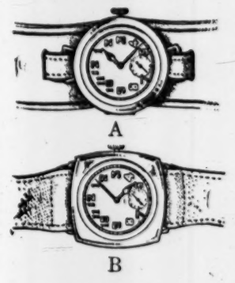
The silk used in the making of these Suits was imported direct from the Orient by B. Altman & Co. (through arrangements made many months ago) and is of an exceptionally good quality.

Men's Shantung Silk Dusters
(same quality as the suits)
will be on Sale at the same time
at $18.50

These prices offer purchasing advantages not often available.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Direct attention to a remarkable collection of
Military Wrist Watches


A
B

¶ The largest collection of high grade wrist watches to be seen in the Greater City, in Sterling Silver, Nickel or 14-karat Gold cases, with Waltham, Elgin, or fine Swiss movements.

A Special Feature Friday and Saturday—

100 Wrist Watches, Special at $6.50
Solid Nickel cases, with 10-jeweled movement. Radium hands and numerals that can be read in the dark, and unbreakable crystal. *Illustrated, A.*

75 Square Model Wrist Watches, $8.50
Splendid timekeeper. Solid Nickel case, with 10-jeweled movement, radium dial and hands, and unbreakable crystal. *Illustrated, B.*

Military Wrist Watches Special at $22.50
Sterling Silver square model wrist watches with 15-jeweled Elgin movement, and radium dial.
Main Floor.

Distinctive Suits for Men at $25

¶ Saks Suits at $25 are so individual in their clever lines, and are finished so much better than most suits at this price, that no one but the wearer has any inkling of their original cost.

¶ Now being shown in Flannels, Cheviots, Worsteds and Unfinished Worsteds in colorings that provide a genuine treat in popular priced clothes.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

White and Striped Flannel Trousers, $5

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

As An Economy Measure---
Save Gas and Electric Light

The Government itself takes the lead by its order that all display lights, electric signs and special illuminations are to be dimmed till further notice.

Reasonable people will see the need for this,—not from the standpoint of the alarmist, but FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ECONOMY.

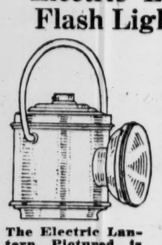
Coal is the basis of electric lighting; COAL MUST BE CONSERVED. Therefore SPARE YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

For continuous use, what better than an OIL LAMP, like the well-known "RAYO" pictured here, which sells in GIMBELS Lamp Department for $2.95. It's a wonderful light-giver, and will do the work of more than one or two or even three electric lamps.

Then, for occasional use, where you only want "light on the subject" for a few seconds or a half minute,

See GIMBELS Stock of

Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights and the Like


The Electric Lantern Pictured is $5.50.

The battery will supply light for about 15 hours. Lantern is made of brass with a high nickeled finish. (Extra battery for renewals, 75c.)

Or look at these:

Tubular Nickeled Case Flashlights; large reflector and lens, $2.95

Life of battery is about 10 hours. **New Battery is 40c. Others at $1.70,** and renewal battery, 40c

Tubular Fibre Case Flashlights, 75c and $1.25
Pocket Flashlights, nickeled case, 75c and $1

Oil Lamps and Accessories

Hanging Brass Oil Lamps; for dining or living room; adjustable extension; centre draft burner and 14 in. dome shade, $6.25 to $13.50

Wicker Oil Lamp; squat wicker base with centre draft burner, chimney and 18 inch wicker shade; complete $6.50

Library Oil Lamps; Flemish finish; central draft burner; art glass shade; $12.75 to $25

Enclosed Reflector Station Oil Lamps, $2.50 to $6.25
Dietz Hand Swinging Oil Lanterns, $1.35 and $2.25

Clear Glass Lantern Globes, 15c each
Red Glass Lantern Globes, 10c and 45c

Miscellaneous Lighting Requisites.

Paraffin Candles, 3c
Tallow Candles, all shapes, colors and sizes, 5c to 50c
Night Lights, for bungalow or cottage, 85c doz.

Mahogany Finished Candlesticks, 7 inches high, Colonial design, 29c
Solid Mahogany Candlesticks, 65c to $4.50

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fifth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subways. *"BUY THRIFT STAMPS"*

This store closed daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
(Established 1879)

Sale of Knicker-Suits
Boys' Fine Suits 13.50

Fine woolens, now so hard to get—old time standard Best quality—*standard now for 40 years.* Fine blue serge, handsome home-spun mixtures usually used in our regular 16.50, 18.50, as well as a few odd suits tailored from odd pieces of unusually fine *high grade* woolens—*the latter not offered in all sizes.*

The styles are the easy lines that put boys at their ease.

As to price: these materials were all bought long ago. **13.50** is practically today's wholesale cost.

As long as they last

5.00 Wash Suits for Boys 3 to 9
3.35

The most durable and satisfactory boys' suits we know,—America's finest reproduction in cotton of Belgian blue linen. Junior, Norfolks, middies, and juvenile coat models which mothers like best to see on their sons. This price is remarkable—it's a fact it is less than wholesale today.

HAYS URGES PARTY TO FORGET POLITICS

Asserts Winning War Is More Important Than Political Advantage.

CRITICISES THE DEMOCRATS

Rules of Republican County Committee Changed to Admit More Women.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, stirred 2,000 men and women into bursts of enthusiastic acclaim at the meeting of the Republican County Committee in Bryant Hall last night, by urging them to forget politics if it interfered with the conduct of the war and prepare to go the party in control at Washington one better in promoting its vigorous prosecution.

"The one all important thing now is to win the war—everything else is chores," said Chairman Hays. "Behind that purpose must stand firmly and with a willingness to sacrifice all political advantage, every political party and every individual member of every political party in order to be at all worthy of consideration.

"It has been said that the Republican Party has ever followed the flag and kept step to the music of the Union. It has done more than that. It has carried the flag and made the music of the Union."

There were more women there to welcome Mr. Hays than were on hand to greet Governor Whitman when he addressed a meeting of the committee last month. Mr. Hays related incidents of German brutality which had been told him by eyewitnesses.

"Could there be any doubt as to what we are fighting for?" he asked. "We are fighting so that this sort of business shall be impossible in a God-fearing world. In that purpose we are all together now, regardless of political faith, for the winning of the war by American arms means so much work that it takes us all to do it. And we must go to this task and make the necessary sacrifices with the willing heart of patriots, not counting the cost. We must have more volunteering and less profiteering in this country."

The speaker received yells of approval when he went after the I. W. W.s in the course of an explanation of the Republican attitude toward labor and what it was planning to do for industrial peace.

"An I. W. W.," he said, "is a traitor. There is only one kind of medicine for a traitor. Stand him up against a wall and let him have it."

The Democrats, while calling upon the Republican Party to lay aside politics for the period of the war, failed to live up to the standard they were attempting to set for the opposition party, according to Mr. Hays.

"We heard on Democratic authority that politics had been adjourned for the war," said Mr. Hays. "Nothing of the kind. The Democratic Party has engaged in the most subtle and pernicious play of politics a party ever played, even in ordinary times of peace. President Wilson writes a letter during the Wisconsin Senatorial fight urging Republicans to support the Democratic candidate for United States Senator and charging the loyalist Republican candidate, Congressman Lenroot, with disloyalty because he supported the McLemore resolution before this country was at war at all. And he writes another letter during the Congressional campaign in the Sixth Indiana District urging the re-election of Finly H. Gray, the Democratic candidate, who also voted for the McLemore resolution. In both instances Republican candidates were elected to succeed Democratic incumbents."

The County Committee amended its rules so as to provide for giving women representation. Where the minimum representation from an election district is now one County Committee member, it will be two under the new rules. Three women were elected to fill vacancies on the County Committee created by the retirement of men.

Mrs. John Francis Vawger, head of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee, and Miss Helen Varrick Boswell, head of the Women's Division of the Republican County Committee, occupied seats on the platform with Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. So did Republican State Chairman George A. Glynn and ex-State Chairman Fred C. Tanner.

SAY PRISONERS ADMIT $30,300 GEM THEFT

Detectives Believe Robberies at the St. Regis and Elsewhere Have Been Solved—$970 for Loot.

A man and woman arrested and questioned at Police Headquarters yesterday and who signed a written confession, the police say, admitted they had robbed hotel guests of $30,800 worth of gems and jewelry, which had been sold and pawned for a total of $970. The prisoners, Mary Liptak, 24 years old, and Frederick Bedrian, 28 years old, who, the detectives assert, have each several aliases said they got $30,000 worth of jewels from a room in the St. Regis occupied by Mrs. Francis J. Carolan, daughter of the late George M. Pullman of Chicago. This robbery was committed on Dec. 17. A week ago Miss Liptak and Bedrian got $30 in jewelry from a guest at the San Remo, Seventy-fourth Street and Central Park West. These articles were pawned for $20.

For two months Detectives McCoy, Gegan, and Whitney of the Second Branch Bureau have been tracing the movements of the woman and her companion from city to city in an effort to put an end to numerous hotel robberies. At the beginning of the search Inspector John J. Cray decided that the larger number of the thefts was the work of a woman, who had probably worked in the hotels as a maid. James F. McCoy said the Inspector's conclusion had been proved correct by the confessions.

"Bedrian admitted that he had gained admission to the St. Regis by the servants' entrance, from which he had reached the rooms of Mrs. Carolan, and there received the gems from Miss Liptak," Detective McCoy said. "Bedrian did not know the value of the jewelry, and says he sold it for $950. The articles stolen from the San Remo have been pawned and will be recovered, but we have yet to find the receivers of the Carolan jewels.

"Miss Liptak had worked in the Waldorf at the time Mme. Schumann-Heink lost $1,200 of her jewelry, and a Mrs. Hanahan was also robbed, but the prisoners have not admitted complicity in this, nor will they admit any connection with a $50,000 robbery at a hotel at Atlantic City when the woman was known to have been there," McCoy added. "We know that Miss Liptak was employed here for short periods in all the big hotels where robberies were reported during a certain period."

The prisoners will be arraigned this morning in General Sessions on charges of robbery.

Mayor Hylan a Doctor of Laws.

Mayor Hylan and ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, who is President of the Merchants National Bank at 42 Wall Street, received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws at the forty-eighth annual commencement last night of St. John's College at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Before the degrees were conferred by the President, the Very Rev. John W. Moore, the Vice President of the college, the Rev Edward L. Carey, said the Mayor was an "eminent and useful citizen."

1,000 JOIN LIMIT CLUB IN NEW W. S. S. CAMPAIGN

Each Member Is Pledged to Save $1,000—A Bricklayer Among the Subscribers.

The War Savings Stamp Committee announced yesterday its plan for beginning today its intensive campaign to pledge the city to save and buy War Savings Stamps regularly through the medium of individual pledge cards. The drive will end Friday, June 28, but the general campaign will continue for the remainder of the year.

Today's program will include a reception by Mayor Hylan at the City Hall of both the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp Committees, which are cooperating in the sale of stamps. This will take place at noon, following a parade of Liberty Loan workers escorted by mounted police from 120 Broadway. Following the playing of national airs by the police band there will be addresses by Mayor Hylan, Martin Vogel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and William Fellowes Morgan, Chairman of the Pioneer Division.

It was announced at the committee's headquarters, 51 Chambers Street, that in answer to the appeal of the Government for every one who can do so to join the Limit Club of the War Savings Committee by purchasing $1,000 of War Savings Stamps, more than 1,000 pledges were received in the course of the day. Active work on a systematic and intensified drive in the University and College Clubs is well under way, it was announced, and committees are obtaining pledges from the members of these, and other social organizations in the city. Among those who joined the Limit Club yesterday was Arthur Hillier, a bricklayer, of 120 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, who told the members of the committee that he had saved $1,000, and as he had no family and therefore had no one he could give to the country, he would lend the Government all he had saved.

Mrs. Cortlandt Barnes and Miss Dixon of the Woman's Committee for the National War Savings Stamp Drive, have completed plans for the opening of the campaign for individual thrift pledges today. Booths will be in operation in the hotels and restaurants, in department stores, in the terminals and clubs as well as on the streets. The various organizations that assisted in the Third Liberty Loan have enlisted in the Pledge Drive. The National League for Women's Service will open Liberty Bank in Madison Square on Saturday morning. The Women's Committee believes that the people of New York realize that the call for thrift is one of necessity and duty and is one that will be answered with no other appeal than that of President Wilson, who has asked every member of the family to join the army of savers.

Through the courtesy of President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the company has donated to the War Savings Committee for the week of June 21-28 the windows in all subway cars which are usually given up to Mr. Shonts's public notices, to be used in advertising the intensive war savings drive. The cards were on display for the first time yesterday and bear an extract from the President's message, appealing to every man, woman, and child in the United States to become a pledged saver and investor in Government securities. Similar cards will be placed in all elevated cars, and in all street cars controlled by the Interborough Company. Arrangements are also being made with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Third Avenue Railway system to have cards placed in their cars.

With the 362 War Savings Societies formed yesterday the committee announced the number of such organizations formed as a result of the present drive had reached 1,008. The committee predicts that the mark of 10,000 War Savings Societies will be easily reached. The average membership of the societies is 100, which makes a minimum of 100,300 people, who in the last four days have been pledged to special sacrifices from now until the end of the year by the purchase of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. The Fifth Avenue Association, in co-operation with the National War Savings Committee, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Hotel Men's Association, and various other trade organizations, has started a special drive for the purpose of furthering the movement for the formation of societies in the business houses in its section.

The East Side Committee which was organized yesterday, with Bernard K. Marcus, Vice President of the Bank of the United States, as Chairman, started its work with an order for 500,000 pledge cards. General headquarters for the committee will be at 77 Delancey Street. The campaign will be started formally at a mass meeting Saturday night in front of the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway.

The committee announced yesterday that Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, will open today the first of a series of the committee's noonday rallies at the Public Library. There will be band concerts and speakers. This evening the Service Bureau of the War Savings Stamps Committee has arranged a meeting at Madison Square Park. There will be speeches and music by the U. S. S. Recruit Band.

Wilson's Words Cheer Rumanians.

PARIS, June 20.—The Rumanian colony here has received, through William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, a message from President Wilson sent in reply to an address forwarded to him by the colony. The President's message has been a source of great pleasure to the Rumanians.

FOUNDED 1856

NO longer is the fallacy of judging clothes for men and boys by the price tag in vogue. Clothes-wise buyers find first the quality and tailoring they desire, then learn the price. Here they never fail to find the ideal combination they seek—the right clothes at the right price.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

The
KNOX MITO STRAW HAT

An exclusive KNOX Hat that will remain exclusive because the amount of braid from which it is made is so limited that only a few dozen can be produced.

$10.00

KNOX

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
156 Fifth Avenue at 23rd St. *161 Broadway, Singer Building*

TOBACCO

Notice is hereby given that warehouse receipts for the following described tobacco will be sold by the Alien Property Custodian at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, in the Board of Trade Room of the State Tobacco Warehouse, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 24th day of June, 1918:

1917 hogsheads of Ohio leaf
8 hogsheads of Bright Ohio leaf
130 hogsheads of Maryland leaf
20 hogsheads of Black fat Virginia lugs
10 half hogsheads of Kentucky long leaf Burley
791 hogsheads of Virginia stems sweetened
1671 hogsheads of Virginia stems uncased
294 hogsheads of Bright Carolina stems uncased

Samples of said tobacco will be exhibited at the place of sale on June 19th, 20th and 21st, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Warehouse receipts are to be sold in accordance with the terms of a published Memorandum of Sale, copies of which may be obtained upon application either to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, the Merchants National Bank of Richmond or the Columbia Trust Company of New York City. Warehouse receipts are held by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

Dated, June 17, 1918.

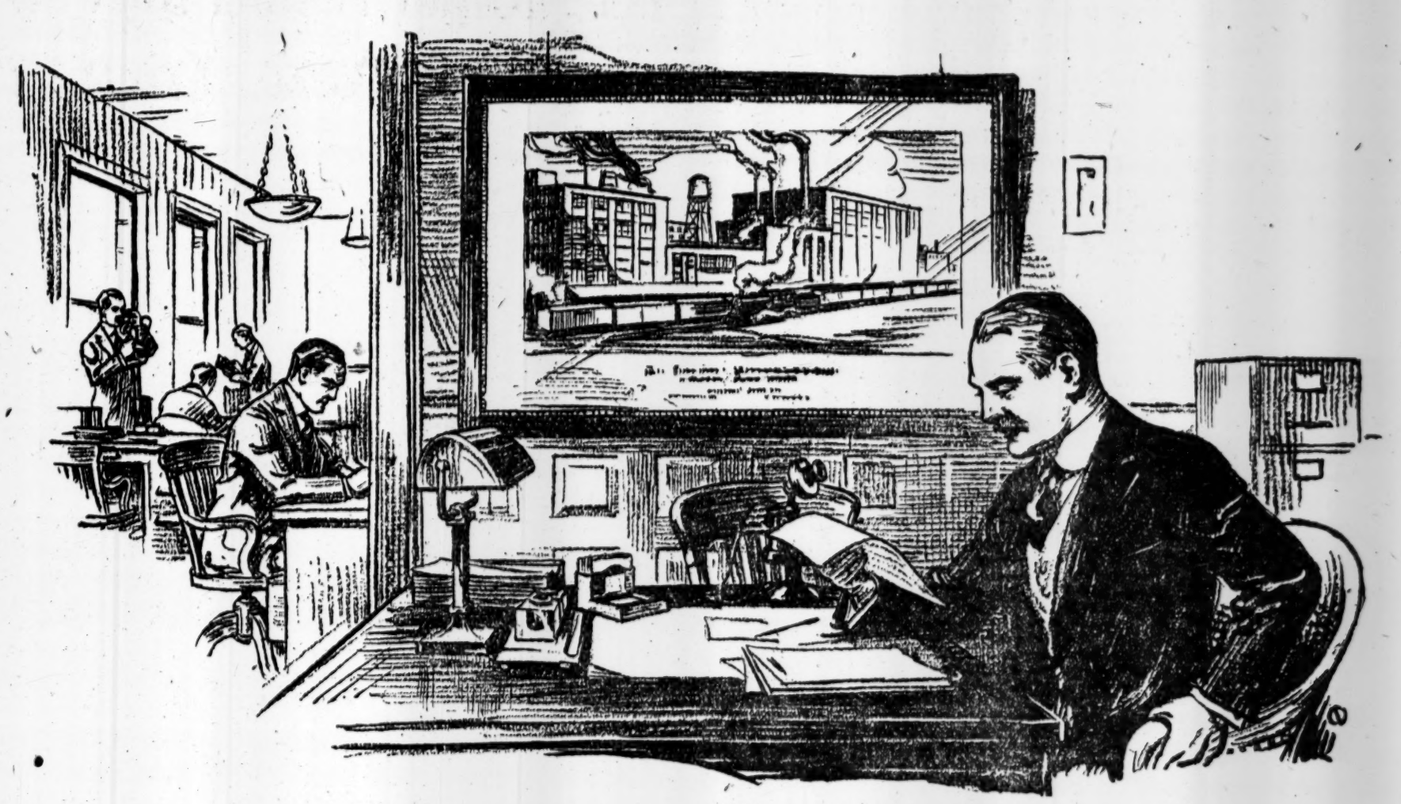
A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

The New Peerless Eight is easy to steer—sticks to the road and is therefore safe.

Open Models $2550

F. O. B. Cleveland. Subject to change without notice.

VAN CORTLANDT VEHICLE CORP.
Broadway at 63d St., N. Y.



Big Business Sets the Pace Today!

America's biggest and most representative financial and mercantile firms and corporations use PIONEER Service. Why? Because *Twentieth Century Progress finds it indispensable.*

Loss and destruction of valuable records is a terrifying thing Big executives *dare* not assume the risk! What can be more vital than to

Keep Your Valuable

BUSINESS RECORDS

Active—Surplus—Duplicate

(1) out of the congested districts; (2) away from your business building; (3) at an institution specially equipped to hold them in safety and constant readiness?

THE URGENCY of these precautions is not a matter of argument. It's a matter of pure necessity—especially in these times, when it is the solemn duty of every whole-souled American to assist in the conservation of personal property and thus reduce the nation's fire hazard.

When you buy PIONEER SERVICE you buy the maximum safety for your Business Records, at the minimum cost per square foot of space.

You buy the privilege of keeping your records in a building safeguarded by every possible precaution.

You buy absolute security at two-thirds less than the cost of lower Manhattan office rentals.

You buy a systematized method of referring to your records whenever such reference is required, regardless of the hour of the day or night.

You buy the privacy of a room specially built to suit your needs—a room constructed according to your specifications—a room provided with private telephones, special shelving, Janitor and Watchman service—a room where your own staff of clerks may come and work at will, filing all records in their chronological order, so that they are ready for reference when you want them, out of your way, and out of harm's way, when you can do without them.

Pioneer rentals may be had for as low as $5.00 per month, thus meeting the needs of both the Big Business and the Small Business that aims to grow big. Write for further data, or phone Main 6900 for our representative. The largest financial institutions in New York will tell you what they think of PIONEER SERVICE. Let us refer you to them.

OUR 39th YEAR

PIONEER

Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street—14 Minutes from 42nd Street

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Phone MAIN 6900 *Today!*

Pioneer space is filling rapidly. We can accommodate only a limited number of additional business institutions.

PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO ITALIANS' VALOR

F. B. Sayre, President Wilson's Son-in-Law, Tells of Deeds of Great Bravery.

MARVELS AT ISONZO VICTORY

George W. Wickersham Says No Nation in History Has Recovered So Quickly After Reverses.

Tributes to the valor of the Italian troops fighting on the snow-capped mountain peaks of the Alps as well as in the plains and on the sea were paid last night by speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America at the Engineering Societies Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street. The speakers were Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson; ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

Mr. Sayre, who recently returned from Italy, where he went on a mission for the Young Men's Christian Association, described thrilling instances of the quality of fighting in Italy, which he illustrated with many lantern slides. Some of the pictures were taken by Mr. Sayre, and others were official pictures given to him by the Italian Government. Many of the pictures, Mr. Sayre said, were taken by the Italian official photographers under heavy shell fire and some of them cost the camera men their lives.

One of the first incidents that impressed itself on Mr. Sayre's mind, he said, was the reply given by an Italian officer who was asked why the world did not know more of the work of the Italian troops and the hardships they found it necessary to overcome in taking the offensive against the Austrians.

"We are here to fight, not to talk," was the answer given by the officers. The answer was received by the audience with loud handclapping.

"Perhaps at the time of the Italian reverses last November the people here were at a loss to understand the kind of warfare in which the Italians were engaged," Mr. Sayre said. "I am not here to talk of the causes for the reverse, but I will assure you that it was not due to the lack of bravery and lack of gallantry of the Italian soldiers. I was in a good position to see the storming of Mount San Gabriel and I want to say that while I saw a good deal of the fighting on the Flanders front I never saw anything that beat the taking by storm of Mount San Gabriel by the Italians.

"All of you here should remember that many Italian troops are fighting in a constant temperature of from 20 to 40 degrees below zero, and when you are given an opportunity to do something to aid these brave fellows, who are fighting in the cause of humanity and civilization, do not allow that chance to pass."

Mr. Sayre described in graphic detail an amazing piece of engineering accomplished by the Italians in crossing the Isonzo in a number of places under cover of night and delivering a surprise attack on the Austrian lines. The Isonzo was too deep to ford, and the only hope in a crossing was in throwing pontoon bridges across and then rushing infantry to the enemy side. Plans were carefully laid and pontoon boats were constructed several miles back of the Italian lines. On the night the attack was decided on, the boats were drawn forward to the river. The Italians began a heavy bombardment to prevent the Austrians from hearing the work of the Italian engineers. Searchlights played in the faces of the Austrian troops to blind the enemy and prevent him from seeing the Italian troops stealthily engaged in work on the pontoon bridges.

Small parties of soldiers swam across the river and fastened cables to the opposite bank. The pontoons were quickly thrown across. Solid planking was laid on the substructure, and then as the first streaks of dawn touched the horizon the infantry swarmed across, taking the enemy completely by surprise and penetrating to a considerable depth.

"When the history of the war is written the Italian infantry will have to share honors with the Italian engineers," Mr. Sayre concluded.

Mr. Wickersham said that in spite of insidious propaganda the clouds of misapprehension in this country with respect to the part Italy is playing in the war are being brushed aside.

"Now, in the face of this new offensive, we perceive the unselfish rôle that Italy has been playing for the last year and a half," he said. "That part being played by Italy is all the more noble when it is remembered that Italy committed herself to the Allies at a time when she had no thought of aligning herself with the winning side. I know of no instance in history where an army meeting such a reverse as did the Italian Army so quickly turned and fought back its pursuers. If these things accomplished by the Italians had been done by the ancient Greeks the world would have heard of it long ago.

"Up to the present the Italian Army has been the only one that has been able to prevent an assault by the Teutons and keep them from getting a single mile of ground. Up to now the Italian Army has been the only army that has not been taken by surprise by an attack of their Teuton foes."

Mr. Johnson made an appeal for $1,620, which he said was needed at once in order to buy twenty microscopes on which an option has been obtained. He referred to the Italians as the "Yankees of Europe" and said that he would be happy if we could be called the "Italians of the western world." He read his poem, "The Crowned Republic."

WILL ENTERTAIN SOLDIERS.

Ethical Culture Society Open Roof Gardens for Enlisted Men.

Uniforms of soldiers, sailors and marines will admit them to new and attractive roof gardens opened yesterday for their benefit by the War Camp Community Service Roof Garden Club, Unit No. 8, of the Ethical Culture Society, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. There are three gardens, two inclosed and one open. A large number of enlisted men were present yesterday and found pool and billiard tables and games, writing materials and a library furnished by a branch of the Public Library. There will be dancing, entertainments Sunday evening, French classes, and a canteen. There is a shower bath to be used at their convenience and arrangements have been made for baseball for them in Central Park across the way. The gardens will be open from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Chairman of the War Work of the Ethical Culture Society, heads the work, and on different committees are Mrs. Frances Hellman, Mrs. Louis Levi, Mrs. Benno Cohen and Mrs. Oscar Malneck. There will be dances, for commissioned men only, on Saturday nights from 8 to 11 o'clock.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Recreation Hall and Library at Thirty-second Street, Hoboken, will be opened with a house-warming this evening at 8:15 o'clock under the auspices of the New York, Brooklyn, and Hoboken branches of the Theosophical Society.

14,629 WOMEN REGISTER.

While 30,409 Teutons Have Filed Preliminary Affidavits.

An additional 2,601 Teuton women filed affidavits yesterday in this city as a preliminary step in registration, while 4,439 completed the process of registration. The total of German women who have registered in the first four days is 14,629, while the number who have filed affidavits is 30,409.

The figures by boroughs announced at Police Headquarters last night were as follows:

Borough.	Affidavits Filed.	Completed.
Manhattan	14,000	6,456
Bronx	4,770	2,080
Queens	3,926	2,114
Brooklyn	7,558	3,711
Richmond	475	259
Total	30,409	14,629

It was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that the registration was proceeding smoothly and that the number of women who registered continued to exceed expectations.

GENERAL HU PUT TO DEATH.

Execution Confirmed by Presidential Announcement in China.

PEKING, June 12—(Associated Press.)—The execution at military headquarters at Tien-tsin of General Hu Chien-chang because of monarchist propaganda among the troops, is confirmed by a Presidential mandate issued today.

General Hu Chien-chang was once chief of the gendarmerie of Peking and later Governor of Shansi Province.

Add $6,300 to N. Y. U. Fund.

At an alumni rally held last night at the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway, $6,300 was raised for the emergency fund of New York University, making the total $213,900. The alumni of the College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science have raised $81,000 and the students have obtained $70,000. Representatives of sixty teams of alumni were present last night.

GALA NIGHT FOR WAR FUND.

Muratore and French Band in Concert at the Lexington Monday.

A Gala Night for war relief work will be held on Monday evening in the Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street. According to the announcement sent out yesterday by the committee in charge, the proceeds will be divided between the Association des Anciens du Conservatoire de Paris and the army and navy.

The features of the entertainment will be a special concert, with Muratore and the French Military Band, and the presentation for the first time of a Government film showing the actual landing of General Pershing and the first American contingent in France, and other scenes in connection with the American Expeditionary Forces.

The committee staging Gala Night includes Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay, Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Annie Shinglieur, and Mrs. N. Le R. Edgar. The patronesses already announced include Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Rene Carillo, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Edward M. House, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Miss Diana Del Monte, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. George C. Popel, Mrs. James Lovell Putnam, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

KILLED IN AIR COLLISION.

Army Aviators Near Payne Field in Accident at 1,700-Foot Height.

ABERDEEN, Miss., June 20.—Lieutenant Leo M. Hines of Ellenwood, Kan., and Lieutenant Francis N. Roberts of Watertown, N. Y., are dead, and Lieutenant Robert G. Moore of Elmwood Place, Ohio, may die as the result of an airplane collision today at an altitude of 1,700 feet near Payne Field.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20.—Second Lieutenant Halbert Clark of Washington, D. C., was killed and Cadet Aviator Erdman was painfully injured today near Taylor Field by the fall of an airplane in which they were flying at a height of 800 feet.

EATING CORN SAVES WHEAT and says Bobby POST TOASTIES ARE MADE OF CORN

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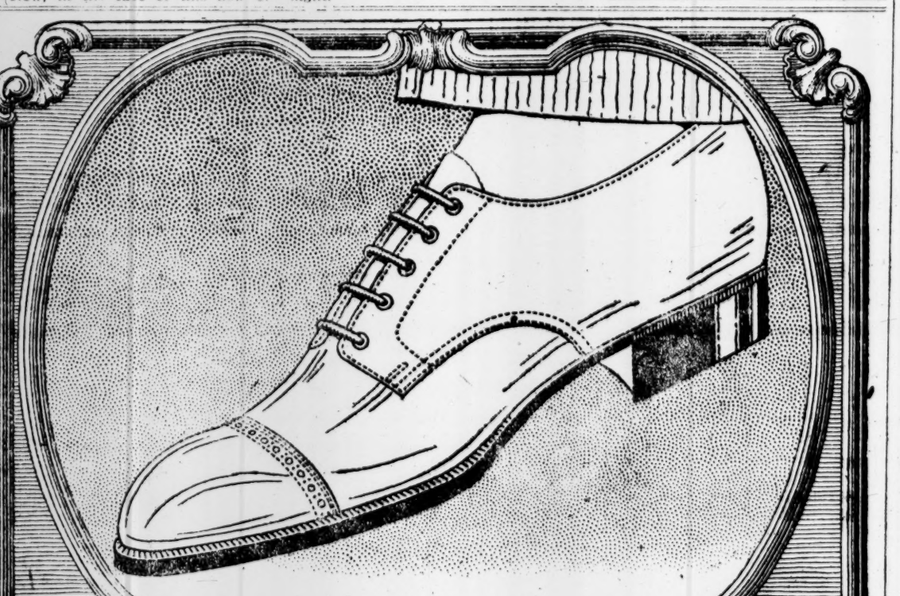
Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for redness, roughness and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe. They help to prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.



The Gotham Many a man wants this kind of a shoe—comfort *all* day. Put on this Regal oxford and note how the soft pliant leather moulds itself to your foot—feel the way it allows every joint and muscle just the right free play. It is one of the Regal standardized shoes—ready for you in high or low cut—every season and every year. Oxford in Black Kidskin, $6.75; Black Calf-skin $6.50; Russet Calf-skin, $6.00.

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Onyx Hosiery to Match Regal Shoes. *War Thrift Stamps* sold in all Regal Stores.

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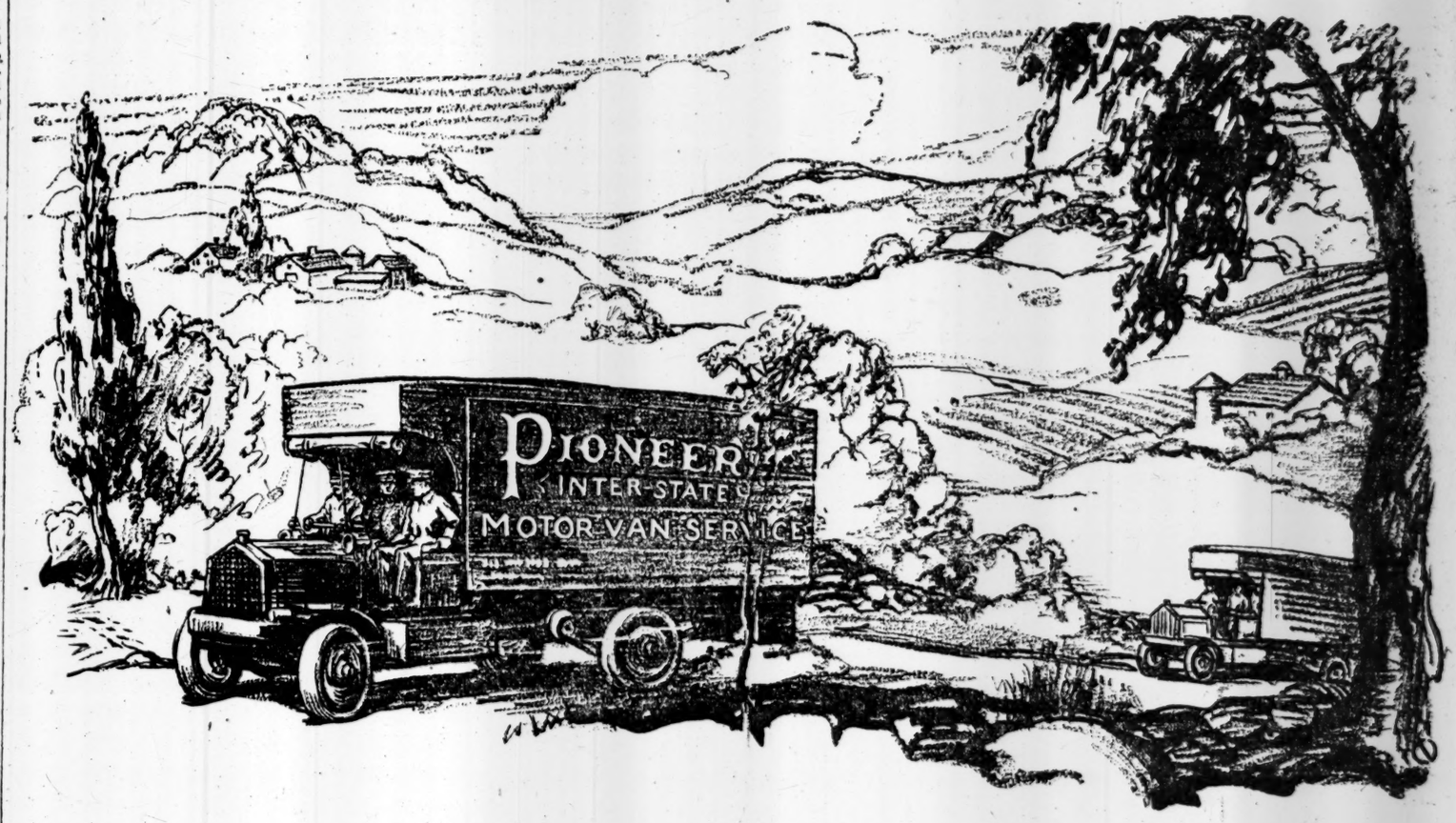

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To Bridgeport and Philadelphia Merchants and Manufacturers! Special rates for return shipping. Phone Main 6900 and reverse charges.

SAYS REPUBLICANS WILL COMBAT FORD

Primaries Will Name a Party Candidate, Who Will Be Elected, State Chairman Asserts.

FORD CALLED A DEMOCRAT

Even at That He Has a Chance to Capture Republican Primaries Under Michigan Law.

All demands for a Republican indorsement of Henry Ford as a candidate for United States Senator will be ignored by the Republican central organization of Michigan. Nor will the organization give its indorsement to any other candidate. The matter will be left entirely to the Republican voters at the primaries—all this according to John D. Mangum, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Michigan.

Mr. Mangum came to this city at the request of Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and spent several hours in conference with him behind closed doors at the headquarters of the committee in the Knox Building, Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue. After the conference Mr. Mangum was asked if—as recent dispatches seemed to indicate—the Michigan Republicans would accept Mr. Ford as their candidate.

"The Republican organization of Michigan will certainly not indorse the candidacy of Mr. Ford or of any one else," Mr. Mangum replied. "The interference by the real head of the Democratic political organization in the country, in an effort to control the Republican Party's affairs in a State Republican by 100,000 will not affect us. The Republican primary will continue, of course. There are several candidates, and a Republican will be nominated who is supremely pro-American, who has always been and will forever be for the country's cause in this war, and who will stand when elected for the great principles of the party. This Republican, whoever he is, will be elected."

The answer was given in the presence of Mr. Hays, who said he had no comment to make.

Prominent among the candidates for the Republican nomination are ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn and Truman H. Newberry, ex-Secretary of the Navy and at present Federal Commander of the Port of New York. Chairman Mangum heard yesterday through a long-distance telephone message from Washington that William Alden Smith, the present incumbent, who was expected to retire, had changed his mind and intended to enter the race as a candidate for renomination.

Republicans in Michigan, according to Chairman Mangum, regard Mr. Ford not as an independent but as a Democratic candidate, not only because he had the indorsement of the Wilson Administration before he tossed his hat in the ring, but because of the open claim made by the Democrats that he was their candidate in a recent advertisement in which they called upon the Republicans to give him their support.

The Michigan primaries are of the "open" variety. That is, there is no party enrollment, nothing to prevent a Republican from voting for a Democratic candidate, or vice versa. Nor is there anything to prevent any candidate from entering the primaries of all the parties. Should Mr. Ford, as seems likely, be unopposed in the Democratic primaries, a way would be left open for the bulk of the Democrats to vote for him under the Republican emblem.

A candidate who has been successful in the primaries of more than one party must pick out the party whose candidate he desires to become in the general election. Under the Michigan law his name cannot appear on more than one ticket. It is taken for granted that Mr. Ford, should he win in the primaries, would elect to become the candidate of the Democratic Party. But in that event, the damage, so far as the Republicans are concerned, would already have been done, as they would be left without a candidate of their own.

"THIRD TERM" IDEA ACCEPTABLE TO GLYNN

While anti-third term buttons are already beginning to blossom upon the coat lapels of Republicans in different parts of the State, Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee, when asked yesterday to comment on the action of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana in indorsing President Wilson for a third term, said he regarded the third-term bogey as a thing of the past, and the renomination of President Wilson in 1920 a certainty if the war should be in progress then.

Chairman Glynn is an enthusiastic advocate of a third term for Governor Whitman this year, but it is predicted that he will be unalterably opposed to a third term Presidential nomination for Theodore Roosevelt two years hence.

"I regard the renomination of President Wilson for a third term by the Democrats in 1920 as inevitable if the war should still be in progress then," said Chairman Glynn. "I very much doubt whether the third-term bogey will ever be seriously raised again as an obstacle to future public service by an official in whom his party has confidence."

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said he was unwilling to make any comment on the action of the Indiana Democrats.

"The subject has not been under discussion among Democrats in this State, as far as I know," said Mr. Harris. "I am not interested in what the Democratic boys back home in Indiana may think is going to happen to them in 1920; they are all my friends," said Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and a Republican leader in Indiana, when asked for comment.

W. U. MESSAGES SHIPPED BY RAIL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

the salary of the messengers for the time spent in this work.

As soon as the messages had been seized yesterday morning Chief Post Office Inspector Charles H. Saffell sent the following notice to the Western Union:

"Pursuant to an authorization of Postmaster General Burleson on Section 4,026 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Inspector John J. Gibney this morning seized certain malable matter from Boston to New York in the possession of George Cantelupe, a messenger of your company. At the same time, pursuant to the same authority, I seized certain other malable matter in transit from Washington to New York in the possession of one Abraham Greenberg, a messenger of your company. The messengers were carrying letters contrary to law, that is, in violation of Section 181 of the United States Criminal Code.

"At 7:20 A. M. your company was notified by telephone through J. P. Ewing, late night chief operator, then in charge of your office in New York, that these seizures had been made and that every facility would be afforded your company by the Government to make copies of the letters seized.

"This is to confirm the telephone conversation with Mr. Ewing and to notify you that every facility would be afforded you to make copies of these letters if so desired."

So far as could be learned the company made no effort yesterday to have the messages seized here copied for transmission to the addressees, although such action had been taken in other cities but it was said that the copies on file in the offices from which the messages were sent would enable the company actually to transmit them by wire to the point of destination. According to the information in possession of the Government, it was the practice to keep a copy in the office of receipt, to send another copy to the office of destination; to make a third copy for filing in this office and then to send the original to the addressee, with time of receipt and initials of the receiving office marked on it as if it had come by wire in the usual way.

Matter Taken to Grand Jury.

Greenburg and Cantelupe were questioned yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper and afterward went before the Federal Grand Jury. The inquiry will be continued today, and it is understood that the company has offered to produce all its records for the Grand Jury's inspection. The Government wants to find out what the total receipts have been from this form of service. It was also intimated that the railroads, now under Government control, might enter a protest on the ground that they had been carrying mail matter without remuneration.

It was reported yesterday that a defense to be put forward by the Western Union was the allegation that Government business had so congested the wires, particularly between New York and Washington, in the last few months that it would have been impossible to maintain the night letter service by any other means than the messenger trips. Mr. Harper, however, said that this defense would be invalid unless in demonstrated cases of emergency conditions.

Western Union officials refused to discuss the case at all. Newcomb Carlton, President of the company, said he thought it was improper to say anything while the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that he would say that "the public need not be surprised at any attacks that might be made against the Western Union at this time."

This, presumably, refers to the dispute now under way between the Western Union and its employes over the right to join the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. This dispute led to the refusal of Mr. Carlton on behalf of the company to accept a proposal adopted by majority vote of the National War Labor Board that the employes should, during the war, be allowed to join the union; but should waive the right to strike; and to intimations, following the adoption of this position by the company, that Government control or ownership might be the only way out.

On Tuesday, Percy Thomas, Deputy President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the organization with which the Western Union is now in conflict, intimated that practices such as were exposed yesterday were being followed by the company. In commenting on Mr. Carlton's rejection of the War Labor Board's proposal, he said:

"In referring to the enormous amount of messages handled by wire, I note that the President of the Western Union makes no references to the business handled by other means, such as train messages and the United States mails. Perhaps he will challenge the statement that the Western Union handles telegraphic business by other than wire and telephone methods."

This, however, was no news to the Government officials. Reports that the Western Union was sending night letters by mail or by messenger have been current since early last Fall, and it was said by Government officials yesterday that Postmaster General Burleson was informed of the practice in February.

It is understood that officials of the Western Union will appear before the Federal Grand Jury today.

PRACTICE OF LONG STANDING.

Messages Marked and Delivered as Though Sent by Wire.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Transmission of night letter telegrams by train messenger instead of by wire between Eastern cities is a practice of long standing, it was learned today after the Post Office Department had taken action to stop the traffic by seizing five train agents of the Western Union Company, who had brief cases filled with night messages which they were carrying between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Postal inspectors who made the seizures today had previously gathered evidence, it is said, that thousands of night letter telegrams have been carried by train between cities and delivered with all the indications of having been sent by wire. Fictitious letters and figures ordinarily indicating the identity of the telegraph operators at each end of the wire, and the time of receipt, were borne by the messages, which had been typed in the offices where they originated.

By leaving either end of their routes on midnight trains the messengers usually were able to deliver bundles of messages in the destination cities early the following morning, and the telegrams then were distributed to the addresses as if they had just come by wire. On some occasions, it is said, trains were held up hours, and the telegrams were then transmitted by wire from the nearest station.

Reports reaching the Post Office Department today after the seizures were that the system of sending quantities of messages by train had been in effect for many years, and that, since it often relieved wires already overburdened and resulted in delivery as promptly as if they had actually been telegraphed, the practice was considered justified.

Postal authorities will refer their evidence to District Attorneys in New York and Boston for prosecution, which, it is said, will be directed at the company officers or executives responsible for the system, rather than at the messengers who acted only as employes under instruction.

BOSTON, June 20.—Post Office Inspectors today detained Reginald Thomas of Brooklyn, N. Y., employed by the Western Union, pending investigation of the method of dispatching night telegraph letters between New York and Boston. Thomas was met as he stepped from a New York train carrying a bag of night letters for delivery to persons in this city. Seven typists from the office of the telegraph company later were permitted to copy the messages.

George A. Leonard, Chief Post Office Inspector, said the facts in the case would be presented to United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton.

LEWIS TO WHITMAN.

Open Letter Contains a Challenge on Temperance and Attack on Anderson

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Attorney General Lewis tonight sent this open letter to Governor Whitman:

"Hon. Charles S. Whiman, Albany, N. Y.:

"My Dear Governor—I take it that the letters written to me by one Anderson, who, I undersand, is your real campaign manager and campaign fund collector, were written with your full approval. I assume this to be so for the reason that you were the first to characterize me as the candidate of the liquor dealers. No one knows better than you the falsity of this characterization.

"Is this your program? Is it to continue? On the question of temperance and personal habits I invite the closest scrutiny. Are you willing to issue a similar invitation?

"You may prefer a campaign of deceit and misrepresentation, but I do not. Do you know of any reason why the people of the State should not know the whole truth? Yours very truly,

"MERTON E. LEWIS."

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Be Comfortable.

However appetizing a dinner may be you can't enjoy it fully unless the service and surroundings are equally satisfactory. At Shanley's you dine with perfect comfort.

The vaudeville de luxe bill will surprise you with its kaleidoscopic variety. Evenings 7 to 1.

Let our special luncheon start your afternoon pleasantly—90c—(Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & 43D ST. TEL. BRYANT—346.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
DAILY AND SUNDAY IN THE
"VIOLET ROOM"
MR. TED AND MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS
FEATURE SOCIETY DANCERS.
MUSIC BY JOHN MARINARO'S ORCHESTRA
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
"MARIMBA BAND"
IN BROADWAY DINING ROOM.
DANCING AFTER DINNER.
LUNCHEON Business Men's & Shoppers'

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
B'way at 47th Street.
No Admission Charge.
5:30 to 9 P. M.
$1.50 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

Thomas Healy's
Broadway and 66th St.
Golden Glades
Dine Around the Ice
AT THE NEW
SUMMER (REAL ICE) SHOW
And THE RIPPING
HODGE-PODGE REVUE
(ON THE CARPET)
Conceived and Staged by Jack Mason, ON THE GLORIOUS
Golden Glades Roof
(4th FLOOR)
TO-NIGHT
That Zippy Dinner Show at 7:30 or The Snappy Midnight Parade, 11:30
$1.50 TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
Every Night in the Main Restaurant, with CONTINUOUS CABARET.
DANCING at 8:30 in the Balconades.
Reserve Tables Now—Phone Col. 9900
MAY-NOVEMBER FARM,
HARTSDALE, N. Y.—NOW OPEN.
Take Grand Concourse to Jerome Ave. to Central Ave. (Newly Manicured.)
Telephone White Plains—1471.

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ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Ave.
One Block from 5th Av. & Cen. Pk.
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Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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Between Broadway and Central Park.
ROOM WITH USE OF BATH & SHOWER
1 person, $1.50; for 2, $2.00 per day.
ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 1, $2.00 to $2.50 per day.
LARGE ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 2, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
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'Phone Columbus—1390. J. A. JEPSON.

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Most Unique Roof and View in America.
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THE GENUINE CLOTH
$8.50
These same fabrics—tailored identically the same as ours—are elsewhere offered at $12.50 to $15.
Monroe White Flannel Trousers
$5
You can't duplicate them wholesale, today, at that price.

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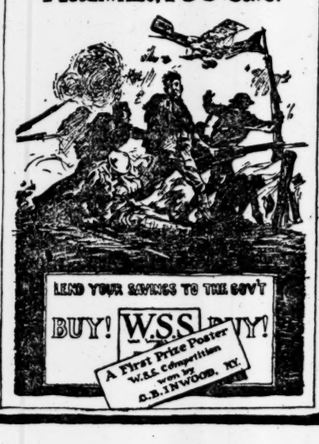

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In these days of constantly rising costs and unstabilized values—conditions that in many instances are taken advantage of by "marking goods up"—it will bountifully repay every man in need of clothes to take
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and visit our Upstairs Monroe Clothes Shops.
Monroe Clothes at $17 are so far superior in actual basic value—when compared with other clothes priced at anything near ours—that you'll need no urging to buy. You'll be delighted at the opportunity to save.
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A distinctive line of high grade Clothes that are *super values.*

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Clothing of the finest quality fabrics—at a wonderful saving.

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5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
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23rd " cor. B'WAY
34th " " "
59th " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th AVE
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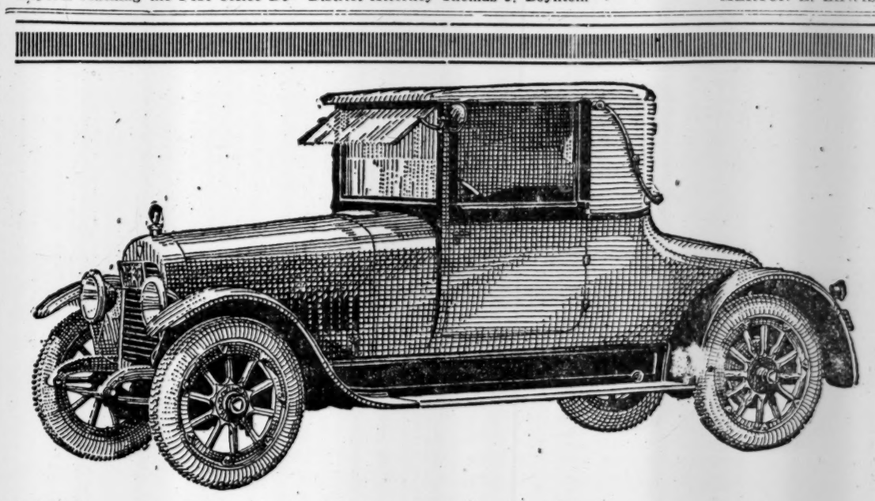

The Newest in Runabouts

A Brand New Hudson Super-Six Possessing the Most Perfect Riding Qualities Under Indifferent Road Conditions

A new Runabout of the Landau type that can be changed instantly from an open Roadster to a snug closed car for bad weather.

In addition to its manifest style and beauty, we consider it the best road car we have ever seen.

Never was such easy riding over rough roads—never a car that we have seen in which travel from city to city is accomplished so speedily and so comfortably.

The busy business man, the doctor, the salesman, with this car as part of his equipment, will establish for himself an efficiency and independence of all other transportation methods.

We wish we could take you riding in this car—a long ride. Its performance will substantiate our claims for it.

While our schedule of Hudsons has been again cut down (the third revision since January) we are still in position to make a limited number of deliveries of most Hudson models in addition to this particular one.

Hudsons are made in ten different styles of body.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of N.Y., Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, New York City
Brooklyn, 1422 Bedford Avenue

New Rochelle, - - - Main St. and Centre Ave.
Jersey City, N. J., - - - - - 2529 Boulevard
Newark, - - - - - - - 866 Broad Street
Bronx, - - - - - - 2460 Grand Concourse
White Plains, Martine Ave., near Mamaroneck Ave.
Plainfield, N. J., East Front St. and Watchung Ave.

Official Analysis Proves Wholesome Properties of

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

The official chemist of the State of Missouri made a complete analysis of CERVA.

Here is what he says: "A wholesome product, free from preservatives and yeast cells and by reason of the small amount of fermentable sugars present would say that **no deleterious effects would be produced in process of digestion.**"

Drink all you want. It will help your digestion.

Forty United Profit Sharing Coupons (2 coupons each denomination 20) are packed in every case. Exchangeable for valuable premiums.

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

Put CERVA to the test of taste today. Ask for it at grocers', druggists', etc., in fact, at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., Inc., Distributors.

CITY COLLEGE GIVES DEGREES TO 279 MEN

Half of the Senior Class Away from Commencement Because of War Duties.

HONORS CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Captain Alton of the Class of '64, Who Left College to Enlist, Receives a Degree.

The second war class of the College of the City of New York, comprising 279 men of the class of 1918, was graduated yesterday in the Great Hall of City College. With 50 per cent. of the graduates away in war work a feeling of intense solemnity dominated the audience, which rose to its feet in cheers as the academic procession, formed in the Lincoln corridor of the Shepard Building, entered the Great Hall at 10 o'clock. The procession was lead by Professor Erastus Palmer and was made up of members of the Board of Trustees, guests, members of the Faculty, the instruction staff, candidates for degrees, and the soldiers of the Signal Corps unit now stationed at City College.

All usual festivities were curtailed, the only exercises being the semi-centennial reunion luncheon of the class of 1868 and the senior class play, "Halting the Hun," which was produced in Washington Irving High School last Saturday.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, nunc pro tunc, was awarded to Captain Robert Aiton of the class of 1864 as a reward for more than fifty years of faithful service to his country. Captain Aiton, who is now 76 years old, was a student in the old Free Academy, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as a private in the Union Army.

Frederick P. Bellamy of the Board of Trustees presided in place of Chairman George McAneny, who was unavoidably absent. Following the academic procession, to which Professor Samuel A. Baldwin played the "Aida" march, the assemblage joined in "The Star-Spangled Banner." The invocation was read by the Rev. William Thomas Walsh.

450 Students in War.

Dean Brownson spoke at length of the war courses offered and mentioned, as, an example, the course in military surveying, 100 per cent. of whose students are now in uniform and 85 per cent. of whom have obtained commissions as officers. He said forty members of the faculty and 450 students have entered war service.

In presenting the prizes, President Sidney E. Mezes announced that all college prizes heretofore awarded in money or books will hereafter be given in Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps. The Dean presented to prize winners envelopes containing Liberty bonds or orders for bonds of the fourth issue.

The Ephebic Oath, similar to that taken by the Athenian youth on their assumption of the rights of citizenship, was administered by Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education.

The oath follows:

"We, men of the class of 1918, take this oath of devotion to our city:

"We will never bring disgrace to her by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of our city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to set them at naught. We will strive ever to do our duty as citizens, and thus in all these ways to transmit this city not only not less but greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Dr. Charles A. Richmond, President of Union College, delivered the commencement address. He held up as a warning the "ridiculous efficiency" of Germany and attacked bitterly the German educational system which "trains men to be barbarians."

"For twenty years or more we have been praising a system of education which is essentially bad," he said. "We have been admiring a system that has turned back the clock and turned back to the dark ages of civilization. We are beginning to see that even in the technique of education Germany's superiority is questionable. I am told she has lost her place of leadership in pure science, but she maintains her station as leader in applied science—especially in the science of the destruction of human life.

"The German system does not turn out good men—men who themselves will not be slaves and have no desire to make slaves of other human beings. Germany has not produced men who can be trusted. We find them, with all their mouthing about kultur, to have proved themselves to be brutes. It is not enough to say that the perpetrators of the beastly crimes in Belgium and France were only obeying orders. The soldiers of America or of France wouldn't obey such orders if they came and the American officers wouldn't give them."

279 Seniors Graduate.

Before he concluded, President Richmond announced that the honorary degree which had been granted to Ambassador von Bernstorff by Union College in a moment of "mental abberation" had been withdrawn.

The graduating class of 279 was received into the Associate Alumni immediately after the commencement exercises. The luncheon of the class of 1868 was attended by the officers and guests of the college and S. A. Goldschmidt, Luke B. Chesebro, Henry G. Keim, Albert Delafield, Henry T. Webb, Alfred R. Kimball, Edward T. Hiscox, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Richard R. Bowker, William B. Pope, Professor Emeritus and ex-President Adolph Werner, and Professor J. H. Sim, all of whom are the surviving members of the class of '68.

The following received the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

CLASS OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

Captain Robert Alton of the Class of 1864, nunc pro tunc; Jaffe, William; Jacoby, Henry; Emerson, Harold C.; Geiger, Adolph; German, Abraham; Hesslon, Martin, V

Abramovitz, L.	Lubell, A. J.
Adler, P.	Marcus, D.
Becker, I. S.	Nadler, R.
Blutreich, A. P.	Notkin, L. M.
Cohn, J.	Opalskar, L. J.
Cooper, L. J.	Phillips, S. D.
Coyne, M. A.	Piedmonte, C. F. P.
Dettloff, A.	Rappoport, M.
Drescher, C.	Reich, W. F., Jr.
Engel, M. A.	Richel, M. H.
Flax, N.	Rivlin, S.
Frankel, S. M.	Rosenzweig, Is.
Gehun, J. J., Jr.	Rothstein, J. L.
Golub, J. S.	Rubin, L. A.
Hallberg, H. C.	Rudnick, J.
Heilman, J.	Sanders, H.
King, F. D., Jr.	Schnapp, H.
Konowitz, M.	Schwartz, M.
Korey, J.	Schwartzman, H.
Kowalsky, L.	Sigler, S.
Lattin, H.	Udell, J. L.
Löfflander, J.	Weidenbaum, M. H.
Lipinsky, A.	Wittner, S. M.
Lovely, T. J.	Zinner, M.

CLASS OF JUNE, 1918.

Abelson, M. A.	Kreeger, M.
Armore, A. J.	Landman, J.
Barker, F.	Lapedos, S. J.
Berman, E. J.	Lassiroth, L.
Bernstein, S. S.	Levey, I. L.
Blechman, E.	Levine, David.
Brophy, J. M.	Levine, Davis.
Brown, G. V.	Levinson, W.
Brown, S. M.	Levy, E. H.
Burchell, S. C.	Liverant, M.
Chettman, P.	Lovestone, J.
Cohen, E. M.	Maller, M.
Cohn, J.	Manheimer, J. S.
D'Andrea, A. P.	Mantel, C.
Divinsky, J. G.	Markowitz, M.
Eisen, L.	Marks, N. L.
Emerson, H.	Merkelson, E.
Feller, A.	Milne, C.
Fitzpatrick, W. J.	Moskovitz, L. J.
Friedberg, M. C.	Namowitz, L.
Friedenthal, B.	Newman, I.
Friedman, L.	O'Brien, W. C.
Fuchs, R.	Ogus, L.
Gerstenfeld, E. M.	Olesker, M.
Goodman, M.	Ottenstein, M.
Gotthelf, A. M.	Pelunis, R.
Gray, G. T.	Perlberg, D.
Hafer, F. R.	Persky, M.
Hays, M.	Rabinowitz, M.
Hecht, D.	Raska, F. J.
Heintze, O. J.	Reichert, P.
Hershfield, H. L.	Rettenberg, M. J.
Holman, M.	Rosenblum, L.
Horowitz, E., Jr.	Rose, M.
Huebener, T.	Santangelo, R. V.
Jampel, H.	Schaeffer, F.
Klapsky, J.	Schultz, A. M.
Schwartzberg, N.	Troyansky, W.
Shachtman, J.	Wadepuhl, W.
Sheridan, J. M.	Weinberg, H. B.
Sultan, J.	Yormark, J.
Treanor, E. M.	

The following received the Bachelor of Science degree:

CLASS OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

Fine, Adolph.	Jicha, J.
Meyer, Martin.	Kaiser, A.
Stahl, A. G., Jr.	Kaplan, H.
Studley, B. D.	Kasper, H. W.
Wille, F. J. A.	Klein, M. H.
Thumin, Carl.	Kogen, M. M.
Asness, Herman.	Kosok, P.
Berkman, W. J.	Krancer, D.
Abend, H.	Kronick, J.
Arzt, M.	Langer, I.
Auslander, B. L.	Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, D. de C.
Berk, D.	Lehner, B.
Berkowitz, J. J.	Lehrman, A.
Berkson, H.	Schneider, Chayim.
Bisgeier, J. M.	Schwartz, A. E. D.
Blum, M. D.	Lelkowitz, I. N.
Brolles, J. E.	Lifton, H. A.
Chertcoff, M.	Navias, L.
Cohen, D.	Nemirofsky, A.
Cohen, H.	Pineus, J.
Cohen, M.	Pirochikoff, J.
Conroy, E.	Robin, P. J.
Dolgenas S.	Ross, R.
Feld, J.	Shapiro, J. J.
Franklin, P.	Sherman, M. B.
Freiberg, I.	Simon, E.
Gallagher, W. J.	Singer, L.
Hutoryansky, Godel.	Sorrin, I.
Rosenberg, Lester.	Truden, J.
Rossman, A. N.	Weinstein, R.
Goldberg, H. H.	Willenbrok, J. H.
Green, J. B.	Williamson, E. F.
Haber, J.	Zuckerman, J.
Isaacs, J. S.	
Jahr, A. D.	

CLASS OF JUNE, 1918.

Anderson, A. E.	Lippman, H.
Bagdanoff, M. A.	Litzky, L.
Bannemaster, T., Jr.	Loewenthal, S.
Blau, B. L.	McCormick, W. H.
Blinne, F. G.	Mellcow, M. M.
Bosch, F. H. A., Jr.	Neuberger, M.
Brody, B. N.	Paley, G.
Brook, A.	Pell, I. A.
Buchwald, N.	Platt, M.
Campbell, G. R.	Polk, S. J.
Cerchiara, C. A.	Ringel, A.
Cohen, A. S.	Rivlin, E. A.
Cohen, J.	Scherer, P.
Cohen, J. N.	Schleifer, J. E.
Colbeth, I. M.	Schoenberg, F.
Cruse, C.	Schwartz, E.
Dickey, E. T.	Segal, M.
Eichel, A. W.	Seidel, M.
Ellenbogen, J.	Seligman, L.
Etkin, M. J.	Shannon, F. M.
Feingold, P.	Silverman, A. M.
Fried, J.	Simon, J.
Gabler, D.	Sonkin, D.
Girden, W. M.	Spector, H.
Greenstein, M.	Stern, I.
Groff, B.	Thomas, W. M., Jr.
Guinane, J. E.	Tieger, S.
Isaacs, J. I.	Trenkner, E.
Kantor, S.	Weber, F. L.
Kaplan, D.	Weeks, R. B.
Kaplan, M.	Weinstein, D.
Kasdan, H.	Wilson, J. C.
Kates, J. S.	Wirth, H. P.
Kayser, R.	Wolff, H.
Kreizel, S.	Wolfsolin, J.
Lessem, J.	Young, H. L.
Levine, I. L.	

The prizes and honors awarded were:

PELL MEDALS.—To the students who rank highest in all the studies of the year: Gold, William Jaffe and Adolph Fine; silver, Samuel N. Cohen and Arthur Klein.

CROMWELL MEDAL.—For proficiency in history: David Berk.

WARD MEDALS.—For greatest proficiency in: Chemistry, Alexander Lehrman and David Hart; natural philosophy, Simon Sonkin; political science, Edward M. Treanor; English, Donald A. Roberts; Greek, Samuel N. Forchheimer; Latin, Arthur Klein; French, John J. Spagnoli; Spanish, John A. Wells; German, Theodore Huebener; oratory, David Freedman; composition, Richard B. Mayer; certificate of equal merit, Henry Jacoby; logic, Joseph Klein; certificate of equal merit, Reuben Axel; history, John J. Murray; descriptive geometry, Henry Plock; geology, Theodore Baumeister, Jr.; moral philosophy, Martin Friedberg.

KELLY PRIZE.—To the best debater in the two literary societies: Saul Pulver, member of Clionia.

CLAFLIN MEDALS.—For proficiency in Greek: Silver, Oscar Zinner. For proficiency in Latin: Gold, Arthur Klein; silver, Samuel H. Weisel and Irving.

RIGGS MEDAL.—For the best English Prose Composition: Abraham Feller.

BELDEN PRIZES.—For proficiency in pure mathematics: George V. Brady and Frederick J. Eckhoff.

KETCHUM PRIZES.—For proficiency in the history of philosophy: First, Jacob Lovestone; second, Ralph Cohn. For proficiency in political science: First, Edward M. Treanor; second, Jerome S. Kates.

ROEMER PRIZE.—For the best poetry declamation: Edward M. Swift and George M. Hyman.

RALPH WEINBERG MEMORIAL PRIZE. For the best English poem on "Liberty Enlightening the World," Donald A. Roberts.

PRAGER MEMORIAL PRIZE.—To the senior receiving the highest aggregate mark in his studies for the year: William Jaffe and Adolph Fine.

KENYON PRIZE.—For the student who attains unusual distinction in pure and applied mathematics, Philip Franklin.

GENERAL TREMAIN PRIZES.—For the best essay on the theme "Causes, Conduct, and Conclusion of the Great Civil War in the United States": First, Adolph Fine; second, Thomas J. Lovely.

PRIZE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—For the best oration, Harry C. Hallberg and Francis J. Turner.

DRUMMOND PRIZE FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.—For the second best oration, Victor E. Reichert and Anthony J. Armore.

MENORAH PRIZE, (donated by Bernard M. Baruch,)—Max Zucker.

HONORABLE MENTION.

IN BIOLOGY.—Blechman, Elias; Hession, Martin F.; Moskovitz, Louis J.; Newman, Irving; Wolff, Harold.

IN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES. — Jacoby, Henry.

IN EDUCATION. — Blechman, Elias; Brown, G. Victor; Huebener, Theodore.

IN ENGINEERING. — Cohen, Henry; Dickey, Edward T.; Feld, Jacob; Green, Jerome B.; Kaplan, Harry; Wille, Frank J. A.; Zuckerman, Jacob.

IN ENGLISH.—Feller, Abraham; Frankel, Sidney Max; Jacoby, Henry; Jaffe, William; Lipinsky, Alexander.

IN GERMAN. — Kowalsky, Louis; Wadepuhl, Walter.

IN HISTORY.—Berk, David; Cohen, Morris.

IN HYGIENE.—Wolff, Harold.

IN MATHEMATICS.—Franklin, Philip.

IN POLITICAL SCIENCE.—Becker, Isidor S.; Blau, Benjamin L.; Bosch, Frederick H. A., Jr.; Emerson, Harold C.; Gabler, David; Gallagher, Walter J.; Hays, Mortimer; Kates, Jerome S.; Konowitz, Mordecai; Marks, Norman L.; Persky, Meyer; Stahl, Albert G., Jr.; Studley, Bennett Dunbar; Treanor, Edward M.; Trenkner, Edmund; Udell, Jerome I.

IN ROMANCE LANGUAGES. — Opalskar, Louis J.; Troyansky, William; Udell, Jerome I.

SECOND YEAR HONORS.

HIGHEST HONORS.—Cohen, Samuel N.

HONORS.—Brady, G. V.; Kaufman, P. D.; Kertes, F.; Kiedrowski, H.; Knight, G. F.; Lenkin, W.; Naumann, L.; Recker, W.; Smits, T.; Spagnoli, J. J.; Grumet, J.; Hurwitz, B.; Mulev, W. S.; Metchik, A.; Murray, J. J.; Slater, A.; Sonkin, S.

HARVARD DEGREES BESTOWED ON 830

War Certificates for 314—Lord Reading Receives Doctorate of Laws.

NO MEMORIAL TO GERMANS

Names of Ex-Students Who Served the Kaiser Not to be Placed on War Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—More war certificates than Bachelor of Arts degrees were awarded to members of the class of 1918 at Harvard today when the annual commencement was held. About 830 men received degrees of various kinds and 314 seniors are to get war certificates, signed by President Lowell, which certify to their fitness when students.

Among those who received degrees was Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, who became a Bachelor of Juridical Science.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Outram Bangs, naturalist; Hennen Jennings, consulting engineer.

Doctor of Letters—John Masefield, poet and dramatist; Professor Emeritus Barrett Wendell of Harvard.

Doctor of Laws—Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Viscount Reading, British Ambassador to the United States; Edwin Francis Gay, Harvard economist.

Germans Barred from Monument.

President Lowell disillusioned John Jay Chapman of New York and others who have feared that the Harvard corporation would permit the names of German soldiers, former students of the university, to be placed on the proposed memorial monument. In his annual address before the Alumni Association in the afternoon he said:

"The corporation has never taken any action which was intended, or could reasonably be construed, to imply that the names of those who fell upon the German side ought to be included in a memorial to the men who have given their lives in this war. Yet it is now suggested that the corporation should pass a vote repudiating such an intention and declaring that it will not do what it certainly never would do.

"A little reflection will make this point clear. A year and a half ago, while this nation was still neutral, a discussion took place on this subject in the Alumni Bulletin. It was argued by some of the alumni that such a memorial should commemorate personal devotion, and that the character and motives of a man who dies for his country might be noble, although his country was wholly in the wrong. A memorial of this kind would be possible if our nation were neutral, but after we entered the war a memorial to the Harvard dead could be a memorial only to the cause for which we are fighting, and, therefore, only to the men who give their lives in defense of that cause. I trust that there will be no more misunderstanding of the matter."

Dr. Lowell read a record of the services of Harvard men in the war, which has been compiled by Frederick S. Mead. It shows the following:

In United States Army	4,189
In foreign allied armies, (British, 71; Canadian, 36; French, 20; Russian, 2; Belgian, 1)	186
In United States Navy	945
Died in service	78
Total	5,348

There are also 2,166 in auxiliary service, including Home and State Guards, Volunteer Ambulance Service, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. at home and abroad.

Wants Standards Maintained.

Discussing the plans to turn some institutions into military colleges, abandoning or impairing the academic courses, Dr. Lowell said:

"To us it has seemed that a thorough general education designed to develop resourcefulness and a capacity to meet the manifold troublesome which arise in civil, and, indeed, in military life, is of great value, and should by no means be abandoned more than is necessary in time of war. The fact that a year ago the army turned largely to college-bred men for officer material and the constant attempt of the special services in the army and navy to recruit college students show how highly that class of young men is prized; and this may reasonably be attributed, not solely to the type of man the colleges attract, but also in large measure to the education they impart.

"It may be doubted whether to change that education by confining it mainly to subjects of direct military application, and thereby making it less general, less broadly intellectual, would be a benefit from a purely military point of view. To take our young men at the time they would otherwise enter college and place them in officers' training camps, to be instructed until 21 years of age, would, I suppose, be thought by every one a mistake; and to transform the colleges into military academies would have to some extent the same effect, for no college now proposes to give the rigorous military education of West Point."

Eliot Hopes for Alliance.

Lord Reading and President Emeritus Eliot were also among the speakers at the meeting of the Alumni Association. Dr. Eliot, addressing Lord Reading, said:

"It is the sincere hope of us all that you may construct a firm defensive and offensive alliance between the United States and England. We haven't an ally in the world. Our people have been holding back on an alliance which will not only bring the war to a victorious conclusion but which will go even beyond that."

In reply Lord Reading made a plea for Anglo-American co-operation after the war.

"Our design," he said, "is to combine with you as fully as you let us for the benefit of humanity, for the preservation of the liberty of the world, believing as we do with you that we are animated by the same faith in our fellow men."

"England entered the war," he added, "knowing she was vindicating a great principle, but without a clear vision. Your entry has helped to clarify that vision, to establish the principle of liberty and justice among all nations."

The Rev. George A. Gordon, President of the Alumni Association, spoke on the moral issues involved in the war.

It was stated that gifts to Harvard in the last year had reached a total of $1,035,613.

HUNTER GIRLS GRADUATE.

305 Receive Bachelor's Degree at Commencement.

Hunter College held commencement exercises yesterday in the auditorium, which was decorated with the flags of the Allies instead of flowers. The atmosphere of war was further accentuated by the patriotic graduation address of the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, who told the 305 young women who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts their immediate responsibility of helping the Government to bring the war to a speedy and victorious end.

The following students of the class of '18 received prizes: Classics—Mary Valentine Kennedy; Education—Irene M. Choofin and Florence A. Hoenninger; English—Margaret W. Neville and Gertrude Purcell; French—Guiletta T. Talamini, Gabrielle Laffargue, and Tzwiah Hirshman; German—Tzwiah Hirshman, Laura J. E. Triebe, Llona Reich, Georgina Floeck, and Lillian Buchbaum; History—Grace Pabst and Sara Osborne Garrett; Mathematics—Gertrude E. Buggein and Dora Rifkinson; Music—Anna L. Cherey; Natural Science—Helen Marie Barber; Laboratory—Mary R. Mullins.

EAST SIDE PLEDGE LOYALTY

100 Rabbis Sing National Anthem at Close of Week's Exercises.

One of the largest celebrations ever held on the lower east side marked the closing of the East Side Loyalty Week exercises last night. Crowds gathered in front of the Bank of the United States, 77 Delancey Street, where the celebration took place, long before the hour set.

After the formation of a huge American flag by school children who were dressed in red, white, and blue, 100 men and women, all more than 70 years old, from the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 307 East Broadway, pledged allegiance to the flag. One hundred rabbis, members of the Cantor Association of America, sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

State Senator Loring Black, Deputy Police Commissioner Walls, and Bernard K. Marcus, Vice President of the Bank of the United States and Chairman of the East Side Loyalty Week Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, gave patriotic addresses, urging the fullest co-operation of the east side people in defeating the Germans.

BRING LOTS of HAIRPINS
FOR THE TWENTY RIDES
AT LUNA, CONEY ISLAND

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42D ST. Evs. 8:10. POP. MATS. TOM'W & WED. 2:10.
Ziegfeld Follies
ALL SEATS FOR THE NEXT 4 WEEKS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. NO TICKET AGENCY OR HOTEL TICKET PROFITEERING After the Show—STOP Atop This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Hit
THE RAINBOW GIRL

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'WAY, 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
THE KISS BURGLAR
A SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
Presents himself in
HITCHY-KOO 1918
with LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI
CHORUS OF FORTY UNDER 20

FULTON 46 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
5 HITS ACTORS & AUTHORS THEATRE presents { 2 ONE-ACT PLAYS / 1 CHARACTER DANCE / 2 OPERETTAS

CORT 48TH ST., E. of B'WAY. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
FLO-FLO
"Liveliest Musical Show in Town."

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with FLORENCE MOORE.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN EYES OF YOUTH

BOOTH The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy.
SEVENTEEN
45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. SIXTH MONTH.

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THE RAILWAY OPERATING CONTRACT.

There is a check to the agreeable anticipations expressed when it was announced that the Government had taken over the railways as a war measure, in consideration of the payment to the railways of a "standard return" equal to the average of three years' earnings. This was thought an arrangement both advantageous to the railways and promotive of the greater interest of the country as a whole. The standard return was only what had been earned under conditions of regulation so oppressive that it had broken down. The earnings had been greatest at the lowest rates, but expenses had so reduced profits that the companies were not able to make the betterments which war business demanded. It was not possible to get from the Interstate Commerce Commission an increase of rates large enough to sustain the railways' credit, and there seemed no alternative to Government management which should substitute promotion of the common welfare for excess of profit to the railways.

But now it seems that the Government wants both to take over the railways and to administer the consideration which it had promised to the railways. This is the more singular because the Government has increased rates more than the railways had ever asked. Possibly Government management of the railways would have been unnecessary, for financial reasons, if the railways had received the increase of income which will accrue to the Government at the same time that it seeks to withhold the payment of the sum promised to the railways. Why was it necessary to increase rates 25 per cent., if the railways must make the betterments out of their "standard return"?

The procedure of the Government, unless checked, will punish the railways for their misfortune in being subjected to reduction of profits in guise of regulation of rates. The reduction of rates was so severe that few railways were fully maintained. The deficiency of maintenance was neither malicious nor intentional. The railways would have been glad to spend more, if they could have earned more. But their "standard return" is to be reduced because their earnings had previously been reduced.

The Government further asks a general release for all damages to the railways under Government management. It is a confession that damages are to be expected as the result of management in the common interest, instead of in the interest of individual railways. Here again the railways are to suffer because they previously had been subjected to punitive laws. The laws had compelled them to compete, and for a generation individual companies had built up a trade by processes of competition which the Government abolishes at one fell swoop. It is impossible to say what damage might thus be done to the railways' good-will by diversion of business which cannot be regained. Whatever the damage, it is done in the common interest and should be charged to the common cost, not to the railways, either individually or collectively. In particular, the Government should not be judge in its own case, and should not abuse its power to impose a contract including a release for damages which it designed to do. The railways will and should appeal to the protection of the courts, unless impartial arbitration of damages is provided.

It is astonishing to remark that all this is done with the assistance of some of the ablest railway managers in the United States. The explanation is simple. It was impossible to administer the railways through any of the regulators and reformers who had brought about the distress of the railways, no doubt without intending it, but with the same result as though with malice aforethought. It was not possible to put into the Government railway administration the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the counsel of the shippers who had opposed all rate increase, or members of the State Commissions which had rivaled the Federal Commission in anti-railway policy, or any of the railway prosecutors who had been so sure that they knew more about the railways than the railway men. The proposal would have shocked the country, already called upon to revise its opinion about the wisdom of what it had been led to approve in consideration of promises of benefits which had gone to protest. It was necessary to put over the railways real railway workers. They did in the way of operation most of the things which they had been prosecuted for doing, and they were applauded therein. But now comes the question of the contract, and they are worse than the Interstate Commerce Commission in their exactions. They are looking out for the Government now, not for the railways, and they are as loyal and efficient in their new relation as in their old. But can the Government afford to benefit by such efficiency?

If the "standard return" is to be reduced to whatever the Government chooses to reduce it, what is to become of the interest and dividend obligations of the railways? If the owners of railway securities find them shrinking by further billions, is it not clear that their ability to support Liberty Loans is reduced correspondingly? Worse yet, if the Government by such procedure reduces its own credit for good faith in dealings toward those in its power, there is unsettlement of more credit than that of the railways. To promise a "standard return" with one hand and withdraw it with the other is to acknowledge the necessity of paying a just compensation and yet to make it a mockery. It now appears how wise and necessary it was to separate the operation of the railways on behalf of the Government from the interests of the railway corporations.

The Presidents of the railways have their work cut out for them. They must oppose the operating officials with whom they have worked as colleagues. Otherwise, and better yet, they should co-operate with them in bringing about an agreement upon the lines of the President's policy of just treatment of the railways, meaning by "the railways" the millions of holders of their billions of securities. There could be no greater mistake than to persist in regarding "the railways" as having an independent existence, apart from the interests of their owners and their patrons. Ill-treatment of the railways is ill-treatment of the people of the United States, by whomever done.

LET 1920 TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

Bad taste marked the Democratic Convention in Indiana. It was in bad enough taste for the Vice President of the United States to descend to cheap witticisms such as calling ex-President ROOSEVELT "Lady Theodora," and to mere demagogy, such as his attempt to impugn the patriotism of that sturdy American newspaper The Kansas City Star because one of its officials was born in a part of Denmark that was subsequently conquered by Prussia and annexed to the German Empire. Mr. MARSHALL should remember that he is only one step removed from the Presidency itself and that the American people expect him to act and speak with the dignity and fairness which that position involves.

But in much worse taste were Chairman RALSTON'S references to the Presidential campaign of 1920 and his advocacy of a third term for President WILSON. He had a good deal to say about "the duty of the hour." The duty of the hour is to win the war, and for that purpose to unite the American people, not to divide them, and especially not to divide them for partisan advantage. We cannot too strongly condemn Mr. RALSTON'S attempt to make it appear that patriotism necessitates voting the ticket of the party to which he belongs. On this point Vice President MARSHALL struck a much higher note when he urged his hearers to vote against any Democrat who is not whole-heartedly for the war.

This is no time to be talking about the Presidential election of 1920. It is to be regretted that we have to talk even about the State and Congress elections of 1918, or about anything except the job of driving the Germans back to Germany. It is plain enough that if the war is still going on in 1920, or if peace negotiations are going on then, the people will re-elect President WILSON for the reason that it will be impossible to make a party issue of that war or those negotiations. The man who is conducting either the war or the peace negotiations will have to be kept in office throughout them. But that is a long look into the future. We have enough to do in taking care of the present. The thing before us is not to elect the next President of the United States, but to keep HINDENBURG from Paris and the Channel ports, to keep the Austrians out of Venice, and to sweep the submarines from the sea. What we need is not party division, but the unity of Americans; not selfishness, either the selfishness of individuals or the selfishness of political parties, but the same selflessness and concentration on one object that our boys abroad are displaying. Mr. RALSTON should be ashamed of himself; and so far as the Democrats of Indiana allow him to speak for them, the Democrats of Indiana should be ashamed of themselves.

LABOR TO SAVE THE WHEAT.

At least 100,000,000 bushels of the new crop of wheat, which will include a great surplus for our war partners on the other side of the Atlantic, are to be taken from the fields of Kansas, and there the harvesting work, which moves northward at the rate of twenty miles a day, is now "in full swing." In that State the menacing labor problem appears to have been solved. Thus far no restraining shortage of field workers has been reported.

In past years farmers there were accustomed to expect the aid of harvesters from other parts of the country, but now they can have only the local supply, which has been reduced by the attractions of munition factory wages and by the draft. How has the demand for labor to save 100,000,000 bushels of wheat been satisfied? Every city and township was thoroughly canvassed by committees who sought pledges from business men, clerks, and others not engaged in agriculture that they would work for a few days in the fields. They were successful. The people everywhere wanted to save the wheat. Owners of stores and factories agreed to release their employés. Some assistance was given by the United States Employment Service, with its national system of hundreds of labor agencies for recruiting and distributing workers, but almost all the credit for what has been accomplished is due to the patriotic people of Kansas. Undoubtedly we shall see similar local effort, also successful, in other States as the harvest moves northward to the Canadian boundary. All reports agree in saying the people in the wheat States are determined that not a bushel of grain that will help to win the war shall be lost.

THE PERMANENT NAVY.

The acceptance by the House of the Senate's amendment of the Naval bill, increasing the permanent enlisted strength of the sea establishment from 87,000 to 131,485, was made necessary by new construction during the present fiscal year. To speak of the increase decided upon as committing the country to a greater navy upon the return of peace is to project the spectre of militarism upon the post-bellum screen. The ships are not to be planned and built to make the navy so large that the services of 131,485 enlisted men with their officers will be utilized; the new ships have been authorized and are building, and unless those ships, or others already in commission, are to be discarded or relegated to desuetude in the navy yards crews must be found for them. It must be understood, of course, that our present complement of 250,000 men, or more, is temporary, for the duration of the war. Secretary DANIELS has told the country that 1,000 ships are now in commission, but they include great numbers of auxiliary craft not permanently a part of the navy.

Rear Admiral L. C. PALMER, in his report of June 12 to Secretary DANIELS, made the need of an increase of the permanent enlisted strength very clear when he indicated our new construction for the fiscal year by saying that men would be required as follows: For battleships, 4,400; destroyers, 25,992; patrol vessels, 5,400; sea-going tugs, 3,705; submarines, 1,026; fuel ships (fleet), 1,070; gunboats, ammunition ships, &c., 553; a total of 42,146. All these new ships will belong, in their various capacities, to the fighting fleet, as Admiral BENSON pointed out in his letter of June 13 to the Secretary. Particularly striking is the requisition for men for new destroyers, ships indispensable for convoy work and to sink the enemy's submarines. In the navy as late as April 1, 1918, the destroyer and torpedo boat complement (enlisted men) was 8,324; but so many destroyers will be added to the service by the end of the fiscal year that 25,992 more enlisted men will be needed.

The increase of enlisted men will call, perhaps not obviously, owing to misconceptions about naval command, for an increase of officers from 3,700 to 5,500, including 18 Admirals, 71 Captains, 125 Commanders, 249 Lieutenant Commanders, 578 Lieutenants, and 738 Junior Lieutenants and Ensigns. With the present enlisted strength, about 87,000, our navy is underofficered. Let it be said plainly: The United States Navy is not organized properly even now, although Congress in 1916 worked out and authorized a percentage of officers to enlisted men which seemed adequate, but, according to Admiral BENSON, the efficient Aid to Operations, experience in the war, has shown that the percentages were made too low. "If the best interests "of the country are properly safe-"guarded," he says, "it is imperative "that we have enough officers in the "higher grades to permit us to train "them and to select them for special "duties in accordance with their pro-"fessional ability." And he adds: "The argument that the war may "end soon is no argument to the "contrary. Regardless of when the "war ends, the world is going to be "in a perturbed state for years to "come."

Admiral BENSON might have explained, if he had not been making a brief official report, that, as the United States will have the largest mercantile marine in the world after the war, unless our new cargo ships are to be sold or abandoned, adequate naval protection in the Seven Seas and in all their ports must be provided. Ultimately the nations may dismantle their fleets and disband their armies, but, until universal and perpetual peace is contrived and assured, there will always be navies proportioned to world power. The United States is to be the deciding factor in the great war, unless all signs fail, and as at the end of the conflict the United States will rank as the leading nation, formidable both on sea and land, the American Navy must be maintained at its present strength, and perhaps increased. Therefore it must be organized on scientific lines, and the time to do it is now.

"Ships alone cannot make a navy," says Admiral BENSON. Every competent officer in the service knows that the fighting efficiency of the fleet is below 100 per cent. today, because there are not enough responsible commanders to go around. If the war should become more and more of a naval conflict, which is among the possibilities, the United States Navy would not be ready to play its part effectively unless the complement of enlisted men and officers had been increased. "Too late!" must not be our lamentation.

CHANGING THE DRAFT AGES.

The country no longer believes that Class I. of the selective draft, even with additions provided by the amendment bringing in those who have reached the age of 21 since June, 1917, will furnish all the soldiers required for the American armies in France, Italy, and elsewhere that are to assure a military victory over Germany and her vassal allies. The illusion of a swift triumph because the United States would have a million men in France in the late Summer has vanished before the realization that Germany is still formidable in the field, indeed shows no signs of weakness, and has acquired new resources, including available man power, by eliminating Russia and Rumania from the war.

The problem now is to replace Russian with American millions and get them into the fight before it is "too late." It cannot be done with the effectives which Class I. of the draft, as at present defined, will yield. General CROWDER has told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that extension of the age limits has become imperative because Class I. will be exhausted early next year. The war can hardly be decided by drawing upon the deferred classifications. Moreover, as Mr. WILSON has said: "Our one hun-"dred million people must be econom-"ically and industrially adjusted to "war conditions if this nation is to "play its full part in the conflict." We must look to Class I. for our fighting men. That is the opinion of the military experts who are planning to avoid a long, wasting, indecisive war.

There has been no sounder judgment than Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S: "In "order to succeed, the United States "must transport to France 2,500,-"000 soldiers, with another 2,500,-"000 in training here. * * * The man "who is only ready to provide for a "short war makes a mistake that "may involve the destruction of civili-"zation itself. It may be a short war, "but preparation should be made for "a long war." His colleague Senator FRANCE of Maryland has introduced a bill making the draft ages from 18 to 45. Would it seem to involve too much of a sacrifice for America? Well, let us see. Great Britain, which has put 7,000,000 men into uniform and into war work at home, and must have lost a good many more than a million men at the front, enacted in April a law which provided that all men who "on April 18, 1918, had at-"tained the age of 18 years and had "not attained the age of 51 years, or "who at any subsequent date attain "the age of 18 years," shall incur the obligation of military service. It is further provided that men up to 55 may be called upon eventually. The bill passed both houses by large majorities. Surely the United States, whose casualties, after fourteen months of war, are less than 9,000, (the total on June 19 was 8,317,) is ready to extend the draft ages in order to strengthen its armies and prepare for the final and victorious offensive.

There would, of course, be a distribution of the new material into the five classes, but with Class I. would go enough of the drafted men to provide the necessary reinforcements of our armies in the field. The fifth class contains no availables. Upon the intervening classes the country must depend for indispensable war work in the home industries, although, as the law reads, Classes II., III., and IV. may be drawn upon progressively for military purposes in an emergency. Opposition to the extension of the maximum age to 45 may be expected, but it will not be creditable to the obstructionists. While it is true that a sound man between the ages of 30 and 46 has passed his physical meridian, he is of useful military age, and he should not be willing to have younger men die in battle to save his country for him.

Concerning the desirable minimum age, 18 or 21, there will be differences of opinion. Representative KAHN, it is said, will introduce a bill fixing the minimum age at 21. Youths of 18 are not, however, unless immature, too young for military service. The Regular Army always accepts them with the consent of their parents. Youngsters of 18 did some of the best fighting in the civil war. The late Major Gen. JOHN F. WESTON won the Medal of Honor at 18. Some of the most daring aviators in the British Flying Corps are no older than 18. In the European armies on both sides youths of 18 are serving. An argument for taking men between 18 and 21 is that comparatively few have dependents. But the minimum age is a question for Congress to decide. It is not conceivable that there should be a very serious objection to making the maximum age 45.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Russia's New Autocrat.

Bolshevism, which a few well-intentioned people in this country—and a considerably larger number who are most ill-intentioned—like to describe as a manifestation of democratic aspirations, and therefore deserving of our sympathy in spite of occasional mistakes, was presented in another light yesterday by a man who told a TIMES reporter just what Bolshevism in action is when seen by one in whose presence it had acted for many a troubled month.

SIMEON GEST, who was unfortunate enough to have this opportunity for personal observation of Russia under its new Government, drew a picture of it strangely different from that of our theorists. His experience had not revealed men struggling out of oppression into liberty, but men who have given free rein to instincts and impulses common to the criminal classes in all lands. The Czar has been replaced, he said, by a new autocrat—the thug with a rifle. The vaporings of LENINE and TROTZKY pass unheeded by the present rulers of the remnant of Russia not ruled by Germany. They are not interested in peace, with or without annexations and indemnities. Such intelligence as they have is devoted to brigandage in the most familiar of its cruder forms—to robbery enlivened with murder on large or small scale, as happens to facilitate the one object of getting whatever may be wanted without going through the tiresome convention of working for it.

The realities of Bolshevism are theft and slaughter, the overturn of all the rules and laws that make civilized life possible and without which democracy is as inconceivable as is autocracy. What Mr. GEST said well bore out a recent statement made by the stalwart young woman, now in this country, who once led the Amazonian cohort known for a while as "the Battalion of Death." She was asked what the Russians with whom she had associated really thought of the Americans, and her reply was, "In Russia nobody thinks—everybody talks." That some of them do more than talk Mr. GEST was able to show, but of thinking on the part of the Bolsheviki he saw no evidence. He also made entirely credible another story that is told—that of a man stopped in a street of Petrograd by a "thug with a rifle" and ordered to hand over his fur overcoat. "Why," the selected victim protested, "I stole the coat only an hour ago and should have the use of it for at least a day!" And the plea was successful.

Already We Have Economized.

A dispatch from Washington conveys the alarming information that there is under consideration, presumably by the Fuel Commission, a plan for reducing by half the amount of gas and electricity that was used by private consumers each month last year. The object of this action, as stated, would be to save coal for distribution among the nonwar industries, enabling them to run on at least half time, this Winter, and not throw their employés into idleness.

Why the carrying out of this scheme would be preferable to the devising of means so to increase the present production of coal as to provide enough coal to meet all of the more urgent needs of Winter is not revealed. It may be that to do so is now really an impossibility, owing to lack of labor at the mines, but according to some authorities that is an impossibility removable by enlarging the scope of the draft until it can be made selective in the full sense of that term—selective, that is, not only with a view to putting great armies in the field, but with reference to the efficient continuance of all of the home activities on which military success depends.

And what has become of the clearly implied promise to the American householder that if he would order his Winter supply of coal before April 1 and pay for it as delivered through the Summer at his dealer's convenience, he could face cold weather with bins fairly well stocked? Few, indeed, are the householders who did not comply with that reasonable request, but still fewer are they who have found the promise kept. Instead, they are warned of new compulsions to save coal!

Most of them, as it happens, cut consumption last Winter—or had it cut for them—to a point that meant discomfort always and danger often. Both would be borne with resignation if they were believed to be necessary, but that belief wavers and flickers. So sparing of coal and many another necessary have been the great majority of Americans for at least a year that new appeals to economize are more than a little irritating, and a good many of them will feel something approaching resentment on hearing that this Winter their houses will have to be dark as well as cold, unless they voluntarily reduce their already carefully guarded lights by half. They will be inclined to ask why the nonwar industries should go on at all if the situation is so nearly desperate. There is work for everybody in industries not nonwar.

Mistakenly Evading an Issue.

From the War Council of the Red Cross there comes a request that donors of money who think that Red Cross funds are well employed when devoted to medical research should imitate CLEVELAND H. DODGE, and, when they want all or part of what they give to be thus used, to state that fact specifically when sending it to the society.

To do that is, of course, entirely permissible from every point of view, but just how it is going to save the Red Cross from criticism by the anti-vivisectionists it is hard to see. For those strange folk will not be contented by it—will not, because this method is followed, see the organization's responsibility for the practices they hate appreciably lessened. And, as a matter of fact, it will not be.

Sooner or later, the Red Cross will have to take a firm and decided stand in this matter of animal experimentation. Till it does, the anti-vivisectionists will proclaim that they have compelled it to pronounce against the activities by which alone medical science can be advanced—against activities to which many of our soldiers already owe their lives and many more will owe their safety. The proclamation, like all that are made by the anti-vivisectionists, will be false, but it will mislead many and confirm many in an evil delusion.

Animal experimentation for discovering the cause and the cure of human maladies is either right or wrong, either efficient or useless. The Red Cross would lose nothing and gain much by boldly avowing its willingness to depend on the support of sane and enlightened people and ignoring the criticisms and protests of the ignorant and maniacal.

FOR THE TUSCANIA DEAD.

A Letter from the Island of Eslay, Where They Lie Buried.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A picture in the issue of March 17 touched me very deeply and led me to inclose it with a letter of thanks to the women of Port Ellen, who sat up all night to make an American flag, there being none available, to be used at the burial service of the American boys who lost their lives when the Tuscania was torpedoed.

If in your opinion this letter carries any message that will give comfort to the mothers of these boys who went to their death under such tragic circumstances—to know of the honor and loving sympathy shown them by the people of Port Ellen—you may publish it. Mrs. W. H. TOWNSEND.

Flushing, N. Y., June 18, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

Dear Madam:

I was very much impressed on reading your kindly letter to the ladies of Port Ellen and feel I should like to write and thank you in their name and my own for such.

We all feel assured that the American soldiers were most appreciative and grateful for any little kindness we were able to give them in their most tragic and trying circumstances.

My heart goes out in sincere sympathy to the friends who lost their dear ones, but it is comforting for them to know they were all buried on the island with military honors due them in giving their noble lives for the cause.

May God bring this war to a successful end for the Allies soon and bring back the dear boys serving for their beloved lands and homes again.

I know what an anxiety it is for mothers, as my only boy of 20 is on the western front and in the danger zone.

I voice your feelings that righteousness and liberty must in the end prevail. Yours, very sincerely,

JESSIE L. CAMERON.

Mrs. J. S. Cameron, Tighantruain, Port Ellen, Eslay, Scotland.

To Mrs. W. H. Townsend, 418 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I.

A War on Magyar Oppression.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After centuries of fighting for preservation of their nationalities and four years of fighting for their very life and freedom, the Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, and others are recognized by the Allies as their friends and fighters for the same ideals. The Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs want to clean the black spot of Hapsburgism from Europe, and they are fighting for the rest of the subjected nationalities—Lithuanians, Esthonians, &c.—for the uniting of the three parts of Poland.

Not only this, they are fighting for the liberty of the Magyar people in whose name the subjected peoples of Hungary are tyrannized. This Magyar people is as badly exploited—with the exception that they are allowed to use their Magyar language—as the subject nationalities by the governing caste of Tisza, Andrassy, and Karolyi. The common people are deprived of all the rights of suffrage and representation. The Magyars in their inborn fanaticism against their neighbors will lose their upper hand in this struggle, but they will get their freedom from the oppressing aristocracy even as enemies of the Allies and against their own will.

Now, the Czechoslovaks are mobilizing their own army of 100,000 men in France and Italy—men who were armed in Austrian slavery and chased by the Hapsburg hyena to kill their friends, but who instead threw away their arms and went over the battlefields to join hands with their supposed enemies to fight the real enemy of their own people and mankind; to fight against Kaiserism, German and Magyar slavery over other peoples, to make them free and bring more light to the world. V. R.

New York, June 13, 1918.

Fighting Against Relatives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of men were, according to an item in your issue of today, sentenced to prison terms for refusing to fight against Germany and Austria "because their relatives are fighting in these armies." Did it ever occur to them that these same relatives would, without a moment's hesitation, kill them in battle or sink them or their wives and children without mercy or scruples, under orders of their wonderful Government? Perhaps these admirers of the German Emperor do not know that shortly after his accession to the throne he made a speech to his soldiers at the Alexandriner Kaserne in Berlin, telling them that if he ordered them to shoot their own parents they would have to carry out these orders.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Baker's plan to deport these "idealists" to the countries of their preference after the war will be put into operation, and that it will be made impossible for them to ever re-emigrate to this country. This method should be extended to other former and present pro-Germans. Close contact with the much admired "mailed fist" and other efficient institutions of the land of Kultur, coupled with permanent disbarment from this country, would bring to these safety-first owners of American citizenship papers a realization of their stupidity and treachery.

FREELANCE.

Gloversville, N. Y., June 18, 1918.

Why Germany Believes No One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The assumption by the Lokal-Anzeiger that the hospital ship Comfort must be carrying "American flying men and perhaps a few dozen airplanes," inasmuch as she would not be carrying wounded men to France, is beautiful; beautiful, that is, in the sense in which surgeons sometimes speak of a cancer as beautiful, beautiful of its kind, conforming perfectly to type. Was it not the erstwhile George Bernard Shaw (how remote he seems now!) who said that the "liar's punishment is not that no one believes him, but that he believes no one else"?

B. J. R.

Williamstown, Mass., June 19, 1918.

THE BOND.

I thought that I should miss you all the while—
Your comprehending eyes, your voice, your smile;
I steeled myself to know you far away—
And lo, you are more near than those who stay!

I feel your presence through the toilsome hours,
Lending your strength to supplement my powers;
Almost I touch you when I stretch my hand,
And feel your kiss—Dear, do you understand?

Space cannot part us, we who have one aim;
Two who have sacrificed in Freedom's name;
But those at home who boast no Service Star—
How far away they seem! How far! How far!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

TO CELEBRATE OUR FOURTH

French Deputy Urges His People to Pay Homage to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—Maurice Damour, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, calls for a celebration of July 4 by the French people as it is done in America. In a letter, just made public, he urges all homes and business houses in Paris and department stores to put out American flags.

"No doubt," he says, "the cities of the United States will display the flags of both nations on the Fourth, and French cities should reciprocate.

"We should show the colors of both nations, not as a sign of rejoicing, for we must postpone rejoicing till the Germans are driven from France, but in homage to the nation which has drawn her sword for France and civilization, and has already sent such numbers of troops here that the enemy now knows that Wilson made no idle threat when he promised to destroy force with force."

NATION TO HONOR FRANCE.

Patriotic Organizations Plan Demonstration for July 15.

Organizations representing every branch of allied war activity in the United States have arranged for a nation-wide tribute to France by the people of this country in honor of her national holiday, July 14, it was announced yesterday by the National Security League. A committee headed by ex-President William Howard Taft as Honorary Chairman and Owen Johnson, the writer, as Chairman, has the affair in charge. The tribute will be rendered by simultaneous celebrations in all parts of the country on Monday, July 15.

Among the organiations co-operating in the movement are: Alliance-Française, Italy-American Society, National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., War Committee of Knights of Columbus, Jewish War Relief, Polish Citizens Committee, Japan Society, League of Foreign-Born Citiezns, the Pilgrims, National Security League, League to Enforce Peace, National Committee of Patriotic Societies, and the Vigilantes. The committee also hopes to have a simultaneous celebration in London through the Pilgrims.

The celebration here will take the form of a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in the evening. This gathering will be addressed by speakers, to be announced later, who will include representatives of all the allied embassies and missions in this country. James M. Beck will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held in Philadelphia the same evening.

SELECTING NEW GENERALS.

Seniority to be Ignored in Long List Soon to be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Nomination of a long list of general officers to fill vacancies in the expanding army is expected at an early date. Selection of the men to be promoted has been under consideration by General March, Chief of Staff, for several weeks, and his own recommendations, embodying those of General Pershing, are now believed to have been submitted to Secretary Baker for transmission to the President.

In presenting a previous list General March showed a decided tendency to apply the selective system without any regard whatever to the question of seniority. The Chief of Staff apparently picked out men according to his knowledge of their fitness for the places to which he wished to assign them, and he probably followed the same practice in drawing up the new list.

It is also regarded as probable that General Pershing, in making his selections for the overseas forces, has ignored the seniority rule. When the last list came out, the fact that the War Department had applied selection absolutely, while General Pershing had followed another policy, is understood to have caused some correspondence on this subject. There is no doubt that the Commander in Chief abroad has been authorized to select officers of any rank for promotion, and his recommendations will be accepted without change, so far as the War Department is concerned.

The exact number of new Generals to be created is not known. It is understood, however, that preparations are under way for the organization of twenty-two divisions of the National Army to go into training on this side as rapidly as quarters become available. That would mean at least 100 new general officers of the line, with a corresponding increase in the staff. The present list, however, is believed to contain around thirty names which would indicate that only a few of the officers for the new divisions are being selected now.

LICENSE ALL STOCK YARDS.

Commission Men and Dealers Also to be Regulated After July 25.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Federal licensing of all commercial stock yards in the country and of all commission merchants and dealers in live stock in connection with the yards after July 25 is required in a proclamation issued today by President Wilson. The action is in accordance with the recommendations of a committee on the live stock and meat situation, which was appointed by the President.

Regulatory powers under the proclamation are conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture, who in turn has delegated the authority to the Bureau of Markets, of which Charles J. Brand is chief.

Licensing machinery developed by the Food Administration in connection with the licensing of firms engaged in handling foods will be used. Rules and regulations for the licenses are being formulated by the Bureau of Markets and will be given out within a few weeks. Conferences with stockmen, stock yards operators, and representatives of trade organizations first will be called.

DID NOT MEAN DISLOYALTY.

Marshall Explains His Charge Against Kansas City Star Manager.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—The Kansas City Star today announced that A. F. Seested, General Manager of the paper, had received a telegram from Vice President Thomas R. Marshall stating that in his speech before the Indiana State Democratic Convention at Indianapolis yesterday he did not accuse Mr. Seested of disloyalty. The Star's statement follows:

"In answer to a teelgram from A. F. Seested, General Manager of The Star, setting forth the facts regarding the correction of a flaw in his citizenship, Vice President Marshall replied today:

"'Richmond, Ind.—A. F. Seested, Kansas City Star: Message just received. Did not accuse you or anybody else of disloyalty in discussing what I think unjust criticism of the President's course. Did say you were not a citizen when war was declared, but deny anybody's right to say that I meant thereby to accuse you of disloyalty, for I had no such purpose.

"'THOMAS R. MARSHALL.'"

Trucks to Carry Parcel Post to Maine

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—An automobile truck parcel post route to run daily between New York and Portland, Me., by way of this city, beginning July 1, was announced today by the postal authorities here. The route will be operated with seven trucks by way of Danbury, Waterbury, and Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, and Portsmouth, N. H., and about two and a half days will be allowed between terminals.

RESOLUTION FOR WAR ON TURK AND BULGAR

Congressman Kelly Impelled by Attack on American Institutions at Tabriz.

LANSING AWAITS DETAILS

Tells Senators' Attacks Are Cause for War If Made by Armed Forces of Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania today introduced a joint resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Turkey and Bulgaria. Mr. Kelly said he was impelled by the news that Turkish troops had attacked the American Consulate and an American hospital at Tabriz, Persia.

After declaring that "the military Governments of Bulgaria and Turkey have committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States," the resolution follows the same wording as the declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Mr. Kelly said he had not consulted Secretary Lansing, but will do so soon in the hope of obtaining his support.

"I feel that it is absolutely essential that Congress declare war upon Turkey and Bulgaria," said Mr. Kelly. "I have conferred with a number of persons who are fully informed of conditions in Bulgaria and Turkey, and they believe the present situation is intolerable.

"There is no doubt that Roberts College in Constantinople has been used by the pro-Germans as a shield to prevent a formal declaration of war. Turks and men of other nationalities who are German sympathizers are graduates of that college, and they have urged that the United States delay taking action. The present representative of Turkey in this country is a Roberts College graduate, and yet his residence is a veritable nest of pro-German spies and sympathizers.

"I feel certain that the Administration is contemplating a declaration of war against Turkey, but there is no reason why Bulgaria should be left out. There is no chance whatever of winning her away from Germnay.

"By declaring war upon Bulgaria we would win over to our side the Greeks, the Czechoslavs, and the Jugoslavs, all of whom look upon Bulgaria as a traitor nation. There are 600,000 or 700,000 men in this country of those nationalities who could be organized into a fighting force if we were at war with Bulgaria.

"I feel sure that a majority of the members of the House and probably a majority of the Senate are in favor of formally aligning Turkey and Bulgaria with our enemies. Of course, I do not know what attitude the State Department will assume toward my resolution, but I propose to urge action upon it, unless the Administration should state that it was not compatible with the public interest. In that event, we would feel obliged to defer to the judgment of the Executive. The sentiment of Congress, however, is emphatic."

Depends Upon Attackers' Status.

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Associated Press.)—Through Spain and Sweden the American Government sought further information today regarding the seizure of the American Consulate at Tabriz, Persia, and the looting of an American hospital there by Turks. Only the meagre account of the incident contained in a dispatch yesterday from Minister Caldwell at Teheran has reached the State Department so far. There will be no hasty action by the United States toward recognizing what may have been an act of war and thereby adding Turkey to the nation's enemies. A complete and official report will be awaited before the State Department lays before President Wilson the information upon which he will base a decision as to whether he will ask Congress for another war declaration.

Strong sentiment in Congress in favor of declaring a state of war with both Turkey and Bulgaria has been held in check only by Executive influence, so there will be prompt action if the President asks for it.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today in regard to another matter, Secretary Lansing discussed the Tabriz incident, and he and members of the committee were said to agree that if the attack on the American Consulate was made by an organized Turkish military force and not by a mob it would present an overt act sufficient to warrant a declaration of war.

Doubts if Assailants Were Turks.

James A. Barton, Chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of this city, who is personally familiar with conditions in Persia and Turkey, said yesterday that he believed the Turkish Government would disavow any acts by Turkish soldiers against Americans or American property.

"The dispatches tell of the looting of the American Consulate and American hospital in Tabriz, Persia, as done by Turks, assuming that the Turks who committed these excesses were members of the Turkish Army and that Turkey was responsible for it," said Mr. Barton. "The fact is that in Turkey and Russia, Tartars are called 'Turks,' and those who did the looting might have been citizens of Persia, a Tartar rabble or Tartars from the Transcaucasus in Russia.

"I have seen no evidence that the pillagers were citizens of Turkey or belonged to the Turkish Army, and the State Department, before assuming it is a hostile act on the part of Turkey, will satisfy itself that the offenders were actually Turks and not Tartares."

Mr. Barton said the people of Turkey were war-weary, their losses had been severe, and the Government at present was friendly to the United States and did not desire to see a break. He said he thought Turkey was awaiting a chance to make a separate peace the moment Germany and Austria showed signs of collapse in the west.

GOMPERS IS RE-ELECTED.

Closes A. F. L. Convention with Prediction of Germany's Quick Defeat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 20.—After re-electing most of its officers, the American Federation of Labor Convention concluded its sessions late today and adjourned to meet next year in Atlantic City. President Samuel Gompers, Washington; Secretary Frank Morrison, Washington, and Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, were re-elected without opposition.

James O'Connell, Washington, Second Vice President and officer of the federation for twenty-three years, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election because of certain regulations in the union to which he belonged. Accordingly, each re-el

Y. W. C. A. ORGANIZES $15,000,000 DRIVE

Men's and Women's Organizations to Co-operate in Joint Campaign for Funds.

DISCUSS PLANS WITH BAKER

Prepare Extensive Program to Maintain the Morale of the Women and the Home.

In co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association campaign for $100,000,000 the Young Women's Christian Association will work for $15,000,000, the two organizations carrying on their campaigns together, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., at the National Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue.

The invitation was extended to the women's association by the men following a meeting called in Washington on Monday by Secretary of War Baker of representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, and the Playground and Recreation Association, to discuss their plans for financial campaigns.

This has been the first time that the men's and the women's organizations have worked together, and the latter has accepted the invitation with enthusiasm. The men have asked that the women form a campaign committee to meet with that already appointed by the men, and this will be done immediately.

"Campaigning together will greatly increase the efficiency of our work," said Mrs. Cushman yesterday. "We are also pleased to accept the invitation of the men because it shows the recognition of the value of the women's work. For every one of the 1,500,000 men we send to the front there is a woman doing war work at home. I could see from my observations in France and England that the morale of the men at the front depends largely upon the morale of the women at home. The War Work Council has done great work this year, and next year it will do more. We have a large program for the women.

"While the budget for the women's work is $15,000,000, the money raised will be distributed in the ratio of the work to be done. The Y. M. C. A. has always made a campaign for larger sums of money than the Y. W. C. A. In the first campaign the women worked for $1,000,000 and the men for $5,000,000; and in the second we raised over $3,500,000, the sum for which we worked, and the Y. M. C. A. asked for $35,000,000 and raised $50,000,000."

Women who had not before been actively interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. became members of the War Work Council when that was organized a year ago, and have been working with it since. A few of these women are Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Newton Baker, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, who is the Treasurer, Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Herbert Brown, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Henry Emerson Fosdick, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Miss Mary Woolley, President Mount Holyoke College; Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Mary E. MacDowell, Stock Yards Social Settlement, Chicago; Miss Anne McCormack, Harrisburg; Miss Jennie Hendrie, Denver; Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, Austin, Texas, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Miss Rebecca E. Aaronson Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Aaronson of Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rebecca E. Aaronson, to Barnett R. Brickner of this city. Miss Aaronson is identified with the Bureau of Jewish Education and has taken active interest in all Jewish educational work in this city. Mr. Brickner is a graduate of Columbia University, and is at present Director of the Training School for Jewish Welfare Workers in the army and navy.

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McADOO MUST REST.

Six Weeks' Vacation in the West to Cure His Throat Trouble.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary McAdoo, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo and Oscar A. Price, Assistant to the Director General of Railroads, has gone to the West for a rest. His destination is not known outside his family and officials in the Treasury Department. It is expected that the Secretary will be gone for four or five weeks. The object is to give his throat a complete rest.

In the last three loan campaigns Mr. McAdoo toured the country speaking for the financial support of the Government in the war. The constant strain on his throat resulted in a more or less serious irritation. His physicians have told him that if not cured by a rest it might lead to loss of his voice and possibly chronic throat disease.

At White Sulphur Springs the Secretary enjoyed an opportunity for rest, but encountered many friends, old and new, and entered heartily into the associations of the place, with the result that he again strained his throat by conversation day and night.

His physicians have told him he must imperatively seek rest and get somewhere in the country where there would be fewer people with whom to talk. Mr. McAdoo expects to return to his duties at the Treasury Department and the office of the Director General of Railroads in the course of the next six weeks and is expected to be able himself to direct the next loan campaign.

VICTORY CERTAIN, SAYS TAFT

Declares We Will Wipe the German Empire Off the Map.

WATERBURY, June 20.—"If it takes ten years and 20,000,000 men we are going to wipe the German Empire off the map; our only concern should be that we do not underestimate the job," said William H. Taft in a speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner tonight.

"Why is it that we are so confident of the outcome?" he asked. "It is the spirit of our people, their morale. These four years of war have brought out in all their nakedness the lust for power of the Germans, the dishonor, the indecency, the horridness of the Hun nature. The German associates his name with that of God and he worships the devil.

"We know that if we had followed the right course we would have entered this war nearly as early as did England and France and Italy. We know that we were deceived. But the fact that we stayed out as long as we did and then went in has given us a vantage that otherwise would not have been ours, a vantage that assures us absolutely of victory."

UPHOLD THE HEARST BAN.

Englewood Mass Meeting Indorses the Stand of Local Newsdealers.

A mass meeting of citizens of Englewood, N. J., held in Lyric Hall in that city last night, adopted resolutions approving the refusal of Englewood news dealers to handle the Hearst papers. Mayor Clinton H. Blake said that he would do everything legally possible to assist the news dealers, and the suggestion was made by other speakers that the best counsel available should be retained to advise the citizens what might be the best way to meet the situation. A committee of citizens, it was decided, should be appointed to attend to active support of the news dealers.

At present the Hearst papers are sold at the railroad station in Englewood and at two booths opened by Hearst agents.

TARDIEU'S NEW WORK.

Will Seek Highest Efficiency in French Co-operation With Us.

The Official Bureau of French Information has received the following official communication from Paris:

"Under the high authority of the Prime Minister, who is more than ever determined to follow the policy set forth by him in the famous formula 'I wage war,' there has been created a new organization, under the name of General Commission for Franco-American War Matters, (Commissariat Général aux Affaires de Guerre Franco-Américaines.) The object of this organization is to give the highest efficiency to war co-operation between the United States and France. André Tardieu is to be at its head. While the United States was preparing for war, it was in the United States that the French High Commissioner could best work for such co-operation. Henceforth, in view of the tremendous development of American forces in France, it is there that action will principally be needed and that all of the French departments now existing both in France and in the United States must be co-ordinated and centralized, if there is to be absolute military, economic, and financial unity of activities between the two countries. The remarkable work accomplished by André Tardieu in the United States fully justifies the choice of the Prime Minister in appointing him as the head of this organization."

MISS HOLMES BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes to Wed Wm. G. Holloway.

Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes of this city announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hilda Holmes, to William Grace Holloway, son of the late William E. Holloway and Mrs. Albert F. D'Oench of 35 East Seventy-second Street.

Miss Holmes has been prominently identified with social activities since her début, and is devoted to outdoor sports. She is a sister of Mrs. Charles L. Hoffman, and of Artemas Holmes, who married Miss Dorothy F. Smith.

Mr. Holloway is a graduate of Harvard, class of '08, and his clubs are the Meadow Brook, Racquet and Tennis, and Piping Rock.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Spiro Weds Irving Callman.

Miss Rita Spiro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Spiro of Danbury, Conn., and Irving Callman of this city were married at noon yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. Mrs. Herbert Callman was best man. After a bridal breakfast the couple left for Canada on their honeymoon, and on their return will reside in New York.

Miss Vivian Horn Wed to Capt. Gale

The wedding of Miss Vivian Marie Horn, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. William Evans Horn, and Captain Thomas Boyle Gale, U. S. M. C., took place yesterday in St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, S. I. The bride's father is Commodore of the Staten Island Yacht Club. Captain Gale was graduated from Annapolis, class of '17. After a fortnight's honeymoon the couple will go to Galveston, Texas.

Fluhs-Sherman Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fluhs of 351 East Seventy-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie G. Fluhs, to Thomas A. Sherman, a son of Mrs. A. R. Sherman of 305 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mr. Sherman is Assistant Secretary of the United States Steamship Company, Hudson Navigation Company, and the Groton Iron Works.

DR. CALDWELL DIES FROM X-RAY BURNS

Specialist and Inventor a Victim of Injuries Suffered in Experiments Years Ago.

MEDICAL RESERVE MAJOR

He Recently Perfected a Device for Stereoscopic Fluoroscopy Especially Adapted to War Surgery.

Dr. Eugene Wilson Caldwell, a noted X-ray expert and the inventor of many devices which have developed this science, died suddenly in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of burns he suffered many years ago while making experiments with the X-ray. Dr. Caldwell lived at 480 Park Avenue. He was a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, and under the direction of Surgeon General Gorgas recently perfected a device for stereoscopic fluoroscopy adapted to war surgery.

He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday when his condition became acute. Just how he got the burns in the performance of his work could not be learned last night, but their effects have lingered for years, it was said, and recently the physician had suffered attacks of increasing violence.

Dr. Caldwell was born in Savannah, Mo., Dec. 3, 1870, a son of W. W. and Camilla Kellogg Caldwell. He was graduated from the University of Kansas, receiving the degree B. S. in 1892, and then came to New York as a special student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He remained at that institution during 1898 and 1899, and then went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He got his medical degree in 1905.

From the commencement of his career Dr. Caldwell devoted much of his time to electricity, and, aside from regular medical work, had long been interested in the physical problems of the X-ray. He engaged in experimental work in telephoning to lightships under the United States Lighthouse Establishment in 1894 and 1896, and from 1895 to 1897 he was an assistant in the engineering department of the New York Telephone Company.

He was attending physician and X-ray expert and consultant physician in the same branch to the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Neurological Institute. He was the first Director of the Edward N. Gibbs Memorial X-ray Hospital, founded by Mrs. C. A. Sherrill, wife of the Adjutant General of the State of New York. Major Caldwell was the inventor of the Caldwell liquid interrupter, of special forms of X-ray tubes, and many other appliances for use with the Roentgen ray.

Major Caldwell was a First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps for many years before the United States entered the war. He got his commission as Major in March of this year. He was a member of the New York Roentgen Ray Society, of the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Roentgen Ray Society of London, the American Medical Association, the New York Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the County Medical Society. He was also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, Nu Sigma Nu, and Sigma Chi fraternities. In 1908 Dr. Caldwell served a term as President of the American Electrical Engineers.

He was the author of "The Roentgen Rays in Therapeutics and Diagnosis," written in 1903 in collaboration with Dr. William A. Pusey. Major Caldwell is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins Caldwell, and by his parents.

WILL ADVISE ARTISTS.

Committee of Experts Will Aid Painters Seeking War Service.

So that artists and decorators may be advised by experts as to the branch of war service for which their talents best equip them a new committee, known as the Committe on Arts and Decorations of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, was formed yesterday, and an information bureau opened in the Hall of Records. All matters pertaining to the services in war work of painters, architects, sculptors, and decorators will be referred to this committee, the Chairman of which is Albert Eugene Gallatin.

Other members of the committee are Lloyd Warren, Vice Chairman, and Edward F. Gaston, Secretary. The Executive Committe is composed of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Guy Pene du Bois, William J. Glackens, and Thomas Hastings.

NEW HOSPITAL IN BRONX.

$125,000 Will Be Spent to Remodel the Eichler Home.

The Bronx Hospital Association celebrated last night the purchase of the Eichler home at 160th Street and Fulton Avenue, which is to be used as a hospital for the Bronx. There was a dinner in the Eichler house.

Dr. Alexander Goldman, President of the Association, said last night that the new hospital will probably be opened by Sept. 1. It will have a children's ward of fifty beds and there will be one hundred beds in the hospital proper. Building and equipment will represent an expenditure of $125,000. Dr. Goldman said that of this sum $35,000 was needed, and it was proposed to make a drive for it immediately.

Henry Morgenthau, who spoke, said that he hoped the hospital would be maintained by small contributors rather than that three or four wealthy men should support it.

FLAGLER WEALTH ALLOTTED

Grandchildren of Standard Oil Man Get $1,070,000 Each.

The three children of Harry Harkness Flagler, son of the late Henry H. Flagler, who inherited 8,000 shares of Standard Oil stock from their grandfather, are each to have the immediate possession of 1,000 shares by an arrangement made yesterday by their father with the National Surety Company, for which he executed bonds amounting to a total of $3,210,000. Under appointment as general guardian for his children by the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County Mr. Flagler has been permitted to receive the 3,000 shares for their immediate benefit.

The stock is of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and according to each of the three bonds obtained from the surety company the 1,000 shares of each child represent a value of $1,070,000. The three heirs are Elizabeth Lamont Flagler, Harry Harkness Flagler, Jr., and Jean Louise Flagler.

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Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

STRIKE AT CURTISS PLANTS.

Union Leaders Say Nearly 300 Airplane Machinists Are Out.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—Nearly 300 men responded to a strike order issued by the International Machinists' Association at the three plants of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation here today, union leaders declared tonight. More would be added to their ranks tomorrow, they said.

The strike was called after James E. Keperley, General Manager of the corporation, refused to deal with a committee which, he declared, represented the machinists' union and not the employes of the company. The committee presented demands for an eight-hour day, an advance of approximately 10 cents an hour in wages, and the reinstatement of union men alleged to have been discharged without cause.

Early in the day Keperley said that less than fifty men responded to the strike call. Officials of the corporation tonight refused to discuss the situation except to say that there had been no change in their attitude, and that men would be put in the places of the strikers.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—James Purcell, Federal Conciliator at Rochester, was ordered today to hold himself in readiness to undertake mediation of the strike at the Curtiss plant. Important war contracts are held by the corporation, and any interference with production at its plants will be followed by quick action by the Government.

15 HURT BY AN AUTO.

Driver Swerves Car to Sidewalk to Avoid a Child.

Fifteen persons were injured, some of them very seriously, when William Spiegel of 97 Frankfort Street, Brooklyn, last night ran his automobile on a crowded Williamsburg sidewalk. Spiegel was driving along Sigel Street when a little girl ran across the way in front of him. To avoid her he had to swerve sharply, and his car went over the curb and on the sidewalk, running along it for some twenty-five feet, until it reached the crossing of McKibben Street.

In its passage men, women, and children were knocked right and left, and Drs. Maher and Murphy, who brought an ambulance from St. Catherine's Hospital, took back four patients with fractured skulls and other serious injuries. These victims, whose recovery is uncertain, were Abraham Schlesinger of 128 Humboldt Street, Benjamin Sedele of 163 McKibben Street, Abraham Lipman of 187 McKibben Street, and Morris Kaigman of 112 Humboldt Street. Spiegel was not held, as investigation made it clear that he was attempting to keep from striking the little girl.

JEAN B. MARTIN DIES; NOTED RESTAURATEUR

Proprietor of Martin Hotel in University Place for 19 Years and Then of Old Delmonico's.

Jean Baptiste Martin, proprietor of the Café Martin at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street until it passed out of the city's life in 1912, died yesterday in his apartments in the Apthorp, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, in his sixty-first year. His death was due to Bright's disease. At the time of his death Mr. Martin was President of the J. B. Martin Importing Company, which he founded after his retirement from the restaurant business.

He was born in Albertville, in Savoy, France, in 1857, the son of the proprietor of a famous restaurant at Aix-les-Bains. After a short experience in the silk business he joined his father in the management of the restaurant.

He later founded the Grand Hotel Internationale in Panama, which became the chief hostelry in that region. In 1883 Mr. Martin came to New York, and opened the Hotel Martin at University Place, which he kept for nineteen years.

Then he took over the old Delmonico's, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and this became the Café Martin. There were many noted dances and dinners in this place.

Grant B. Rossman.

Grant B. Rossman, who had been a newspaperman in this city for many years, starting as a reporter on The New York Herald in 1895, died suddenly from angina pectoris on Wednesday at his home in Forest Hills, L. I. He was in his fiftieth year. He served as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, going to Cuba with the 3d Cavalry. At the time of his death Mr. Rossman was employed by Standard Statistics. He left a widow and two daughters.

Dr. Frank Chase Richardson.

BOSTON, June 20.—Dr. Frank Chase Richardson, specialist in nervous diseases and for years Professor of Neurology at Boston University School of Medicine, died at Roxbury today.

Obituary Notes.

General LEON BOLANOS, Director General of Police in San Salvador, died on Wednesday.

WILLIAM S. PARDEE, a lawyer of New Haven, Conn., died at his home there on Wednesday, in his eighty-ninth year.

HOWARD P. CHILD, formerly an accountant in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Wednesday at the home of his sister, 178 Maple Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AUGUSTA SUHR, 63 years old, widow of John Suhr, died on Tuesday at her home, 718 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a son and a daughter.

MARTIN WOELFEL, retired hotelkeeper of Newtown and Maspeth, L. I., died on Wednesday at his home, 971 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was 59 years old.

GUSTAVE BLOCK, a retired business man of Brooklyn, died at his home, 572 Ninth Street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 79 years. He was born in Paris, France.

ISAAC STERNS, who had been a teacher in several Manhattan and Long Island schools, died on Wednesday at his home, 330 West 102d Street, in his ninety-third year.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN HITCH, 80 years old, retired, died at his home, 254 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years.

ADOLPH KUFFLER, an importer in Manhattan and a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years, died on Wednesday at his residence, 111 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

B. FRANK PATTERSON, a veteran of the civil war and a member of one of the oldest families in Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J., in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM LAMONT MORRISON, a retired banker and for many years expert accountant of the general office of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., died at his home in Scholarie, N. Y., on Monday in his seventy-fourth year.

JAMES NATHANIEL DICKEY, President of the Quassaick National Bank of Newburg, N. Y., and a brother of former Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey of Brooklyn, died at Newburg on Wednesday, aged 78 years.

Miss EDITH KIMMERLE, well known in Brooklyn and Long Island musical circles, died on Wednesday at her home in Sea Cliff, L. I., in her twenty-fifth year. She was a daughter of former Village President August Kimmerle.

Mrs. JULIA A. SMITH, widow of the Rev. James H. Smith, who had had charge of several churches in California and Wisconsin, died in her eighty-eighth year on Wednesday at her residence, 416 Woodland Avenue, Woodhaven.

Miss ELIZABETH BIRTLES CHADWICK, assistant superintendent of nurses at the Jewish Hospital Training School for Nurses and a teacher in the school for the last ten years, died from heart disease on Wednesday. She was born in Montreal, Canada, forty-seven years ago.

Mrs. JULIA MALONEY, mother of the Rev. Denis A. Maloney of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Alexandria, died on Tuesday at her home, 80 Visitation Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. She is also survived by a daughter, Sister Lorenza of the Convent of St. Joseph, in Manhattan, and another son, Edward Maloney.

Born.

CLINE.—June 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Cline, 545 West 150th, (nee Sophie Brunner,) at Lloyd's Sanitarium, a son.

KAPLAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kaplan of 1,082 71st St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of Marilynn Sara, on June 13.

MUNDSCHENCK.—June 19, Richmond Hill, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Mundschenck, a son.

Engaged.

BRICKNER—AARONSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Aaronson of Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter Rebecca Ena to Mr. Barnett Robert Brickner of New York City.

SHERMAN—FLUHS.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fluhs of 351 East 72d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie G., to Thomas A. Sherman, son of Mrs. A. R. Sherman, 305 West 97th St.

Mr. Sherman is Assistant Secretary of the United States Steamship Company, Hudson Navigation Company, and Groton Iron Works and is well known in steamship and shipbuilding circles.

VOM HOFE—GUDEON.—Mrs. Mary S. Gudeon of New Milford, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Evelyn F., to Ralph M. vom Hofe of East Orange, N. J.

Married.

BOWEN—CLEMENT.—Maud Morrison Clement of Rutland, Vt., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Clement, to Lieutenant Scott Howe Bowen of Elyria, Ohio, at Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt., June 17, 1918.

BUCK—DE MOTTE.—At noon on Thursday, June 20, at 27 Washington Square North, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension, Charles Neville Buck and Miss Margaret Field de Motte.

CALLMAN—SPIRO.—On June 20, at St. Regis Hotel, by the Rev. Dr. Grossman, Irving Callman of New York City to Rita Spiro of Danbury, Conn.

CLARK—HUBERT.—On Tuesday, June 18, at Saint Paul's Church, Westfield, N. J., by the Rev. J. A. Smith, Phebe Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hubert, to Edward Goddard Clark.

EDGAR—BOND.—On Wednesday, June 19, 1918, at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., New York, by the Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman, rector of Zion Church, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York, Julia Valentine Bond, daughter of Mrs. Summerfield Bond of Baltimore, Md., and William Edgar, Lieutenant, 49th Infantry, U. S. A., of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

ELWYN—HUNTER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on June 20, 1918, by the father of the bride, Frances, daughter of the Rev. David Moore Hunter and Susan Romeyn Hunter, to Adolph Elwyn of New York City.

GARDNER—DAILY.—On Thursday, June 20, at Babylon, L. I., by the Rev. James F. Higgins, Helen M., daughter of Mrs. Edward Daily and the late Supervisor Edward Daily, to Charles A. Gardner.

GILCHRIST—RISING.—On Thursday, June 20, at 420 West 121st, by the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, Stella Emily Rising of Westfield, Mass., to Rev. Dr. Harry Elmer Gilchrist of New York City.

LANE—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the American Church, Florence, Italy, by the Rev. Henry Rawle Wadleigh, Cornelia Thayer, daughter of Mrs. William Willberforce Baldwin, to Arthur Bliss Lane.

SMITH—HUMPHREY.—On Thursday, June 20, 1918, at 420 Riverside Drive, by the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, Lucy Henderson Humphrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Humphrey, to Preserved Smith, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Preserved Smith.

HAUSMAN—DAVIDOWITZ.—June 18, Florence Davidowitz to Marx B. Hausman.

SMITH—LINDA.—June 19, Florence M. Lina to J. Van Velsor Smith.

Anniversaries.

SILVERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Silverman of 782 West End Av., New York City, and at present 27 South West End Av., Rockaway Park, L. I., wish to announce their 25th anniversary, on June 21, 1918. No celebration on account of war conditions.

Died.

BEHRENS.—On June 19, in her 57th year, Marie Pebler, beloved wife of John and mother of John, Jr., Dorothea, Claire, Alice, Catherine and Henry. Services at her late residence, 245 Avenue A, on Saturday, June 22, 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday, June 23, 2 P. M.

BENNER.—Charles, on Wednesday, June 19, 1918, at his home, Englewood, N. J. Funeral services at the late residence, Friday, June 21, at 4:30 P. M.

CALDWELL.—On June 20, Major Eugene Wilson Caldwell, M. D., U. S. A. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.) Notice of funeral later.

CHADWICK.—Elizabeth Birtles, daughter of the late Charles Bird and Anne Acton Chadwick of Montreal. Funeral service Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

COHEN.—Phebe, (nee Myers,) on June 19, in her 65th year, beloved wife of Meyer G. and devoted mother of Jennie C. Hoffman and Max M. Funeral from her late residence, 180 St. Nicholas Av., Friday, June 21, at 10 A. M.

DE WITT.—On Thursday, June 20, 1918, Caroline De Witt of 177 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

DICKEY.—At Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, 1918, James Nathaniel Dickey, President of Quassaick National Bank. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 174 Montgomery St., on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

ELKIN.—Suddenly, Wednesday, June 19, I. Nathan Elkin, aged 55, beloved husband of Julia, and beloved father of Louis, Abraham, Joseph, and Sarah. Funeral services at late residence, 2,340 7th Av., Friday, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

GRAND.—Suddenly, at Goshen, N. Y., June 18, 1918, Nina Gordon, beloved wife of Walter D. Grand. Funeral services at her late home, Goshen, Friday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock.

GREENFIELD.—Philip, beloved husband of Lillie Greenfield, (nee Theeman,) and son of Morris Greenfield, entered into heavenly rest on June 19. Funeral at Harlem Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Sunday, June 23, at 10 A. M. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

GREENFIELD.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to Worshipful Brother Philip Greenfield, Sunday, at 10 A. M., at Funeral Parlors, 208 Lenox Av., by order of

WILLIAM I. SIROVICH, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

HUNT.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on June 19, 1918, Frank W. Hunt. Funeral service at Old South Chapel, Boston, Mass., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private at Walnut Hill Cemetery, Brookline, Mass.

HUTTMAN.—On Wednesday, June 19, 1918, at 319 West 22d St., Emma Harriet, beloved wife of Th. H. Huttman. Funeral services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Friday, 10 A. M.

KIMMERLE.—At Sea Cliff, Long Island, Miss Edith Barbara Kimmerle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Kimmerle, on Wednesday, June 19, in her 25th year. Funeral services at Sea Cliff residence Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday morning 11 o'clock, Lutheran Cemetery.

KNAPP.—On June 19, Martha Covington, beloved wife of the late John Edward Knapp of East Orange, N. J., in the seventy-first year of her age. Funeral private. Interment Danbury, Conn.

LANG.—Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of Brother Peter Lang. Funeral services will be held from St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 83 Christopher St., on Sunday, June 23, at 2 P. M. Masonic services at grave, Lutheran Cemetery, Long Island, same day at 3 P. M. You are requested to attend.

W. E. MARTIN, Master.
C. H. DAHMER, Secretary.

LEVY.—On June 20, 1918, at his home, 188 St. Nicholas Av., Louis Levy, aged 68 years, beloved husband of Mary Levy, (nee Schlaug,) father of Herman, Ernest, Mack, David, Matilda, and Annie. Funeral services Sunday at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

LINCK.—After a lingering illness, Julia Linck, beloved wife of Frank E. Linck and mother of Anna and Frank L. Funeral from her late residence, 1,630 Nelson Av., Sunday, June 23, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Concordia Council, No. 290, K. and L. of H., and Enterprise Bowling Club are invited. Interment at Woodlawn.

LOUGHRAN.—On Thursday, June 20, Owen, husband of and late Mary Loughran and father of John F., Eugene, Peter J., and Mrs. John J. Crowley and Mrs. Frank Schneider. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John J. Crowley, 1,317 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 22, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Matthews's Church, Utica Av. and Eastern Parkway.

MARTIN.—On June 20, after a brief illness, John Baptiste, beloved husband of Clara A. Martin, in his sixty-first year. Requiem high mass at St. Vincent de Paul Church, West 23d St., 10 A. M., Saturday, June 22. Interment private. Paris edition New York Herald and Le Matin, Paris paper, please copy.

MARTINEZ.—Suddenly, June 19, Joseph A. Martinez. Funeral Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from Edward J. Cuddihy Chapel, 644 Lexington Av. Requiem mass 9:30 A. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av. Interment Calvary.

MEAD.—June 18, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Mead. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 1:30 P. M.

MILES.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., June 19, 1918, John Miles, in his 59th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

MORTIMER.—In France, May 22, 1918, Lieutenant Richard Mortimer, Jr., killed in action. A memorial service will be held at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Saturday, June 22, 1918, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 9:25 A. M.

MOTT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 19, 1918, Valentine Mott, M. D., beloved husband of Emily Langdon Mott, at his residence, 5 East 84th St., in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Friday, June 21, at 10 A. M.

MOTT.—Dr. Valentine Mott, June 19, 1918. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to attend the funeral services of Dr. Valentine Mott, and to meet in the vestibule of the Church of the Ascension at 9:45 A. M. on June 21, 1918.

NEUWIRTH.—David Neuwirth, Members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Brother David Neuwirth on Friday, June 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late home, 1,500 2d Av. Interment Union Field Cemetery.

MORRIS POPPER, Pres.,
90 Nassau St.
J. BERNHEIM, Secretary.
27 East 22d St.

NIETER.—June 20, 1918, Herman Nieter, aged 44 years. Masonic funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Members St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, F. and A. M., invited. Interment private.

PLUMMER.—On June 19, Minna Louise, beloved wife of Charles Plummer and daughter of Louis and Augusta and sister of George Fette. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,733 University Av., on Saturday, June 22, at 2 P. M.

QUIRK.—On Thursday, June 20, 1918, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Thomas M. Quirk, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Lindley M. Stevens, Ferris Lane, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet 9:40 A. M. train from Grand Central Station, N. Y.

RAND.—June 20, at Los Angeles, Cal., of pneumonia, George Curtis, son of the late George Curtis and Engenia B. Rand, in the 47th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROKOHL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 20, Herman L. Rokohl, beloved brother of Fredericka Wedemeyer, in his 75th year. Masonic services at his late residence, 253 Corona Av., Pelham Heights, Sunday, June 23, 4 P. M. Members Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., and Liederkranz Club are respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHE.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Kearney, 204 West 78th St., on Thursday, June 20, Mrs. Marie L. Rothe. Funeral private.

SCHWAN.—At Englewood, N. J., June 19, 1918, Frederick A. Schwan, aged 86 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Walton St., Englewood, on Sunday, June 23, at 2 P. M. Interment in Fairview Cemetery.

SMITH.—On June 19, 1918, at her residence, 416 Woodland Av., Woodhaven, Julia A. Smith, in her 88th year, widow of the late Rev. James H. Smith. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, June 21, 3 P. M.

SPENCER.—On June 19, 1918, Sarah R.

MISS CASSEL PUTS OUT MISS SEARS IN FOURTH ROUND OF NATIONAL SINGLES TITLE PLAY

MISS SEARS BEATEN IN TITLE NET MATCH

Miss Cassel Puts Out Boston Expert — Hub Doubles Pair Also Disposed Of.

LOCAL PLAYERS ADVANCE

Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge Defeat Metropolitan Leaders—Play Nears Finals.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The unbroken calm which has marked the early rounds of the women's national tennis championships on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club was rudely ruffled today when surprises cropped up on every hand which sent the crowns of some of the favorites tumbling into the discard.

Probably the most notable upset came in the second round of the women's doubles championship, when Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston, three times holders of the national title, were forced to give way before the tremendous and well-sustained attack of Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston and Miss Eleanor Goss of New York in a wondrous three-set match with the score 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Play in the women's doubles accounted for another surprise as well when Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver fell before the sterling tennis of Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge by the surprisingly one-sided score of 6—0, 6—2.

Yet another reversal was recorded in the singles when in a fourth-round encounter Miss Clare Cassel, calling to her command much of the tennis skill which placed her in the first ten two years ago, defeated the last of Boston's representatives in the singles tournament. Miss Eleonora Sears, with the score 6—2, 6—1. This victory gives Miss Cassel a place in the semi-final round, with her next opponent Miss Helene Pollak of New York.

In the lower half there is left only Miss Eleanor Goss. She won her way through to the final round this morning by defeating Miss Helen Ledoux of Swarthmore at 6—3, 6—4. For a time it appeared as if Miss Goss was going to be numbered among the victims, for Miss Ledoux displayed a brand of tennis that pressed the New York girl to expend all her reserve to force her way through to victory.

The mixed doubles tournament ran true to form, for in playing through the semi-final round there were advanced the two teams which from the start of the event had been named as the strongest of the field. In the upper half of the draw Mrs. George Wightman and Irving C. Wright reached the final by defeating Miss Rebecca Thomson and W. S. Thomson at 6—2, 6—1, and in the lower half Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick C. Alexander passed Miss Clare Cassel and Elliott Binzen to gain a place in the final with the score 6—7, 6—4.

The women's doubles has now narrowed to four teams. In the upper half of the draw are Miss Dorothy Walker and Miss Louise Dixon and Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge. In the lower half Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss will be opposed by Mrs. De Forest Candee and Miss Florence Ballin.

This singles match to the credit of Miss Cassel came as the first startling event of the day. Miss Sears had played such clever tennis in disposing of Miss Zinderstein that she was looked upon as likely to reach the upper half final round bracket. But Miss Cassel was a rejuvenation of her best days on the courts. It was remarked by some that they never saw her show better tennis than in defeating Miss Sears.

There was nothing severe about her game, but it was crafty and so well gauged it caused Miss Sears the utmost confusion. If the latter tried to play net she was met by lobs that curled above her head and dropped at the base line, and if she stayed in the deep court Miss Cassel's placing, her shots down the lines and across court, that just nicked the chalk marks, invariably passed the Bostonian.

There were some keen duels in the second set, but Miss Sears seemed to lack the physical energy necessary to forestall Miss Cassel's attack. A lead of 2—0 which she gained was quickly nullified. After that the games followed service until the Bostonian was broken through on the ninth game, which made clear the handwriting of defeat.

The victory of Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge was largely attributable to the improved play of Mrs. Rogge and the lack of practice in doubles on the part of Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weaver. Mrs. Rogge, for the first time since she played such sensational tennis at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn last Winter, showed the true merit of her game, and with Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weaver off form from the outset the result was never in doubt.

The summaries:

Women's National Singles Championship.—Fourth Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Eleanora Sears, 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Helen Ledoux, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's National Double Championship.—Third Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Eleanora Sears, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Deforest Candee and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. H. Forrest Kerbaugh and Mrs. Robert Herrold, 6—7, 6—1; Miss Dorothy Walker and Miss Louise Dixon defeated Miss Gertrude Holds and Miss Marjorie Taylor, 6—3, 11—9.

National Mixed Doubles Championship.—Second Round—Mrs. George Wightman and Irving Wright defeated Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver and Lieutenant Whelan, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Miss Helen Hooker and A. E. Van Pelt, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel and Elliott Binzen defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and Herbert Abbott, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Rebecca Thomson and W. S. Thomson defeated Virginia Carpenter and Joseph R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. George Wightman and Irving Wright defeated Miss Rebecca Thomson and W. S. Thomson, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Elliott Binzen, 6—1, 6—4.

YOUNG NET STAR VICTOR.

Frank T. Anderson Defeats Dr. Rosenbaum in Long Island Play.

Dr. William H. Rosenbaum received the surprise of his tennis career in the Long Island tennis singles championship yesterday, when he was forced to bow before the severity of Frank T. Anderson's game and was put out of the running in the semi-final round. Frank Anderson, who is only 16 years old, astonished the veteran Dr. Rosenbaum with an assortment of fine playing which all but swept the usually steady veteran off the court. The boy won at 6—3, 7—5.

In the second set Dr. Rosenbaum was leading at 5—2, but was so wild thereafter he failed to take another game.

Another upset was in the second round of the doubles, when H. J. Steinkampf and Henry Beasford defeated Ward Dawson and Harvey B. O'Boyle at 6—1, 6—3. Inasmuch as Ward Dawson was runner-up in the national tennis doubles titles as a partner of Maurice McLaughlin and O'Boyle is a former national junior indoor champion, the team hardly could have expected defeat.

International League.

Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Toronto, 8; Jersey City, 0.
Newark, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Baltimore, 1; Rochester, 0.
Binghamton, 2; Syracuse, 0.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 2 (tie.)
Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 3.
Toledo, 4; St. Paul, 3.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; Atlanta, 4.
Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 0.
Birmingham, 1; Little Rock, 0.

Eastern League.

Providence, 20; Springfield, 2.
New Haven, 4; Worcester, 3.
New London, 3; Hartford, 0.
Bridgeport, 9; Waterbury, 2.

MORE BLUES FOR HANLEY.

Providence Owner Scores in Harness and Saddle Classes.

Walter H. Hanley of Providence swept the boards clean yesterday on the second day of the twenty-fifth annual Westchester County Horse Show, which is being held at Gedney Farms, White Plains, N. Y., for the benefit of the Red Cross. In three classes in which he sent his horses into the ring Mr. Hanley gained blue ribbons. Two of the harness and one of the saddle classes were won by this prominent exhibitor.

Mr. Hanley's first blue came in the harness class for pairs over 14.2 hands, in which Rainbow and Sunshower were placed over Felix M. Warburg's Countess and Empress. J. Campbell Thompson's entries, Nestledown Victoria and Nestledown Viceroy, becoming unmanageable as they were about to be lined up before Judge George B. Hulme, were given the gate.

In the class for harness horses, animals to be suitable for and shown to a gig, Mr. Hanley's bay gelding Topper received the blue over Mr. Thompson's chestnut Nestledown Viceroy, while Mr. Warburg's Countess was placed third.

The third Hanley blue was accounted for by the brown gelding Driftwood Blaze in the class for saddle horses. Driftwood Blaze earned his second blue of the show with this triumph.

Mr. Hanley's three blues yesterday gave him a total of five for the two days, making him the most prolific winner of first prizes. Charles D. Lanier had won three blues, two reds, four yellows, and two whites in the two days, while Mr. Thompson has three blues, three reds, and a yellow as his collection for both days.

Yesterday's turnout was much larger than on the opening day, and the admirers of the show horse were treated to an abundance of thrills. A wonderful display of grit and daring was furnished early in the afternoon by little Miss Sally Lanier, the 6-year-old daughter of Charles D. Lanier. She rode her father's Evangeline in the class for saddle horses over fifteen hands, and gained second ribbon. Mrs. A. Rutledge Schmidt's Jeannette. After the presentation of ribbons, as the horses were parading about the ring, Evangeline bolted and threw her little rider. The diminutive equestrienne jumped to her feet without a whimper, and was again placed in the saddle to complete the parade to the gate.

RECORD FOR LORD BRIGHTON

Ballot Colt Makes Fast Time Winning Youthful Stakes.

The Brighton Stable's Lord Brighton, a chestnut colt by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, proved himself a capable racer at Jamaica yesterday when he came from behind to defeat a field of eight high-class youngsters in the Youthful Stakes that carried a guaranteed value of $5,000. Lord Brighton was not away any too well, and was never prominent in the early running, so that half the field was in front of him entering the home-stretch.

Lord Brighton was in receipt of allowances that let him in with 106 pounds, and with this light impost his startling speed at the finish enabled him to complete the five and a half furlongs in 1:06 1-5, which is a new record for the stake, displacing the 1:06 4-5 made by August Belmont's Lucullite last year.

The race disposed of the claims of R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Hannibal for leadership of the juvenile colts. By his victory in the Keene Memorial at Belmont Park Hannibal was compelled to pick up a penalty, so that he had to carry 120 pounds, and conceded fifteen pounds to Lord Brighton and nineteen pounds to the other starters. He failed signally to do this, and was well beaten by four of the eight competitors.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old maiden fillies, by subscription of $5 each, with $780 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.
Flyaway, Morton L. Schwartz's ch. f., 112 pounds, by King William-Wild Wings, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (G. Byrne) ..... 1[a]
Polygon, W. R. Coe's b. f., 112, by Polymelus-Sis, Claire II., 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, (C. Fairbrother) 2½
Sweeplet, G. W. Loft's br. f., 112, by Sweep-Eyelet, 8 to 5, third, (R. Troxler) ..... 3[a]
Milda, Dahinda, Dancing Carnival, Dixie Bird, Doveridge, and Queen of the Spa also ran. Milky Way scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-old fillies, by subscription of $5 each, with $780 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.
Entilade, Morton L. Schwartz's br. f., 117 pounds, by Ramrod-La Rille, 3 to 1, 2 to 1, and 2 to 5, (G. Byrne) ..... 1[a]
Jyntee, Lieut. Raymond Belmont's ch. f., 114, by Fair Play-Job Lot, 1 to 4 and out, (G. Walls) 2½
Mary Maud, C. E. Clements's b. f., 111, by Irish Lad-Frizette, 1 to 2, third, (T. Parrington) 3½
*Pea Cakes, *Dawn Star, *Parable, and Helen Atkin also ran. Lady Gertrude, Kate Bright, Star Class, and Clarissa scratched.
*Coupled as Butler entry.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $780; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 3-5.
Poacher, S. C. Hildreth's ch. g., 3 years, 101 pounds, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (G. Walls) ..... 1[a]
Home Sweet Home, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 4, 114, by Ballot-Homespun, even and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke) ..... 2[a]
Say, J. O. Talbott's br. g., aged, 111, by Sals-The Rose of the Rancho, 8 to 5, third, (L. Ensor) 3½
Little Cottage, Coral, Orderly, Golding, Babette, Dundreary, and Daybreak also ran. Sky Pilot, Napoleon, Blazonry, Starry Banner, Hesse, and Preston Lyan scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Youthful Stakes, for 2-year-olds, by subscription of $50 each, starters to pay $100 additional, guaranteed value $5,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 1-5.
Lord Brighton, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 105 pounds, by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (L. Lyke) ..... 1[a]
Routledge, Walter M. Jeffords's ch. c., 101, by Toddington-Understudy, even and 1 to 2, (E. Ambrose) ..... 2[a]
Yurucari, John Sanford's b. c., 101, by Rockton-Kennyetto, 4 to 5, third, (G. Walls) ..... 3[a]
War Mask, Hannibal, Grimalkin, *Sea Pirate, and *The Boy also ran.
*Added starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds, nonwinners of $600, by subscription of $5 each, with $780 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45.
Nutcracker, W. R. Coe's br. c., 112 pounds, by Thrush-Roman Slave, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 5, (C. Fairbrother) ..... 1[a]
Kate Bright, A. Neal's b. f., 115, by Norfolk-Jane Laurel, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (L. Lyke) ..... 2[a]
Orestes, A. H. Diaz's ch. c., 120, by Tracery-Kildonan, 5 to 1, third, (J. Pitz) 3½
Princeps, Elmendorf, Magnetite, and Tombolo also ran. Trophy scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, claiming, by subscription of $5 each, with $780 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45.
Langden, G. B. Wagner's ch. g., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langden, 8 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, (L. Ensor) ..... 1[a]
Harwood II., Emil Herz's ch. g., 6, 115, by Cicero-Dictate, out for place, (R. Troxler) ..... 2[a]
Sky Pilot, Potomac Stable's ch. h., 5, 105, by Star Shoot-Princess Hindoo, 3 to 10 for third, (A. Shuttinger) ..... 3[a]
Burlingame and Bill Simmons also ran. G. M. Miller, Home Sweet Home, Dervish, Captain Ray, and Nebraska scratched.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

SIWANOY GOLFERS IN LEAD.

Take Team Prize, Medal, and Four-ball Laurels in Tourney.

John G. Anderson of the home club won the medal in the qualifying round of the Red Cross tournament under the auspices of the Westchester County Golf Association on the Siwanoy Country Club links yesterday after the play-off of a tie. In the morning round he finished even with R. F. Mundy, an Ardsley golfer, each having 43, 88—81. In the play-off Anderson had 83 and Mundy 84.

This tournament really started on May 25, when the member clubs held team qualification play. Then combinations of eight from the various clubs earned the right to play for the team prizes at Siwanoy yesterday. Scoring in the club event was coincident with the qualifying round for the tournament proper. The best aggregate total of five players counted, the Siwanoy team winning with 427.

The entrants paired up in the afternoon in the four-ball competition, handicap conditions. At the end H. L. Phillips and S. R. Hollander led with 76—8—72.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

FINNERAN FALTERS AND YANKEES LOSE

Senators Collect Four Runs in Final Innings to Beat New York Club.

Joe Finneran of the Yanks, without the aid of his famous tallow ball, pitched great ball against Washington at the Polo Grounds for six innings yesterday, but in the seventh whatever spell Joe held over the Senators evaporated, and Clark Griffith's boys from President Wilson's town batted out a 4 to 1 victory. Some of the fans were on the verge of breaking down with sorrow because if the Yankees had won they would have been treading right on the heels of the Boston Red Sox, who won and lost to the Athletics at the Bunker Hill celebration in Boston.

Harry Harper southpawed the Senators to victory and, although the heavy hitters of the Huggins troupe started a rally in the eighth and had every encouragement to slam their way to the front, the run barbecue was spoiled by a double play into which the Yanks walked needlessly.

With the score 2 to 0 against the Yanks, Elmer Miller trying his bat against Harper in place of Gilhooley, singled to left and went to third on Peckinpaugh's two-cushion crack to left. Here with men on second and third, and with the fence maulers coming up, it looked as if Washington's lead was going to dissolve. Frank Baker, having every intention of parking the ball into the grand stand, hoisted it only to short right field, where Private Sam Rice, with an arm of steel, came tearing in on the gallop to collect the ball. It didn't seem possible that Paddy O'Connor, coaching at third, would send Miller home, but that's the very thing he did and Elmer was the victim of a double play at the plate.

This occurrence was very sad, for Pipp came through with a roaring single to centre, which scored Peck. All hands present then put a strong wish on Ping Bodie to save the day. Harper spun saucy slants at Bodie and Ping waved his bat at them savagely, but his titanic efforts resulted in an easy hopper to Eddie Foster, who easily flipped him out at first for the third out. Of course there is no law in the land which prevents a man from trying to score from third on a fly to short right field, but there is nothing to prevent the use of a good strong piece of rope in such cases.

Joe Finneran's supremacy started to wane in the seventh, when he gave Foster a pass. After Joe Judge rocketed to Bodie, Zeb Milan pumped a three-bagger between Gilhooley and Marsans, and Foster raced home. Private Sam Rice doubled to left and Milan registered. Finneran was skating on thin ice again in the eighth, but commendable support saved him. Pichinich, who once caught for the Athletics, and has been given a place to hang his hat with the Senators, singled to centre. After Harper fanned Shotton drove a terrific liner to Pratt, who doubled Pichinich at first.

With one out in the ninth, Judge doubled off the right field wall and went to third on Milan's single. Finneran then passed Rice intentionally and crowded the bases. Ray Morgan laced a single over third and Judge and Milan counted.

The score.

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Foster,3b	3	1	0	2	3
Judge,1b	4	1	1	9	2
Milan,cf	4	2	2	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Morgan,2b	4	0	2	2	0
McBride,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Picinich,c	3	0	0	6	0
Harper,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	4	7	27	11

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Miller,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Peckinaugh,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	2	4	2
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Bodie,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Hannah,c	4	0	0	5	2
Finneran,p	3	0	0	1	2
a Walters	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	1	6	27	14

a Batted for Finneran in ninth.
Errors—Foster, Marsans.

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—4
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Pipp, Rice, Peckinpaugh, Judge. Three-base hit—Milan. Double plays—Judge, McBride, and Judge; Pratt and Pipp; Rice and Pichinich. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 3; Harper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, 1. (Gilhooley.) Struck out—By Finneran, 2; Harper, 4. Wild pitch—Harper.

GREGG SHUTS OUT RED SOX.

Boston, However, Turns Tables in Second Contest.

BOSTON, June 20.—Boston and Philadelphia divided a double-header here today, Philadelphia winning the first game 2 to 0, and Boston the second 3 to 0.

Gregg was too much for Boston in the opener, allowing only three infield hits. In the second game Scott Perry of the Athletics suffered his seventh straight defeat.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shannon,ss	4	1	1	5	4
Oldring,lf	3	0	2	0	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	10	2
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	0
McAvoy,c	3	0	1	4	0
Davidson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Dugan,2b	2	0	0	4	4
Gregg,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	2	7	27	13

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Shean,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Whiteman,lf	3	0	0	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Thomas,ss	3	0	1	4	0
Scott,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Agnew,c	2	0	0	5	0
Jones,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	28	0	3	27	16

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Gardner. Home run—Walker. Sacrifice hits—Shean, Oldring. Double plays—Jones, Shean and McInnis; Scott, Shean and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 7. Base on balls—Off Jones, 1; Gregg, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Agnew.) Struck out—By Jones, 2; Gregg, 3.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Shean,2b	3	1	1	1	5
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Ruth,lf	2	1	0	3	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Thomas,3b	3	0	1	4	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Schang,c	3	0	1	4	1
Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	2
Molyneaux,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	26	3	6	27	16

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shannon,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Oldring,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Walker,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Perkins,c	2	0	0	5	5
Davidson,rf	2	0	0	1	1
Dugan,2b	3	0	1	3	2
Perry,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	0	4	24	18

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hits—Hooper. McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Davidson, Strunk, Shean. Double plays—Ruth and Schang; Perry, Perkins, and Burns; Davidson and Perkins; Molyneaux, Shean, and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3; Perry, 4; Molyneaux, 2. Hits—Off Leonard, 4 in 5 1-3 innings; Molyneaux, none in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Perry, 2; Leonard, 2. Winning pitcher—Molyneaux.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 0. (First game.)
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 0. (Second game.)
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4. (Ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati at St. Louis. (Wet grounds.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	35	24	.593
New York	31	28	.574
Cleveland	32	27	.542
Chicago	27	24	.529
Washington	29	30	.492
St. Louis	25	29	.463
Detroit	20	30	.400
Philadelphia	21	33	.389

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	35	16	.686
New York	35	17	.673
Boston	28	27	.509
Cincinnati	22	28	.451
Philadelphia	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	21	30	.412
Pittsburgh	21	30	.412
St. Louis	19	29	.396

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 4:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

CUBS VICTIMS OF PIRATES.

Chicago Helps Pittsburgh Back Into Winning Stride.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.—Pittsburgh broke its losing streak today by defeating Chicago, 3 to 1. Hendrix was hit hard by the locals, but poor base running held the Pirates' score down. The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Bigsbee,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Hinchman,rf	3	0	1	3	0
M'Kechnie,3b	4	1	2	1	1
Schmidt,c	2	1	1	6	1
Sanders,p	1	0	0	0	1
Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	10	27	15

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Mann,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Barber,cf	2	0	2	0	0
Deal,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Zeider,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Killifer,c	4	0	1	4	1
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	1	4	24	15

Errors—Carey, Mollwitz, Hollocher.

Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—McKechnie. Stolen base—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, Schmidt, Sanders. Double play—Schmidt and McKechnie. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sanders, 4; Cooper, 3. Hits—Off Hendrix, 10 in 8 innings; Sanders, 2 in 6 (none out in 7th); Cooper, 2 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, 1, (Hinchman.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; Cooper, 1. Winning pitcher—Sanders. Losing pitcher—Hendrix.

EVEN BREAK FOR BRAVES.

Phillies Have One Prolific Inning and Take Second Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20. — Wild throws by Stock and Luderus gave Boston the first game of today's double-header, 6 to 4, in ten innings, but Philadelphia's first inning was enough to win the second game, 5 to 4.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Herzog,2b	3	0	1	2	2
aMassey	1	0	0	0	0
J.L.Smith,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Powell,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Wickland,rf	4	2	1	5	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	1	2	0	7
Konetchy,1b	5	0	3	11	1
Rehg,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Wilson,c	5	1	2	8	2
Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	12	30	15

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Williams,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Stock,3b	5	0	2	2	3
Luderus,1b	5	1	1	8	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	0	2	0
McG'gan,2b	3	1	1	3	1
Burns,c	4	0	1	6	2
P'dergast,p	3	0	0	0	3
bAdams	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	12	30	14

a Batted for Herzog in ninth.
b Batted for Prendergast in tenth.
Errors—Wilson, Stock, Luderus.

Boston ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—6
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Herzog, Wilson, Cravath, Luderus. Stolen bases—J. C. Smith, Cravath, Meusel. Sacrifice hits—Nehf, Wickland. Sacrifice flies—Rawlings, J. C. Smith, Prendergast. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Nehf, 6; Prendergast, 3. Struck out—By Nehf, 5; Prendergast, 4.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	0	2
Williams,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	14	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	2	3	0
M'Caff'a,2b	3	1	0	2	0
Adams,c	3	0	1	4	2
Watson,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	30	5	9	27	12

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	1	3
J.L.Sm'h,2b	3	0	2	2	1
Powell,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Wickland,rf	2	2	0	1	0
J.C.Sm'h,3b	3	0	2	2	3
Konetchy,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Wilson,c	1	1	1	1	1
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hearne,p	0	0	0	0	0
bKelly	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	4	10	24	8

a Batted for Henry in sixth.
b Batted for Hearne in ninth.
Error—J. C. Smith.

Philadelphia ..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—J. C. Smith, J. L. Smith, Stock. Stolen bases—McGaffigan, Adams, Meusel, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Konetchy, Rawlings. Sacrifice flies—Konetchy, Cravath. Double plays—Rawlings, J. L. Smith, and Konetchy; J. C. Smith and Konetchy. Left on base—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Base on balls—Off Ragan, 4; Hearne, 1; Watson, 3. Hits—Off Ragan, 2 in 1 inning; Hearne, 7 in 7. Struck out—By Hearne, 2; Watson, 4. Losing pitcher—Ragan.

WHITE SOX IN RALLIES.

Tie Indians in Seventh and Capture Game in Tenth.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Chicago defeated Cleveland, 5 to 4, in ten innings today after two batting rallies in the seventh inning, when they tied the count, and in the tenth, when they won out.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	5	0
McMullin,3b	3	0	1	0	1
aRussell	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	1	0	1	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	3	2
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	8	1
J.Collins,1b	2	0	0	2	0
Leibold,lf	3	1	2	4	0
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Schalk,c	4	0	0	7	1
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	4
bJourdan	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
cMostil	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	30	11

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,1b	5	1	1	7	1
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Spe

SPANISH BANKERS AFRAID TO LEND TO US

Dollar Below Par Because Neutrals Are Awed by Germany, Says Albert Breton.

OPPOSES FOREIGN BANK

Guaranty Trust Official Tells Senators Such an Institution Would Only Cause Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who has charge of that institution's foreign department, told the members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency today that the establishment of an American foreign bank, as proposed by Senator Owen, would serve no useful purpose and might result in political difficulties with neutral nations.

A somewhat similar view was expressed by William Ingle of the Baltimore Trust Company, a former Federal Reserve agent. Mr. Ingle said he was in sympathy with the purpose of the bill, but thought that the end sought could be served by creating a bureau of the Federal Reserve system instead of another separate Government institution. The proposed foreign bank, he thought, would come into competition with Federal Reserve banks.

Incidentally, it was brought out that the reason the dollar was below par in Spain, Holland, and Switzerland was because the banks in those countries feared to advance money to American bankers, lest they incur Germany's displeasure. Applications in Spain, it was shown, brought the reply that the Spanish banks would advance money only if gold were shipped to them and upon no other collateral.

Cipriano Andade, Jr., Treasurer of the Matlack Coal and Iron Corporation of New York, testified in favor of the bill. He said that the United States would have to take some such action in order to meet British competition for South American trade after the war. G. L. Duval of Wessel, Duval & Co., of New York, and Fred C. Gardiner of Indianapolis, also testified.

"The Federal Reserve act allows national banks to establish branches abroad with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board," said Mr. Breton, and he pointed out that several banks had already established foreign branches.

"The act provides also for the creation of foreign trade banking corporations with the special privilege to handle foreign exchange and foreign business," he continued. "It allows national banks to invest up to 10 per cent. of their capital in those banks working abroad; in other words, it has the same spirit and intention as the Webb bill. It further provides that the Federal Reserve Banks can establish foreign branches. Therefore, from what I can see, the Federal Reserve act covers all the necessities mentioned by the act proposed by you.

"There is a danger in establishing branches in foreign countries of Federal Reserve Banks. They might be called abroad 'Government banks' or 'official banks.' Take your proposed foreign bank, with $20,000,000 capital stock, most of which is owned by the Government—it will be really the United States Government doing business abroad, which might create very serious political complications.

Means "Begging" Money.

"Suppose that we just now wanted to raise money in Spain to pay for the purchase of provisions by General Pershing in France or Switzerland or Holland. With the Federal Reserve Foreign Bank established there, and with us going into the market, the United States Government really would be begging money from the Spanish Government. I do not think we should do that. Furthermore, the probabilities are that the Bank of Spain, which is under the control of the Government, would refuse to lend us that money."

Mr. Breton expressed the opinion that the foreign trade banking corporations already organized could care for the business during and after the war. He cited the instances of the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, the National Shawmut Bank, the First National Bank of Boston, the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, and other banks in Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Asked by Senator Gronna how the American dollar could be brought back to par, Mr. Breton said there were only three ways in which that could be done, by shipping gold abroad, by borrowing money abroad, and by shipping goods abroad. He said that gold could not be shipped because of the embargo; that the large banks had tried to borrow money in Spain with United States bonds and certificates as collateral, and had failed, and that we needed all our ships for men and supplies.

There is nothing in the bill, he said that would help the exchange situation in Spain, Switzerland, or Holland. He added that the dollar was at a premium in allied countries 50 per cent. above the lira, 15 per cent. above the franc and pound sterling.

"Switzerland, Holland, and Spain for obvious reasons do not want to loan money to American banks," said Mr. Breton, "because, I suppose, they are afraid."

Asked by Senator McLean whether the establishment of a Government bank would affect the situation or help remove the dominating influence of Germany over Spanish finance, Mr. Breton expressed the opinion that it would not.

In reply to a question by Senator Owen as to whether the attempted borrowing had been confined to the Bank or Spain, Mr. Breton said that the other banks had been tried, that United States bonds, French bonds, and any other collateral they might choose had been offered and that any reasonable rate of interest would be paid.

"It was not a question of rate," said Mr. Benton. "We wanted to get pesetas there to level the exchange and to provide funds, and, I suppose, to pay for the United States Government's needs there. The only reply we got was from one bank to the effect that they would make the advance if we shipped the gold, and the only concession they made was that they would return the gold at maturity after we paid back the loan.

Might Tie Up Our Gold.

"Suppose complications should arise," he added, "and we broke with Spain, our gold would be tied up."

The new Asia Banking Corporation, in which the Guaranty Trust Company and other banks are interested, intends to step into the place in the Orient from which Germany has been ejected.

This was brought out in a reply by Mr. Breton to Senator Owen's questions about the institution. He said the company planned to establish branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Mukden, Hong Kong, and "later, when the atmosphere clears," in Eastern Siberia. He said a company affiliated with the National City Bank was the only American international bank there now.

Arguing that the bill for a Federal Reserve Foreign Bank provided for nothing not already anticipated in the Federal Reserve act, Mr. Breton said that the Reserve act had proved very satisfactory in its operations.

"In this bill," continued Mr. Breton, "you invite the public to take shares; the Government is going to take shares to the extent of whatever the public does not want, and banks may take shares. The bank itself will start with a capital of $20,000,000 because the Government will make good any shortage in capital. You will invite deposits from any bank or banks all over the country. You are going to deal particularly with merchants. But there will be no forced deposits like in the Federal Reserve Bank. The proposed bank, therefore, is at the mercy of any person wanting to do business with it.

"There is no attraction for other banks to join this bank under the bill's terms. It is not taxable, which means a great deal during the war, but if we look to the future with respect to foreign trade we do not expect to pay excess profits all our lives. It is my impression that the stock of this bank will not prove attractive to other banks nor to the public."

Senator McLean asked if the language of the bill was not sufficiently broad to permit competition by the proposed bank with private banks. The witness answered affirmatively, saying the bank would be entirely commercial. The Senator wanted to know if that aspect should be eliminated or restricted.

"It should be restricted in the same way as the Federal Reserve Banks are today," was the answer.

Chairman Owen said that the banks under the bill would be under no obligation to keep an account unless they felt like it. Mr. Breton insisted that the banks would be compelled to keep deposits.

"It will be purely optional whether they keep a deposit," said Mr. Owen.

"Then the bank will not have enough working capital to do a foreign business," declared Mr. Breton.

He added that it would require at least $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 capital to do a foreign business. The proposed capital of the foreign bank is $20,000,000, which Senator Owen indicated might be expanded to $100,000,000.

INCOME TAX PAYMENTS SPURRED BY REMORSE

Collector Edwards Asserts That Many Who Failed to File Returns Are Now Anxious to Settle.

Income and excess profits taxes to the amount of $6,000,000 were received yesterday at the office of Collector Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District, in the Custom House. The largest single payment yesterday was for $1,500,000, and the smallest 3 cents.

Many of the payments now being made are in the form of certificates of indebtedness. The figuring of interest on these entails much work in the Collector's office. One payment made yesterday was for $135,000, part of which was made in a number of certificates, totaling $100,000. The remainder was made by cash and check.

With only five days remaining for persons to pay their taxes before a 5 per cent. penalty automatically accrues, Collector Edwards made this statement yesterday:

"There seems to be a general outpouring of patriotic spirit and a certain number of consciences relieved. During the last two weeks there have been many frank confessions on the part of taxpayers that they did not file their returns on or before May 1, but, knowing the great need the Government has at this time for money to pay the expenses of the war, these taxpayers voluntarily came to me and wanted to pay the tax. They admitted they had not filed a return when it was due, and they pleaded for mercy. There undoubtedly will be a penalty, but I will communicate with Washington and see what can be done."

The Collector added that Washington would be more liable to accept the returns without penalty if, on or before June 25, these delinquent taxpayers paid the amount of the tax which should have been reported on a return prior to May 1.

AGAIN URGED TO SAVE PAPER

Little Decrease in Consumption in May, Commission Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Publishers were again urged by the Federal Trade Commission to reduce consumption of news print paper, in a statement issued today showing there was no great saving in May, following a previous appeal. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of returns, free copies, "overs," and "arrears" of all publications using news print, but a considerable increase in the percentage of returned copies of semi-monthly and monthly peridocials.

Several important daily newspapers showed excessive returns, two in New York City more than 26 per cent. One Philadelphia paper showed free copies amounting to 7.5 per cent., and returns of 6.8 per cent. One large monthly using news print showed deliveries to subscribers in arrears of almost 55 per cent. Some of the monthly magazines also continue to show returns, one reporting 41 per cent. Several weeklies showed similar percentages of waste.

There was some improvement in conditions in May, but the consumption still was so heavy that there was very little gain in news print stocks and the consumption of periodical paper exceeded domestic production. A total of 24,313,769 copies was printed daily by 653 pewspapers, reporting in May. The weekly circulation reported was 7,755,101 copies and monthly, 9,713,861.

WILL STILL PASS ON RATES.

Interstate Commission Announces It Retains Power of Review.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—To remove doubt as to the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission during Federal management of railroads, the Commission today issued a statement explaining that it would continue to hear complaints and order changes in rates, as in the past. Rates initiated by the Railroad Administration can be altered only after complaint, the statement said, but pending cases will be passed upon regardless of the Railroad act, and the commission will continue to exercise full jurisdiction over cases in which rate discrimination is charged.

The commission and Director General McAdoo are in full accord over plans for working out adjustments and modifications of rates under Federal management of the railroads, it was explained.

APPROVE DRAFT TREATY.

Senate Committee Urges Speedy Action on Agreement with Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Approval was given unanimously today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the revised draft of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for reciprocal operation of army draft laws. The committee recommended the treaty's ratification at the earliest opportunity.

The draft treaty and that for extension of the general arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain were laid before the Senate in executive session late today, but discussion was deferred until next week.

BRONX COUNTY COURTS.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.

Parsons vs. Whiteman. Dunham vs. Dock Co. Re Giannattasio. Aronson vs. Brownshield. Teachers Bldg. & Loan Assn. vs. Barrett Co. Re Nor Coal & W Co. Kane vs. Kane. Linsky vs. Linsky. Peo ex rel Finnegan vs. McBride. Peo State NY vs. Ramos. Stark vs. Stark.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ottinger, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Ottinger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term. Part I.

McLarney vs. Cavaliuzzo.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term. Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Gamberg vs. Lechnyr. Posner vs. Flig.

TRIAL TERM—Laing, J.

Knit Goods Ex Co vs. Kressner. Costaiolo vs. Burba Rty. Leschinsky vs. I R T. Grossman vs. Union Ry. Fuchs vs. Mullen. Nefsky vs. I R T. Shlamkowitz vs. same. Schwartz vs. Theisoff. Blake vs. Union Ry. (2.) Passler vs. Wynne (2.) Smolens vs. Int R T. Rovner vs. same. Lehrhupt vs. Union Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J. Dooling vs. Murphy—Henry H Spitz. Brennan vs. Brennan—Abraham I Solomon. Re Schroeder—Herman Hoffman. Crulkshank Co vs. 481 E 176th St Corp—Edward Carey Cohen.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.

Universal Road Mach Co vs. Voorhies Rubber Mfg Co.
US vs. Shoninger Bros. (2)
Curren vs. Bithulithic Co.
Gallagher vs. Erie RR.
Miller vs. Leh Val RR.
Snicaier vs. C RR N J.
Chem Prod Co of Can vs. Herman & Herman.
Olsen vs. N Y, N H & H RR.
Sharkey vs. C RR N J.
Aksai Mach Corp vs. Ocks.
Obex Co vs. Rottenberg.
Keller vs. Chile Exploration Co.
Teflitsky vs. Rus-East Asiatic SS Co.
US vs. One Bag of Feathers.
English vs. D, L & W RR.
Wilder vs. Penn RR.
Harrick vs. same.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Jenness vs. Stoops.
Allaun vs. Dwyer.
Holland vs. Lee.
Aurrichio vs. Armour, (2)
Highberger vs. Logan.
Smith vs. Dredge Excelsior.
Tice vs. Scow Adrian R.
Lewis vs. Eastman.
Weissberg vs. Kiehule.
Vogue vs. Shapiro.
Rosenwasser vs. B E Mfg Holder vs. P RR.
Needham vs. I R T Ry.
Moore vs. I News Service Sanitary Method vs. Friedman.
Partola vs. N & W Ry.
Bryant vs. Belda-Hess.
Heal vs. Spaulding.
Globe vs. Pullman.
Hellenic vs. SS Brinkburn.
Rivolta vs. Guar Tr Co.
Cassidy vs. Cassidy.
Lynch vs. Hammond.
Simplex vs. Edison.
Barber vs. Mo P P Co.
Morris & Cummings vs. SS Richmond.
China M C N Co vs. Robins.
Rutan vs. Tice, (2.)
MacGregor vs. Shubert.
Weiss vs. Byers & Hayes.
Brie vs. Str Plymouth.
New Eng SS Co vs. Str Northland.
Orth vs. Steger.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal.

US vs. Walker.
Same vs. La Faye, Jr.
Same vs. Schaifer.
Same vs. Duckins.
Same vs. Knapp & ano.
Same vs. Tiano & ano.
Same vs. Ingracia et al.
Same vs. Shaw.
Same vs. Green.
Same vs. Youngs.
Same vs. Tiejen.
Same vs. Luisardi.
Same vs. Comingo.
Same vs. Steigerwald.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal:

US vs. Imbriale (on trial)
Same vs. Sulo Esko.

Admiralty, 2 P. M.:

US ex rel Benenson vs. Griffin.

Bankruptcy calendar—Discharges:

Taylor Co.
Jacob Susol.
Edward B Jordan.
Peter G Kerr.
W Elmer Paynter.
Louis Luessen.
Bertha Rudes.

Motions:

Feldman & Son, Inc.
H Mark, trading as Arlington But Wks.
Edw B Jordan & Co.
Charles H Muller.
Domenico vs. Manzolino.
Zigmund Wolowitz.
Samuel L Shapiro.
Steel Drake Bak Co.
Jacob Brantman.
Charlotte A Carey.
Hempstead House, and Home Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kelly vs. Moore.
Cragin vs. Wilson Co.
Re Baumlin.
Botts vs. Mercantile Bk.
Bigham vs. Bigham.
Weinmann vs. Mandeville
Advoe Mtg Co vs. Torpey.
Lady Duff Gordon vs. Lady Duff Gordon Costume Co.
Tomasetti vs. Del & Hud.
Spiro vs. Simonetti.
Morris Asmof & Sons Co vs. Freudenthal.
Roth vs. Straus, (2.)
McGarvey vs. same, (2.)
Re Stand Lessee Co.
Re Tappan vs. Brand.
Wolf vs. Wolf.
Wheeler vs. Weeler.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Altman.)
Re Guise, (Cass.)
Lang vs. Irving Silk Co.
Chauncey vs. Fallon.
O'Brien vs. McSweeney.
Re Deglan.
Re Dellheim.
Re Twardhalep or Verden.
Rosen vs. NY Rys.
Roylance vs. same.
Rodriquez vs. same.
Rogers vs. same.
Papacostantopolos vs. same.
Martens vs. same.
Mitchell vs. same.
Mahon vs. same.
Manderis vs. same.
Miller vs. same.
Lowder vs. same.
Iriano vs. same.
Hecht vs. same.
Howard vs. same.
Goldberg vs. same.
Edwards vs. same.
Evans vs. same.
Doehl vs. same.
Di Paolo vs. same.
De Vito vs. same.
Dudley vs. same.
Bender vs. same.
Bierstein vs. same.
Berman vs. same.
Kolchinsky vs. same.
Kenealy vs. same.
Kane vs. same.

Same vs. Sulo Esko.

Admiralty, 2 P. M.:

US ex rel Benenson vs. Griffin.

Bankruptcy calendar—Discharges:

Taylor Co.
Jacob Susol.
Edward B Jordan.
Peter G Kerr.
W Elmer Paynter.
Louis Luessen.
Bertha Rudes.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Re Kingsbridge Road.
Mendlowitch vs. Carroll.
Heller vs. Heller.
Lederer vs. Roth.
Hill vs. Hill.
Seidman vs. McCahill.
Hawthorne vs. Hawthorne.
Winderroll vs. Winderroll
Schulz vs. Schulz.
Moore vs. Moore.
Degenhardt vs. Degenhardt.
Schey vs. Schey.
Murray vs. Murray.
Holay vs. Holay.
Rice & Hutchins vs. Reichsfeld.

Preferred cause:

Salke vs. Stanley.

General calendar:

Margowitz vs. Angiola.
Newman vs. Minter.
Black and White Cab Co vs. Jannen.
Camp vs. Camp.
Gussaroff vs. Gussaroff.
Kaufman vs. Schwartz. Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Mullen, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Recess until June 24.

PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Miller vs. Jahn Co.
Samuel Mundheim Co vs. U S Fid & Guar Co.
Wooldridge vs. Shea.
Polo vs. Hyoslef.
Allen vs. Young.
Frank vs. Ryan.
Morgan Lith Co vs. Russian Art Film.
Leake vs. Green.
Cont & Com Nat Bank of Chicago vs. J. H. Parker Co.

PART III.—Newburger, Lohmann vs. 5th Av Coach Co.
Gordon vs. Brady.
Belitrand vs. NY Rys.
Kirkwood vs. Union Ry.
Manzo vs. Silz.
Wilson vs. Manashaw.
Handelbaum vs. Schnall.
P. Halpern vs. Cohen.
S L Halpern vs. same.
C Schmid vs. Lustbader Const Co.
A Schmid vs. same.
Shirefka vs. Weiss.
Mosher vs. 42d St Mann Rys.
Fehr vs. Turner.
Reilly vs. Rosenwals.
Schiesgal vs. Scal.
Singer vs. Fallon.
Carlson vs. Edison Stor Battery Co.
Harter vs. Int R T.
Cook vs. CNY.
Harsnett vs. Etra.
Burslem vs. Ottenberg.
M Seligsohn vs. NY Rys.
I Seligsohn vs. same.
Sirio vs. Machcinski.
McGrane vs. Corse.
Kuehl vs. Greenwald.
McCormick vs. Ottinger.
Lamport vs. Kohn.
Landau vs. Siegel.
Globe Indemnity Co vs. Brown.
S H Samuels vs. Rich, Jr
P C Samuels vs. same.
Birnsweig vs. N Y Rys.
Kornikoff vs. Finkelbrandt.
Trufanof vs. Export & Import Film Co.
Keller vs. Pick.
Minnie Neudorf vs. Green.
Morris Neudorf vs. same.
Alper vs. Fifth Av Coach.
Kamerow vs. Robert and Irwin Powell Co.
Fitzpatrick vs. CNY.
Hoskins vs. Cons Deliv.

PART IV.—Delehanty, Inquest—Trumbull vs. Pinchassoff.
Nikola Tesla Co vs. De La Vergne Mach Co.
De La Vergne vs. Nikola Tesla Co.
Nikola Tesla Co vs. De La Vergne Mach Co.
Makepeace vs. Van Valkenbergh.
East Boston Coal vs. McNeil & Sons Co.
Beyer vs. Adamson.
CNY vs. Bklyn Ferry & S T Co.
Uher vs. Uher.
Tull vs. De Moro.
Leahy vs. Lucius Eng Co.
Parver vs. Parver.
Haggin vs. Loening.
Berger vs. Stuy Theat Co.
Piper vs. Stand Knit Co.
Threadwell Co vs. Marden, Orth & H Co.

J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Globe vs. Pullman.
Hellenic vs. SS Brinkburn.
Rivolta vs. Guar Tr Co.
Cassidy vs. Cassidy.
Lynch vs. Hammond.
Simplex vs. Edison.
Barber vs. Mo P P Co.
Morris & Cummings vs. SS Richmond.
China M C N Co vs. Robins.
Rutan vs. Tice, (2.)
MacGregor vs. Shubert.
Weiss vs. Byers & Hayes.
Brie vs. Str Plymouth.
New Eng SS Co vs. Str Northland.
Orth vs. Steger.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fahnestock vs. Townsend.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Courtney vs. Gainsborough Studios.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brown vs. Cleveland Tr Co.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Dominick Colaizzi, Regina Nussbaum, Julius H Woodward, George H Huber, Hilda Kahn, Teresa Cardone, Anna M Leonhard, Anton Kaluto, Timothy Fox, Louis Schlesinger, Rosario Sacca, Vito Cirincione, Harry F Parker, William Butler, Alex Kaemmerle, Daniel Buckley, John Schnugg, Dora Oesterling, Cornelia Rose, Rebecca T Rice Gay, John J McGrath, Rebecca T Rice Gay, John V Dahigren, T Edwin Ward, Etta Lyon, Susie A Hill, James H Ackerman, Mary E Wilson, Mary E Schwartz, Mary Ann Byrne, Hannah R Theobald, Elizabeth Wightman, Max Loewenstein, Simon Deimel, William Baer, Anthony Miller, Phebe S Sullivan, Sabina Kenny or Johnson, Mary E Marsh, Harry Lamnicky, Herman Goldman, Adelaide Van Zandt, Oliver W Buckingham, Leon Hart Reinberg, Harry Solon, Riba H Lovis, Rebecca Mary Weller, Anthony Miller, Bessie Morton, Mary Ann Bourdis, Maria Mercedes Barbarossa y Marquez, Lena Marcus, Harry Davis, George Doyle, Martha Ebert, Emeline K Hanley, Elsie M Sherlock, Frederick Schulemann

Wills for probate:

Cornelia Rose, Benjamin Shwitzky, Bertha Gruttke, David Ohlson, Catherine Olwel, Marie E Rommer, John Knapp, Rebecca T R Gay, May M Irwin, Thomas Kefer, Harriet E Wilson.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Springfield Nat Bk vs. Whilden.
Gen Illum Co—Pfingst.
Reliable Pants Co vs. Maryland Cas Co.
Toole Henry & Co vs. Bachman & Co.
Hunsle vs. Goldberg.
De Salvo vs. Bernstein.
Rabe vs. Morganstern.
Stadler Photo Co vs. Victor Carpet Co.
Gimbel Bros vs. Winans.
Prospect Coal Co vs. Maged.
Lynch vs. Armstrong.

PART II.—Finelite, parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

De Salvo vs. Bernstein.
Ganger vs. Heisenberg.
Reid vs. Gimbel Bros.
Wells vs. Alpers.
Auerbach vs. Cohen.
Slocum vs. Wanamaker.
O'Brien vs. Steinberg.
Rubenstein, I. R. T.
Cudahy Pack Co vs. Bloch
Weiher vs. Bromar Rty.
Leventhal vs. Rosenthal.
Soler vs. Goldwyn Pict.
Bennett vs. Kistler.
Lasky vs. Corbolineum W P Co.
Levett vs. Draper.
Noto vs. NY Rys.
Kupfelt vs. Robinson.
Tolmach vs. Stuzin.
Miller vs. I R T.
Marshall vs. Bokal.
Zavatsin vs. Thompson Brothers.
Henn vs. Kirps.
Rabinowitz vs. N Y Rys.
Gerstein vs. same.
Friedman vs. Int R T Co, (2.)
Smith vs. Prager.
Chack vs. Int R T Co.
Kampf vs. N Y Rys.
Mendelson vs. N Y City Int Ry.
Greenbaum vs. De Jong.
Edwards vs. Lavery.
Thomson vs. Meyercord.
McCarthy vs. Van Buren & N Y, &c, Co.
Berkowitz vs. N Y Rys.
Cohen vs. Freiman.
Dorfman vs. Realty Supervision Co.
Booth vs. N Y Rys.
Feldman vs. Berkowitz.
Wolkomer vs. Int R T Co
Horowitz vs. Block.
De Passe Pearsall Silver Co vs. Freeman.
Miller vs. Block.
Schwartz vs. Bercowitz.
Dempsey vs. Pezenik.
Duffy vs. Brod.
Kolbeck vs. N Y Edison.
Zerner vs. Feldman.
Ramaner vs. Black & White Cab Co.
Herzbach vs. Ideal Mtge.
Josefsberg vs. Cent. Brew
Kesselman vs. N Y Rys.
Spellman vs. same.
Rosenblum vs. Cohen.
Smith vs. Tappin.
Meyers vs. same.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Re Barney B. Jacobs Co., vs. Marcel Levy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Columbia Trust Co. vs. Gorham Const. Co.—Pease & Elliman. Re Barney B. Jacobs Co., Inc.—Edward J. Garrity.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Josephine Shedd vs. Richard W. Taylor—Robert J. Hare Powell. Rose T. Johnson vs. Thomas W. Turner—Theodore K. McCarthy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Kelly, Blackmar, Jaycox, J. J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re application of E. J. Darrach, &c.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Berkeley Institute vs. Bothamly.
Schildhaus vs. L I RR.
Gaber vs. same.
Klecar vs. same.
Renda vs. Dick Chiarello & Bros.
Ricobono vs. Pace.
Rosmarin vs. Atkins.
Lendino vs. Lewis.
Olsen vs. Chiarello Bros.
Kassowitz vs. Polusky.
Bank British West Africa Ltd vs. Amer Dock Co.
Banks vs. B H RR Co.
Westchester Land Co vs. Glens Falls Trust.
Carey vs. I & B RR.
Re Oelkers.
F Kaufman vs. Comedy Amusa Co.
I Kaufman vs. same.
Giardina vs. Weil.
Stanton vs. Pub Serv R & M Co.
Silberman vs. Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Moore vs. Epstein.
Frezzotti vs. Brooks.
Clark vs. Boldeher.
Beuttenmuller vs. Beuttenmuller.
Re Av Z (Brighton-by-the-Sea.)
Same, (Doutz.)
Tuttle vs. Naismith.
Clarke vs. Kouwenhoven, (2.)
Re U S Fidelity & G Co, (Kesselman.)
Nodurf vs. Nodurf.
Dworken vs. Hessler.

PART II.—Kalper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Coe vs. Abrams.
Dunkley vs. Seamen's Bk et al. (4.)
Klitch vs. Conant.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hogel vs. Freeman.
Boodman vs. Simon.
Levine vs. Wilson.

DAY CALENDAR—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—Waterman vs. Waterman. Case on—Lipshitz vs. Storch.

Case on—Lipshitz vs. Storch.
Clark vs. Crossmond.
Schultz vs. Erickson.
Yoshaw (U S Textile Co vs. Taxier.
A. Sahdala & Son Corp vs. Sahdallah.
Hanscom vs. Greenbaum.
Smigel vs. Nat Surety Co
Holmes Co vs. McLaughlin's Sons.
Ratafia vs. Donnelly.
Hebberd & Co vs. Blake.
Thompson Bros vs. Baird Cont Co.
Bayer vs. Hatry.
Rapid Const Co vs. Stern Brothers.
Dolman vs. Sterman.
Eagle vs. Basser.
North Penn Bank vs. Rowe.
Pfaelzer vs. Lehman.
Newark Rubber Co vs. Rosenfield.
Sokol vs. Brezner.
Fairfax Hotel Co vs. Barrios.
Birnhak vs. Shonberg & Kupner.
Calvosa vs. Vicario.
Judson vs. Williamson Brothers.
White vs. same.
Solomon vs. Gold.

Case on.

Part II., for trial.

B'way Cent Bank vs. Weil.

Case on.

At 10 A. M. Case on.

At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Kislak vs. Roberts.
Freda vs. Lordi.
Berman vs. same.
Bebarfald vs. Rainear.
Winter vs. Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co.
Buckley vs. Abbe Eng Co
Mindlin vs. L I Drug Co.
Wilson vs. London Assur.
Harris vs. Feurst.
Weinstock vs. Price.
Scientific Mach. &c. Co vs. Superior Mach. &c. Works.
Cameron vs. Springfield M Co.
Markowitz vs. Kraut.
Schneider vs. Lewis.
Fisher vs. McKenna.
Lowe vs. Gallagher.
Arkin vs. Kaplan Mfrs Supply Co.
Grubel vs. Kimkel.
Rosenbaum vs. Everwear Play Suit Co.
Oyster Bay Lumber Co vs. Ontare Rty Co.
Clark vs. Pedro Pages Corp.
Heidt vs. Mandeville, (2.)
Levy vs. Josias.
Hicks vs. Arch Eng Co.
Ayer vs. Cammill.
Gold vs. Brit-Am Ins Co.
Price vs. Block.
Jones vs. Cloak Men's M A Society.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Josephine Shedd vs. Richard W. Taylor—Robert J. Hare Powell. Rose T. Johnson vs. Thomas W. Turner—Theodore K. McCarthy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ilich vs. Nussbaum.
Embury-Morris Co vs. Southard Robertson Co.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART I.—Platt, J., at 10 A. M.

Moe vs. Reliance Ins Co.
Cerretta vs. Loyal O of M.
White Steel Furn Co vs. Morgan & S.
Keys vs. Schleich.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sisson vs. Sirtiak.
Vickern vs. Hickson.
Sunrise Storage and Warehouse Co vs. N Y C RR Co.
Weiss vs. same.
Rich vs. Barlow & Co.
Dunn vs. West Elec RR.
Schwartz vs. NY C RR.
Ward vs. Union Ry.
Patterson vs. Halstead.
Nitsch vs. McCann.
Miller vs. Stern Bros.
David vs. Capehart.
Rodecka vs. NYC RR Co.
Magrino vs. Green.
McNeill vs. Alland.
Santora vs. Watson Con.
Wilcox vs. Hudson Motor Co.
Woolff vs. N Y C RR Co.
Robinson vs. Town of Somers.
Socini vs. Rossi.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Reilly vs. NY C RR.
Hudson vs. Guglielmo.
Barnes vs. Almy.
Carroll vs. City of Yonkers.
McShane vs. City St Ldy.
O'Donnell vs. Schilling.
Grecke vs. Yonkers R R.
Hines vs. West Trans Co.
Grant vs. N Y C RR Co.
Russell vs. same.
Leonard vs. West Shore RR Co.
Zalncowsky vs. N Y C RR
Jarosozowicz vs. same.
Verderesco vs. same.
Semeralk vs. same.
Leonard vs. West Shore RR.
Bobrowsky vs. same.
Rice vs. Union Ry Co.
Kluczulk vs. Cent New England RR Co.
Dubovac vs. NY, NH & H RR Co.

Highest number reached on call, 1345.

AT WHITE PLAINS.—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate:

Henry Willy.
Nancy M. Vaughan.
Anna Haas.
Charles Griffen.
Johannes Heck.

Trustee accts:

Oran Baxter.
Norton P. Otis.
James W. Quintard.

Extr's acct:

Howell Dobbs.
Irene Duffy.
William Watson.
Tootie McG. Terry.

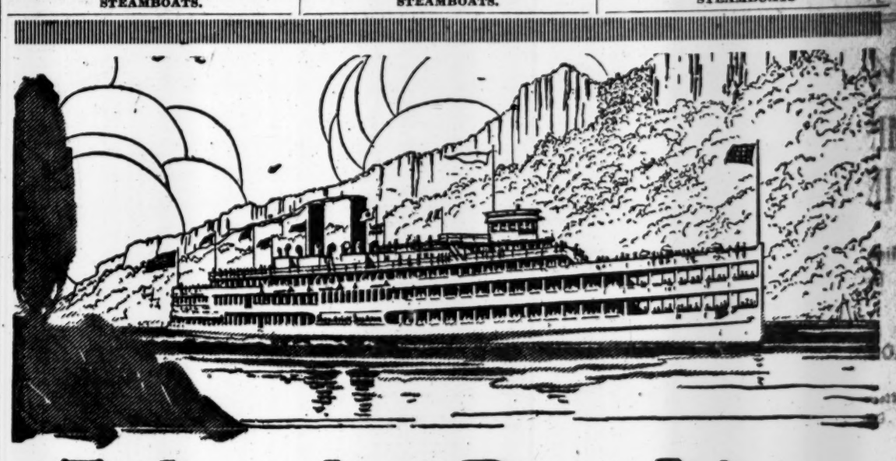
Motion:

Guillaume A. Reusens.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS



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N. Y. Cotton Exchange
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Session Ends with Sharp Advance—Steel Issues Lead —Railroad Contracts.

Until the close was in sight yesterday the stock market proved almost indifferent to the much better war news from the scene of present operations in the north of Italy, but a spirited advance in the last few minutes carried numerous issues well above the previous day's last figures. The spurt was particularly noticeable in the steel shares. In the final minute of trading Steel common developed greater strength than it had shown at any time earlier in the day, moving up a point on successive sales, and closing with a net gain of 8¼. Republic, though its turnover was small, added 2¼ points to its previous close, Crucible gained 2½ and Bethlehem B 2½. Some of the specialties were likewise strong, the expectation of continued heavy earnings resulting from the very large Government requirements for railway equipment being reflected in the demand for such issues as Railway Steel Springs, Pressed Steel Car, Pullman, American Locomotive, and Baldwin. Western Pacific led the rails in an advance based on the transaction by which it acquired the Utah coal properties of the Denver & Rio Grande, but Reading, Union Pacific, and, to a lesser degree, other roads showed a better tone.

Evidently holders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit were hopeful that in deferring action on the dividend until after the completion of arrangements for meeting the big note issue the Directors would take affirmative action. Any such expectation was blasted by the announcement made in connection with the War Finance Corporation's statement that the company had agreed to pay no more dividends while the new notes remain outstanding. It is obvious that such a provision will benefit holders of the company's funded debt, but the disappointment felt by stockholders was reflected in a drop of 3 points in the price of the shares, which carried them to a new low level for the year.

The necessity which has compelled Secretary McAdoo to relinquish much of his work and to go to California for recuperation is expected to cause further delay in the reaching of agreements between the railroads and the Government on the terms of the pending contracts. There are many important questions upon which representatives of the stockholders and counsel for the Director General are still far apart. There was a meeting yesterday among half a dozen executives which was productive of no decision on the course to be taken in further negotiations, and a settlement has been waiting upon the convenience of the Director General, with whom the corporation heads have wanted to take up some of the more important points of difference with Mr. McAdoo's subordinates. It is apparent that the Boards of Directors, though shorn of any power over the operation of the properties which they represent, will have an important work to perform during the period of Government control in supervising the expenditure of corporation funds under the Government's direction and in safeguarding the physical condition of the roads. The work of physical valuation is still going on, entailing an additional responsibility upon the railroad executives who have not been absorbed into Government management.

Money was somewhat easier yesterday, most of the call loans being placed at 5 per cent., but with some funds lending later as low at 3 per cent. The Liberty bonds have been fairly firm since the dip which followed the closing of the third offering, and it is generally believed in financial circles that they have fully discounted the situation as it now stands.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Market Easier, with Call Loan Rate Down to 3 Per Cent.

The money market was much easier yesterday than for some time past. Rates for call loans did not go above 5 per cent., and were quoted as low as 3 per cent. This is the lowest figure since May 13, when a rate of 2¾ was reported. The feature of the time money market was the reduction in the rate for loans of four months. Heretofore, maturities of this length could not be placed at less than 6 per cent., but yesterday for the first time in a long while the quoted rate was 5¾ per cent. Loans of sixty-days were made at from 5½ to 5¾ per cent., and ninety-day loans at 5¾ per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5	High	5½
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	5	Last	5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Non-member banks and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5
4 to 6 months	5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76½	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.7630
5.1828 Paris	5.71½	5.70
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Yokling	118.50	118.75
Shanghai	111.50	111.75
19.30 Greece	19.48	19.50
40.20 Holland	50.625	51.125
60.00 Philippine Islands—Manila	49.875	50.00
29.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.10	34.50
Copenhagen	30.80	31.20
Christiania	31.20	31.60
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.50	35.75
Calcutta	35.50	35.75
5.1826 Italy	5.92	5.90
Japan—		
Kobe	52.50	52.65
Yokohama	52.50	52.65
19.30 Spain	27.25	27.50
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.50	25.65
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
5.1826 Switzerland	3.97	3.93
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.80	14.00
500 rubles	13.70	13.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅞	$4.71⅝	$4.70⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $581,857,098; balance, $75,992,273; United States Treasury debit balance, $4,411,585; Federal Reserve credit balance, $50,625,479.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.3125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 45⅝d. unchanged; in New York, 99½c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	11,804,000
Silver in hand increased	2,512,000
Notes in circulation increased	182,224,000
Treasury deposits increased	14,656,000
General deposits increased	51,822,000
Bills discounted decreased	148,675,000
Advances increased	4,411,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	419,772	566,622	590,714
Year to date	69,587,675	96,180,212	81,534,599

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	36	100	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	35	35	+1
..	..	500	Ajax Rubber	58	61	58	61	+3
1⅜	1⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1½	1¾	500	Alaska Juneau	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
34½	35	3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+⅛
90¼	90⅝	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	88	91	88	90⅝	+⅝
94½	95¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+2⅜
69	69	300	Am. Beet Sugar	67	68½	67	68½	+1
98	94½	40	Am. Can	46	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+⅛
80⅜	81	2,100	Am. Can pf	79⅜	80⅝	79⅜	80⅝	+⅝
42⅝	42⅞	100	Am. Car & Fdry	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅞	..
17⅜	17½	2,400	Am. Cotton Oil	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
77	77⅛	2,600	Am. H. & Leather	16½	17⅜	16⅜	17⅛	+⅝
33	34	200	Am. H. & L. pf	77⅜	77⅜	76½	77⅛	+⅛
40¼	41¼	200	Am. International	53⅛	54	53⅛	54	+1
67⅜	67⅝	4,500	Am. Linseed	41	41	41	41	..
98	160	100	Am. Locomotive	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	+1⅛
44	43½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	..
77⅜	78	3,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
104⅞	106¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¾	78	76⅝	78	+1⅛
65½	65⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	+1½
114	114½	2,300	Am. Steel F'dries	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	+1½
108	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	113	114½	113½	114½	+1½
140	140¼	3,200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	+1½
50	80	10	Am. Sumatra Tob	139¾	140¾	139¾	140	+1½
97⅜	97⅝	2,800	Am. Tel. & Cable	50	50	50	50	..
57½	57⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	97⅛	98	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
17	17⅛	3,600	Am. Woolen	56⅞	57⅜	56⅞	57⅛	+⅛
63⅜	63½	4,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
83½	83¾	300	Anaconda Copper	84⅜	85⅞	84⅜	85⅞	+⅞
58½	63½	25	Atch., Top & S. F	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	+⅛
106⅜	107¼	900	At. Gulf & West I	83½	83½	83½	83½	..
90¾	91	16,000	Baldwin Loco	107	107	106½	106⅝	+⅛
55½	55¾	600	Baltimore & Ohio	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+⅛
88	88⅜	100	Barrett Co	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55	+⅛
100	105	100	Barrett Co. pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+⅝
84	84¼	12,300	Beth. Steel, class B	102	102	102	102	..
104	105	300	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	82¾	84¼	82¼	84¼	+2⅜
22½	23¼	100	Booth Fisheries x d	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+2⅜
38½	39½	7,400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	23	23	23	23	..
12	13	200	B. Ter. & Ry. S.s 10	40	40¾	38¼	40¾	+⅝
9¾	10	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12	12	12	12	-3
25⅝	25⅞	1,300	Butte & Superior	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
20⅛	20½	200	California Petrol	24½	25¼	24½	25⅛	-¼
66	67	200	Calumet & Arizona	67	70	67	70	+1⅝
146⅜	147½	2,800	Canadian Pacific	67	67	67	67	-⅞
67½	68	800	Central Leather Co	146¾	148	146¾	147¼	+1
105	107	25	Cent. & S. Am. Tel	67½	68	67½	67⅝	+⅜
33	33⅜	100	Cerro le Pasco Cop	106	106	106	106	+⅜
82	84	100	Chandler Motor	33	33	33	33	..
56½	57	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	83	83	83	83	-½
74½	74⅝	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	57	57	57	57	..
22½	23	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	..
60	61	100	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
15¼	15½	400	Chile Copper	60	60	60	60	-⅛
39½	40	1,800	Chino Copper	13¼	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
50⅜	50⅝	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	89	89¾	89	89¾	+⅛
23½	23⅝	800	Columbia Gas & El	50¾	50¾	49	50¼	+1½
87	88	100	Consolidated Gas	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅛
10⅜	11	2,000	Con. Int. Cal. Min	87½	87½	87½	87½	+⅛
50	60	200	Continental Insur	11	11	11	11	+1½
41⅜	41⅝	2,200	Corn Products Ref	50¼	50¾	50	50	+⅛
66½	66⅞	8,600	Crucible Steel	41⅝	42	41½	41⅞	+⅝
82½	82⅝	10,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	64½	66¾	64½	66¾	+2⅛
79⅜	80¾	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	31½	32¾	31½	32¾	+1⅛
7½	8	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	80	80	80	80	+⅛
80⅜	80½	5,500	Distillers' Secur	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
6¼	6¾	400	Dome Mines	58⅞	59¼	58¾	59¼	+⅝
16	16	600	Erie	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
33	33	400	Erie 1st pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
23	24	200	Erie 2d pf	33	33	33	33	..
32	34½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	22	22	23	23	..
39	40¾	100	Fisher Body	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+⅜
87	88½	100	Fisher Body pf	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾	+⅜
28½	29	700	Gaston, W. & W	87	87	87	87	-2¼
183	185	200	General Chemical	28	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¼
51½	52	5,400	General Cigar	180	180	180	180	..
59	59	100	General Cigar pf	53½	53½	49¼	49¼	-1¼
102	102	400	General Electric	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+¾
102	102	1,100	General Motors	148	148	148	148	+5½
84	84	800	General Motors pf	138½	138¾	138¼	138¾	+1½
102	102	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	82	82	82	82	..
102	102	200	Great Northern pf	44	45¾	44	45¾	..
102	102	1,600	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+⅛
102	102	100	Gulf States Steel	32½	33	32½	33	+⅛
102	102	1,600	Inspiration Copper	86	86	86	86	+⅛
102	102	200	Interboro Consol	51¼	52¾	51¼	52¾	+⅛
102	102	200	Interboro Con. pf	8	8	8	8	+⅞
102	102	300	Int. Agricultural	38½	38¾	38	38	-½
102	102	900	Int. Agricultural pf	19	19	19	19	-2
102	102	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	63¾	64	63¾	64	+½
102	102	2,100	Int. Mer. Marine	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+¾
102	102	29,170	Int. Mer. Marine pf	103	104¼	102¾	103¾	+1
102	102	400	Int. Nickel	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+⅛
102	102	6,300	Int. Paper	40	40¾	38¾	39½	+⅛
102	102	600	Int. Paper pf., sta	64	64	64	64	..
102	102	200	Jewel Tea, pf. x d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	-⅛
102	102	500	Kelly Spring Tire	50	50	50	50	+⅝
102	102	600	Kennecott Copper	32¾	32½	32¼	32½	+⅛
102	102	700	Lackawanna Steel	84	84½	84	84½	+⅛
102	102	100	Lehigh Valley	59	59	59	59	+1½
102	102	100	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102	102	102	..
102	102	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1¼
102	102	100	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
102	102	300	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	..
102	102	500	Maxwell Motors	28	28	28	28	..
102	102	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¾
102	102	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	95	96½	95	96¾	+1⅝
102	102	300	Miami Copper	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
102	102	2	Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	+⅝
102	102	4,000	Midvale Steel	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+1⅛
102	102	100	Minn. & St. L. new	9½	9½	9½	9½	-⅛
102	102	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	6	5½	6	-⅛
102	102	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	7¾	8	7¾	8	-⅛
102	102	1,400	Missouri Pacific	9	9	9	9	+⅛
102	102	200	Nat. Acme	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1½
102	102	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	30½	30½	30½	30½	+⅛
102	102	500	Nat. Enam. & St	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	-⅛
102	102	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
102	102	900	N. Y. Central	71	71	71	71	-⅛
102	102	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	72	72¼	72	72¼	+⅛
102	102	200	Norfolk & Western	42	42¼	41¾	42	+⅛
102	102	200	Northern Pacific	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	+⅛
102	102	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	87	87	87	87	+⅛
102	102	900	Ohio Fuel Supply	38¼	38¾	37⅞	38¼	+⅛
102	102	200	Ontario Mining x d	43	43½	43	43½	-1½
102	102	500	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	12	12¼	12	12¼	..
102	102	100	Penn. R. R	90½	90½	90½	90½	+⅛
102	102	100	People's Gas, Chi	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+⅛
102	102	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+⅛
102	102	200	Philadelphia Co	57½	57½	57½	57½	+⅛
102	102	400	Pierce-Arrow	20	20	20	20	..
102	102	300	Pittsburgh Coal	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
102	102	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	52⅞	53¼	52⅞	53¼	+⅛
102	102	14,600	Pitts. & West Va	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+⅛
102	102	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	33½	37⅜	33½	37⅜	+2½
102	102	6,500	Pressed Steel Car	78¾	80	78¾	80	+2½
102	102	100	Pressed Steel Co. pf	66	68¼	66	68¼	+3¼
102	102	100	Pullman Co	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1⅛
102	102	700	Railway Steel Sp	115	115	115	115	+3
102	102	100	Ray Con. Copper	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54½	+⅝
102	102	19,000	Reading	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1⅛
102	102	12,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¾	92¾	91	92	+1
102	102	700	Royal Dutch r. r	90	92¼	90	92¼	+2¼
102	102	100	St. Louis-San Fran	97	97	97	97	-6
102	102	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+⅛
102	102	100	Shattuck-Arizona	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	+1¼
102	102	2,100	Sinclair Oil Refin	16	16	16	16	..
102	102	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	28¾	29	28½	29	+⅛
102	102	1,900	Southern Railway	84¾	88	84¾	87	+⅝
102	102	200	Southern Ry. pf	24	24½	24	24½	+⅛
102	102	1,000	Studebaker Corp	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	+⅛
102	102	900	Tenn. C. & C. Co	44¼	45¾	44¼	45¾	+⅛
102	102	300	Texas Co	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+⅛
102	102	11,000	Tobacco Products	148¾	149¾	148¾	149¾	+⅛
102	102	600	Transue & Wms	64¾	65¾	64¼	64¾	+⅛
102	102	200	Union Pacific	40	40	40	40	+⅛
102	102	200	United Alloy Steel	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¾	+⅛
102	102	22,100	United Cigar Stores	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	-1
102	102	400	United Fruit x d	97¼	99¾	97¼	99¾	+⅜
102	102	400	United Rys. Invest	125	125	125	125	..
102	102	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	8¾	9	8¾	9	..
102	102	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	122½	123	122½	123	-⅛
102	102	300	U. S. Rubber pf	58	58⅝	57½	58⅛	-⅛
102	102	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	108	108	105	105	-⅛
102	102	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	41	41¼	41	41¼	-⅛
102	102	400	U. S. Steel	103½	106¾	103½	106¾	+⅛
102	102	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+⅛
102	102	4,600	Utah Copper	79½	80	79½	80	+⅛
102	102	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	-⅛
102	102	300	Wabash	9¼	9¼	9	9	-⅛
102	102	300	Wabash pf. A	41¾	42	41¾	42	+⅛
102	102	200	Wabash pf. B	24½	24¾	24½	24½	+⅛
102	102	900	Wells Fargo Exp	73	73	73	73	+⅛
102	102	400	West. Pacific	21	24½	21	23¾	+2⅜
102	102	100	West. Pacific pf	61	62	61	62	+⅛
102	102	2,200	West. Un. Tel. x d	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+⅛
102	102	100	Westingh. E. & M	45¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	+⅛
102	102	500	Wheeling & L. E	9	9	9	9	+⅛
102	102	18,200	Wilson & Co	63¼	63¾	62¾	62¾	-⅛
102	102	100	Willys-Overland	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	+⅛
66	67½		Worth. P. pf. B x d	67½	67¾	67½	67½	+⅝

Sheriff Sells Fuel Stock.

Sheriff Knott yesterday sold the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 100,000 shares of stock of the Utah Fuel Company, found in the strong box of the railroad company on Dec. 27 last when an attachment was issued in a suit by the Equitable Trust Company to foreclose on bonds guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande, aggregating $36,908,510. The Utah Fuel stock, par value $10,000,000, was bought by William Salomon & Co., for the Western Pacific Railroad and others, for $4,000,000.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.44	61.37	61.40	+.15
25 industrials	82.56	81.86	82.50	+1.92
50 stocks	72.01	71.81	71.95	+.64

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 20	72.01	71.81	71.95	+.64
June 19	71.70	71.16	71.31	+.14
June 18	71.44	70.91	71.17	+.04
June 17	71.95	71.00	71.17	-.04
June 15	71.62	71.26	71.53	+.32
June 14	71.37	70.92	71.11	+.42
June 13	71.23	70.65	71.08	+.53

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	72.01 June 20	69.74 June 1	71.95
1917.	84.43 June 12	83.11 June 23	83.91
1916.	89.60 June 7	82.56 June 26	86.03
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914.	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 25	68.10
1913.	69.23 June 2	63.09 June 10	66.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	74.82 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.95
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	82.30

Full Years.

1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	57.48 Dec. 20	65.88
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.15 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913.	79.16 Jan. 9	61.09 June 10	68.06
1912.	85.62 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.89

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Day.	Net change Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.64	+.08	-1.19	-7.82
8 industrials	82.04	-.10	-.53	-1.61
6 public util.	68.72	-.16	-2.14	-9.66
1 municipal	94.12½	+.12½	+1.12½	-4.87½
40 issues	76.68	-.02	-1.14	-6.76

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 20	76.68 —.02	June 13	76.84 —.01
June 19	76.70 —.02	June 12	76.85
June 18	76.72 +.08	June 11	76.85 —.07
June 17	76.69 +.01	June 10	76.92 —.06
June 15	76.68 —.03	June 8	76.97 +.02
June 14	76.71 —.13	June 7	76.96 —.07

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.31 June 1	76.68 June 15	76.68
1917.	88.74 June 8	83.12 June 29	83.19
1916.	87.43 June 17	87.20 June 23	87.05
1915.	83.69 June 21	82.51 June 7	82.90
1914.	87.59 June 10	85.56 June 30	86.56
1913.	81.85 June 2	85.78 June 11	80.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 21	75.77 Apr. 9	76.68
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	83.23 May 27	83.44

Full Years.

1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916.	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 25	88.04
1915.	87.62 May 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914.	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913.	92.51 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Lively Last Hour in Steel.

Many buyers started to take up large blocks of Steel at the same time in the last hour of trading yesterday, with the result that the quotation rose sharply. On the floor it was reported that short covering accounted for most of the buying, although the impression to be taken from brokerage office comment was that considerable accumulation was put through under the buoyant influence

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CALLS STATE BANKS TO RESERVE SYSTEM

R. H. Treman Says Those Outside Are Responsible for Divided Financial House.

PIERRE JAY ADDS TO APPEAL

Deputy Governor Tells New York State Bankers Government May Conscript Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—State bankers who through prejudice or selfishness refuse to ally their institutions with the Federal Reserve System at this critical juncture, when the nation has need of every dollar of the available sinews of war, are responsible for a financial house divided against itself, Robert H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, warned insurgent country financiers at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Traymore today. His address was the stirring feature of the opening session of the meeting of the Empire State bankers.

Pierre Jay, Reserve Agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, voiced the Government's appeal that the banks should join the system without further quibbling at a preliminary session of the State Bank section this morning, stating that is was the duty of the trust companies and State banks to join now to "strengthen the line," even if they got out after the war. This result, he said, the backers of the system were willing to risk, since they were certain that no bank that once joined would ever voluntarily withdraw.

"If there ever comes a time when the Government needs our resources we will come in to a man, I am confident of that," declared John H. Gregory, President of the Central Bank of Rochester and President of the association, in his annual address.

"Well, now is the time for all State institutions to come in," exclaimed Deputy Governor Treman, President of the Tompkins County National Bank at Ithaca.

"State institutions represent 30 per cent. of the banking resources of this nation, and every last one of them is benefiting through the sense of security and the other benefits which the Federal Reserve system has brought to pass," Mr. Freeman asserted. "If you do not unite with us we shall have a financial house divided against itself. Unite the State banks of the country with the system and we shall have a financial bulwark that will withstand any onslaught."

His message, bristling with figures and showing the tremendous resources of the system as it stands and the enormous range of its financial scope, was both an appeal for patriotic co-operation and a warning to the insurgents.

"Today the banking resources of the United States amount to $39,000,000,000, or more than seven times what they were in 1890," the speaker continued. "Before the war, when this country needed credit it went to Europe for it. War has reversed this situation. In three and a half years this country has purchased $2,500,000,000 of American securities, and up to last week had loaned our allies across the sea $5,490,000,000.

"We have a great question before us now in essential and non-essential credit. It has become necessary for us to set the brakes against all unnecessary expenditures of money and materials. Ordinarily, raising of the interest rates would be the remedy, but that will not apply now.

"It is certain that the Government must have credit, and it may be necessary to conscript that. Bankers should prepare themselves and strengthen the arm of the Government by restricting loans for speculation, or for any purpose not essential to the great business of winning the war. There is also a very great reason for every banker to go carefully over loans and make each borrower pay a part of the same on reaching maturity, thereby helping these patrons by enforcing a greater retrenchment."

After telling of the rapid growth of the Reserve system since its start in 1914, and of the quick development of the discount market and the establishment of forty-two American banking agencies in foreign countries, Mr. Treman concluded:

"I call upon you now as citizens to do your part in strengthening the credit of our country and of the other countries which are depending upon us in this world emergency. The co-operation of the State banks is needed and it should be forthcoming."

With a tribute to President Wilson and praise for Secretary McAdoo's financing, President Gregory gave a warning that the work of winning the war had only started, and that the bankers of the nation must prepare for even greater service. He labeled the Shafroth bill, now before Congress, as a menace to the banking system of the nation.

The national bank section elected these officers: President, S. E. Ward, New York; Vice President, F. A. Bosworth, Utica; Secretary, J. C. Curtis, Albion; Executive Committee, A. G. Stone, Ithaca; De Witt E. McKinstry, Newburg.

The following were elected by the State bank section: President, Edward Wells, Johnstown; Vice President, J. O. Sheldon, Gouverneur; Secretary, A. Flagg Robson, Penn Yan; Executive Committee, Otto Churchill, Hamburg, and C. M. Smith, Perry.

NATIONAL BANKS STRONGER.

Resources on May 10 Totalled $18,249,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Resources of national banks on May 10, the date of the last national bank call, were $18,249,000,000, an increase since March 4 of $234,000,000, and an increase since May 1, 1917, of $2,105,000,000. Deposits on May 10, Controller of the Currency Williams announced today, amounted to $14,385,000,000, which is $53,000,000 less than on March 4, but $1,300,000,000 more than May 1, 1917.

Loans and discounts on May 10 were $9,260,000,000, or $120,000,000 more than on March 4.

The banks' reserve amounted to $1,106,000,000, an excess of $114,000,000 above the amount required by law. The total reserve amounted to 10.74 per cent. Other items were reported as follows:

Holdings of United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, $2,657,000,000; cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve Banks, $1,734,000,000; bills payable and rediscounts, $844,000,000; circulation, $680,000,000.

STEEL CONFERENCE TODAY.

Gary Committee and War Board to Decide on New Price.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Steel Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute will meet the War Industries Board tomorrow to agree on a price for steel beginning July 1. The period for which the present price was fixed by the Government ends on June 30, and tomorrow's conference will determine whether the price is to be continued or an increase granted.

It is generally understood that the steel industry will ask for a slight increase, made necessary, they believe, by the increase in freight rates and the labor situation.

There has been no indication of the attitude of the War Industries Board, which will be represented at the conference by J. L. Replogle, director of the steel supply, but it has been said that the board will be guided by the facts as presented by the Institute's Steel Committee, which is headed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

Some officials think there is sufficient steel available for war needs as well as part supply for the industries of peace, and that economic unsettlement can be minimized by judicious distribution. To that end an inventory of requirements and stocks on hand has been started by every Government agency buying steel.

BANKERS DISAGREE ON NEW LIBERTY LOAN RATE

Many Believe That Next Issue of Bonds Will Have to Bear Interest at 4½ Per Cent.

Bankers manifested keen interest yesterday in the announcement from Washington that the Treasury had "indicated" that its "tentative" plans for the next Liberty Loan called for an issue of $6,000,000,000 of 4¼ per cent. bonds, the campaign to open early in October.

Bankers were disinclined to comment upon this program for quotation, but inquiries showed that a difference of opinion exist in respect to the feasibility and desirability of trying to float a loan at 4¼ per cent. It was generally agreed, however, that it was too early definitely to determine the rate, especially in view of the uncertainties of the new revenue legislation and of developments in the investment situation.

A number of the leading bankers believe that the next Liberty Loan will have to bear interest at least at 4½ per cent., and it is their opinion that Secretary McAdoo will be obliged to alter his decision not to float Government loans at a rate in excess of 4¼ per cent., especially in view of the fact that the current market price of the 4¼ per cent. bonds of the Third Liberty Loan is about 96. Although bankers believe that allowance should be made for the element of patriotism in fixing the rate of interest on Government bonds, at the same time they feel that Government bonds should be somewhat in line with existing money rates and prevailing investment security levels.

It was pointed out that much would depend upon the tax-exemption features of the new loan. It was said that the extension of the exemption accorded the first $5,000 of bonds to $50,000 of bonds, as has been suggested in Congress, would materially help the distribution of the next loan.

NEW PROFITS TAX RULING.

Undistributed Net Income Dealt with in Roper's Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper made public today three rulings relating to income and excess profits taxes. The first deals with replacement funds where property has been requisitioned for war uses or destroyed by war hazards. Owing to the difficulty under war conditions to use such funds to replace the property thus lost it is provided that a bond may be given to guarantee estimated excess profits tax assessable on the income derived from such a bond.

Undistributed net income of corporations, joint stock companies, and associations and insurance companies is dealt with in a ruling defining the taxable year, which may be either the Government fiscal year or the calendar year, as elected by the taxpayer and the character of property subject to the tax. This is held to be the total net income subject to the deduction of the amount of any income taxes imposed on such part of undistributed income as may be reinvested in the business, and such as may be required for the business.

The amount of undistributed net income subject to the 10 per cent. tax is to be determined six months after the end of the taxable year. The net income of a corporation during its taxable year remains undistributed until it is paid out in the form of dividends, whether is represented by liquid assets or otherwise. The burden of establishing a distribution in the current year of profits of the preceding taxable year rests on the corporation.

The ruling makes the following regulation as to holding or interdependent corporations:

"When one corporation owns the stock of another corporation in the same or a related line of business, and in effect operates the other corporation, the business of the other corporation falling within the general scope of the powers of the first, that business may be in effect, although not in legal form, the business of the first corporation. Income of the first corporation may be put into the second through the purchase of stock or otherwise, and might, if the subsidiary relationship is established, constitute employment of the income in its own business. For such employment to fall within the exception it would be essential for the corporation to show the same facts with reference to the actual utilization of the funds so employed, or their retention for its reasonable requirements, which it would be necessary for the corporation to show with reference to funds employed or retained directly by it.

"Investment by a corporation of income in securities of another corporation is not, without more, to be regarded as employment of the income in 'the business.' The business of one corporation may not be regarded as including the business of another, within the meaning of that exception, unless the other corporation is a mere instrument of the first; to establish this it is ordinarily essential that the first corporation own all of the stock of the second."

The determination of the amount of gain or loss on a sale of stock received as a stock dividend is the subject of a ruling made necessary by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Towne versus Eisner. The ruling is substantially as follows:

"For the purpose then of ascertaining the gain or loss derived from the sale of stock of a corporation received as a dividend, or from the sale of the stock in respect of which such dividend was paid, the cost of such stock is to be determined in accordance with the following rules:

"1. In the case of stock (a) received as a dividend in 1913, 1914 or 1915 out of surplus however created, or (b) received as a dividend in 1916 or subsequent years out of surplus other than earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, the cost of each share of new stock is the quotient of the cost of the old stock divided by the number of old and new shares added together.

"2. In the case of the stock in respect of which any stock dividend was paid as described under 1, the cost of each share of old stock is similarly the quotient of the cost of the old stock divided by the number of old and new shares.

"3. In the case of stock received as a dividend in 1916 or subsequent years out of surplus earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, the cost of each share is the valuation at which it was returnable as income, as shown by the transfer of surplus to capital account on the books of the corporation, usually its par value.

"4. In the case of the stock in respect of which any stock dividend was paid as described under 3, the cost of each share is its original cost regardless of any stock dividend."

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Gilt-Edged Stocks Slower Because of Higher Interest.

LONDON, June 20.—The tone of the stock market today was good on encouraging news as to the war situation, but gilt-edged stocks were slower because of higher interest rates.

Home railway stocks were given the most support because of dividend anticipations, Japanese bonds were dull.

Armament, Engineering, and Grand Trunk stocks were most active and strong. De Beers maintained its strength on a dividend of 25 shillings, including bonus.

Money was scarcer and dearer. Discounts were steady.

Trading Limited on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 20.—Trading was limited on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 59 francs 45 centimes. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

CREATE WAR BOARD TO HANDLE FREIGHT

New Committee Will Determine Amount of Shipments and Speed Up Deliveries Abroad.

ALLIES TO BE REPRESENTED

Army and Navy Also Have Agents on Board, Which Is Expected to Relieve Congestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The creation of an Exports Control Committee, to determine the amount of freight which must be exported for war purposes and to route it from interior to seaboard points in such a manner that inland transportation congestion will be relieved and rapid delivery overseas assured, was announced today by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Director General of Railroads.

The new committee, on which will be a representative of the nations allied with the United States in the war, will coordinate its work with that of the inter-allied Ship Control Committee, of which P. A. S. Franklin is Chairman. The latter committee has under its jurisdiction the direction of all war shipping, and among its duties is that of instructing shipmasters where they are to call for cargoes.

Mr. Franklin is named as a member of the new Exports Control Committee. The others are Major Gen. Goethals, representing the War Department; Rear Admiral Peoples, representing the Navy Department; George D. Ogden, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, representing the Railroad Administration, and D. W. Cook, selected as the agent of the British, French, and Italian traffic executives in this country.

The committee will have headquarters in Washington and will meet there next week to organize by selecting a Chairman and Secretary. An announcement issued today contained the following:

"It shall be the duty of this committee to inform itself:

"(A) As to the probable amount of freight which must be exported for the prosecution of the war.

"(B) How this war freight can best be routed through the various ports.

"(C) How much of other essential export traffic has to be handled.

"(D) The amount of local traffic necessary for each port.

"The committee will have authority to select the port to which specified freight shall be transported for transshipment overseas for the use of the War and Navy Departments, the allied Governments, and others.

"It shall be the responsibility of the committee to decide the distribution of the combined amount of all exports, as between the various ports, so as to facilitate its handling at, and avoid congestion in, any one port."

Congestion at the ports has been one of the serious problems which the Government has been endeavoring to overcome. For some time there has been an effort to make greater use of Southern ports in order to relieve the strain on the railroads of the congested area of the Northeast and also do away with congestion at terminals and docks in the big Eastern seaports. It is probable that the plans in this direction now will be given an impetus.

With Mr. Franklin on both the Exports Control Committee and the Ship Control Committee, each of these organizations will at all times have the fullest details concerning the conditions on the railroad lines and at the ports, as well as complete information concerning all shipping activities.

It is believed that a system will be devised that will end confusion and delay and accomplish much in the fight to break up conditions on transportation lines which have resulted in the delay of shipments of raw materials and coal to industries in the congested area of the East.

MAY IMPORTS INCREASE.

Receipts Aggregate $149,434,134, Against $121,564,991 in April.

Imports in the Customs District of New York for May, according to a statement issued yesterday, had a value of $149,434,134, compared with $121,564,991 in April, and $98,344,252 in March of this year. The increased imports were almost wholly raw materials, many of them urgently required in the war industries, or for food.

India rubber imports, which in April amounted to $5,729,331, practically doubled in May, and unrefined copper and ore imports showed a gain. Cane sugar receipts jumped in May, being returned at $18,971,005, against $15,012,428 in April, and $12,422,579 in March. Hides received in May aggregated $8,954,103, a gain of more than $4,000,000, as compared with April and March.

May coffee imports totaled $6,242,565, a little more than in April. Cocoa imports were set at $5,375,580.

Other principal imports in May were: Tin, $5,102,702; furs, $3,384,358; diamonds, $2,695,286; art works, $986,853, and pearls and precious stones, $359,415.

TO PAY BANKERS $1,500,000.

Commission for Underwriting Telephone Bonds Is 3 Per Cent.

The bankers' commission for underwriting the $50,000,000 issue of American Telephone and Telegraph Company's 6 per cent. seven-year convertible bonds is 3 per cent. This was disclosed yesterday by the syndicate letters sent out by J. P. Morgan & Co. After the bond issue is authorized by the stockholders, who are scheduled to hold a meeting on July 8, an offering will be made to shareholders at 94 and accrued interest, at which price the investment yield is slightly more than 7.1 per cent.

The bankers' commission will amount to $1,500,000. This is not considered high, in view of the present condition of the investment market, bankers say. It was figured yesterday that the telephone company was paying between 7¾ and 8 per cent. for the money. Some of the other large corporations that have lately sold securities have paid more for their money.

PETERS QUITS PRESIDENCY.

Federal Manager of the Long Island Also Resigns from the Board.

Ralph Peters, who has been appointed Federal Manager of the Long Island Railroad, resigned yesterday as President and Director of that company. Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of a number of the leading constituent corporations of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, was elected by the Directors to succeed Mr. Peters as President.

The Directors expressed gratification of the fact that Mr. Peters, the man most familiar with the operation of the Long Island Railroad, and most closely in touch with all of its officials, employes and the public which it serves, had been selected to be Federal Manager under the United States Railroad Administration.

Treasury Gets Large Tax Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Nearly a half billion dollars in income and excess profits tax payments reached the Treasury today from revenue collectors, and raised the total receipts from these sources this year to about $1,500,000,000. It is estimated that $1,275,000,000 is yet to come. More than $3,200,000,000 has been paid into the Treasury on the $4,170,000,000 total of the Third Liberty loan.

COTTON BIDS ACTIVE; PRICES MOVE UPWARD

Futures Close the Day in a Steady Market at Advances Ranging from 18 to 47 Points.

Cotton seemed to be a popular purchase at almost any price prevailing on the local market yesterday, and bidding was active and at times eager nearly all day long, with prices moving forward accordingly. Whether this was due to the generally better feeling over the war situation, to the belief that the Government's call for reports on hands means more big orders for goods, or for less tangible reasons, futures prices closed the day, in a steady market, at advances of from 18 to 47 points, most of the active months around 40 points higher.

First prices found July, which was rather an exception to the day's activity, 5 points off, but the new crop deliveries, in which most of the business seemed to be concentrated, were from 1 to 6 points up, and the entire list soon moved forward from 25 to 30 points. At this level, however, prices seemed attractive to purchasers on Wednesday's rise, who showed signs of apprehension because of the supposed weakened technical position of the market. In any event, there was realizing and some new offers which carried prices down in the late morning until they were at or a trifle below the Wednesday closing figures.

This was just before noon, but the buying movement seemed rather encouraged than otherwise by the recession, and from then to the finish all the active months were strong. New crop deliveries were first to recover, and spent nearly the entire afternoon at or near the top level of the day. July rather hung back at first, and only moved up in sympathy with the rest of the list in the last hour. The close was practically at the top in all the active positions.

There was a great deal of optimistic talk about the war news, some of it even going to the length of predicting a victorious peace not far off, and this seemed to have as much effect on the market as anything. The Government's call on all dealers to report stocks on hand as of June 15 excited some comment, but opinion as to its significance was divided. Exports yesterday were 17,067 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
June	..	26.62	26.25	26.62 bid	26.15
July	26.20	26.80	26.14	26.72@26.73	26.25
Aug.	..	25.75	25.60	26.00@26.10	25.65
Sept.	..	..	..	25.30 bid	24.95
Oct.	24.45	24.91	24.44	24.80@24.82	24.45
Nov.	..	..	..	24.51 bid	24.17
Dec.	24.08	24.45	24.08	24.41@24.43	24.01
Jan.	23.97	24.31	23.93	24.24@24.26	23.94
Feb.	..	..	..	24.15 bid	23.90
March	23.95	24.15	23.95	24.14@24.15	23.90
May	..	24.20	23.90	24.03 bid	23.85

The local market for spot cotton was 40 points higher at 30.70c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.70c; New Orleans, 31c; Savannah, 30.75c; Augusta, 30.50c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 32c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	5,951	7,484	7,995
Exports	17,067	..	6,661
Exports, season	3,686,981	362,086	5,200,988
N. Y. stocks	148,404	156,846	55,589
Port stocks	1,190,482	1,220,788	786,278
N. Y. arrivals	4,964	777	..

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet and unchanged; middling, old contract, 22.04d; good middling, new contract, 21.59d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000; imports, none; futures, opened quiet, 16 to 30 points advance; closed, quiet, 13 to 30 points advance on new, 10 on old contracts. June, 22.66d; July, 22.09d; August, 21.04d; September, 20.08d; October, 19.52d. Manchester: Yarns, firm; cloths, quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ga.—Showers Fri. and Sat.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Rains and thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Fair Fri.; sowers Sat.

Ky.—Showers Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

O. and Ind.—Rains and thunderstorms Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Mich.—Rains Fri.; fair Sat.

Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4¼	6.10	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.30
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	7.90	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.20	5.80
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.40	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.15	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4¼	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.30
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.75	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Spelter	8.12½	8.37½	8.10	8.25
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$120.00	$125.00	$120.00	$125.00
Aluminum	..	32@00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	329	0	0	329	0	0
Tin, futures	329	0	0	329	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer Oil	8	9	Iron Blos.	.35	40
Bay S Gas.	9	11	Iron Cap.	19¼	19¾
Begole	.50	60	La Rose	.35	40
Black Hawk	.95	1	Majestic	.18	21
Bohemia	.55	95	Mex Metals	.30	35
Boston Ely	.85	90	Moj Tung	.10	12
Boston & M.	.50	51	New Baltic	.80	90
Butte & L.	.17	20	Nat Z & L.	.18	20
Boston & A.	1	2	N Cornelia	18½	18½
Calaveras	.50	1	New Douglas	.51	60
Crown Res.	.16	20	Nixon Nev.	40	42
Con Aris.	1⅝	1⅞	Oneco	.20	25
Cortez	.5	15	Onondaga	.20	30
Champ., old	6	7	S W Miami, part paid	.75	1
Chief Con.	2⅜	2½	S W Miami, full paid	1	1⅛
Eagle & B.	2	2¾	U Verde Ex.	39½	40½
Earl Eagle	3	3½	Victoria Min.	75	70
Fortuna	3	5	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Houghton	.50	75			
Homa Oil	.65	67			

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£31,000
Circulation increased	359,000
Bullion increased	327,401
Other securities decreased	5,869,000
Public deposits decreased	6,808,000
Other deposits decreased	1,376,000
Notes reserve increased	1,000
Government securities decreased	2,390,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.77 per cent.; last week it was 17.88 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the Big Ledge Copper Company yesterday elected as Directors these officers and Directors of the Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Company: Millie Bunnell, A. L. Warner, M. G. Rodeармel, S. R. Titus, and Joseph B. Cotton. Charles Batre, Vice President of the Big Ledge Company, was also elected a Director.

H. J. Pritchard, Treasurer and Director of the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc., has been elected First Vice President of the company and placed in charge of operations. He is now virtually acting President, succeeding the late George J. Jackson.

Passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect. Opinion No. A. 387.

$1,470,000

City of Buffalo, N. Y.

4½% Registered Bonds

Dated June 1, 1918 — Due Serially June 1, 1919 to 1968 inc.

Principal and semi-annual interest, June 1 and December 1, payable in New York Exchange. Registered bonds in denominations of $1,000 and multiples thereof.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax including Surtaxes and from all New York State Taxes except Inheritance Tax.

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, and eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation for the purpose of taxation		$478,162,935
Total Bonded Debt (including these issues)	$40,170,356	
Less: Water Debt	$12,365,555	
General Sinking Fund	3,541,231*	15,906,786
Net Bonded Debt		$ 24,263,570

Population: Census 1910—423,715

*There is an additional water debt sinking fund amounting to $968,017

These bonds are issued for River and Street Improvement, School, Park, Water, Police and Fire Department purposes.

Prices to Yield 4.45%

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. — MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St. — LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E.C. — PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Capital and Surplus $50,000,000 Resources more than $600,000,000

We do not guarantee the statements and figures herein, but they are from sources which we believe to be accurate.

Clip 6% Interest Coupons

Put your surplus or July funds into first mortgage 6% serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*.

They are safe.

They are not subject to market fluctuations in value.

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They are in convenient $100, $500, and $1,000 amounts.

They are an ideal investment for July funds. Call at our office and discuss investments with one of our officers or, if you wish, write and ask for

July Circular No. A-186

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4½ PER CENT on Savings

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Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

		Rate	Maturity	Yield
*$100,000	St. Paul, Minn.,	4½%	1922-26	4.60%
* 100,000	St. Paul, Minn.,	5	1922-27	4.60
26,000	Plainfield, N. J.,	5	1951-3	4.60
* 50,000	Atlantic City, N. J., Reg.	4½	1945	4.60
15,000	Colorado Springs, Col.	4	1926	4.65
48,000	Flint, Michigan,	5	1928-40	4.65
* 31,000	Youngstown, Ohio,	5	1920-23	4.75
175,000	Waco, Texas,	5	1948	4.875
68,000	Buncombe County, N. C.,	6	1928-33	5.00
27,000	Carter County, Okla.,	5	1920-42	5.00
10,000	Beaumont, Texas,	5	1941-21	5.00
99,000	Asheville, N. C.,	5¼	1919-58	5.00
75,000	Surry County, N. C.,	6	1933-58	5.15
63,000	Greenville, N. C.,	6	1919-33	5.25
71,000	Pamlico County, N. C.,	6	1948	5.25

*Legal investments for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

R. M. GRANT & CO.

BOSTON — 31 Nassau St., New York — CHICAGO

Your Surplus Funds

deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.

Metropolitan Trust Co.

60 Wall Street

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OHIO LIGHT & POWER CO. First Mortgage 30-Year 5% Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of funds now in the Improvement Fund provided for in the First Mortgage made by The Ohio Light & Power Company, dated May 1, 1914, is Eleven thousand two hundred eighty-five dollars ($11,285) and that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said mortgage and pursuant to Article IV. thereof, will receive at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, sealed proposals for the sale to it of bonds secured by said mortgage in such amounts as will exhaust the Improvement Fund moneys in hand, at the lowest prices at which said bonds shall be offered for sale, but not exceeding 105% of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated May 24, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1, 1918.

First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company to an aggregate cost of Twelve Thousand Thirty Dollars ($12,030) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1918,

WANTED

100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
25 Butterworth-Judson
80 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com.
100 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
100 Penn Seaboard Steel
50 Poole Engineering & Machine

FOR SALE

70 Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Com.
70 Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
50 Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd.
50 Standard Coupler Pfd.
60 Standard Coupler Com.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

United States Worsted
Automatic Transportation
Niagara Lock. & O. Pow. 5s
Louisiana Oil & Refining
Denver Union Water 5s
South Platt Canal & Res. 5s
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
Telephone Main 460 — 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Air Reduction
Carbon Steel (All Issues)
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Jones Bros. Tea
Lima Locomotive
Penna. Coal & Coke
Penn Seaboard Steel
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Vacuum Oil
Standard Oil of California
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone 4848 Rector

Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfds.
Marlin Arms
Am. Water W'ks & Elec. 1st Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
United Lt. & Rys. Pfd.
Western Power Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
5 Atlantic Steel 6s	50 Arm'r & Co.new6s
6 Adv'e-Rumely 6s	2 Mo. Metals 6s
6 Lehigh Pr. Sec. 6s	5 Peerless T.&M. 6s
10 Penn-Sea'd Stl. 6s	5 Sinclair Gulf 6s
25 Phila. Elec. 6s	1 U.S.Steel1st5s"A"

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building *Tel. Spruce 381* — NEW YORK Equitable Building *Tel. Rector 5354*

New York Shipbuilding
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Man. Elec. Sup. Com. & 1st Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Genesee & Wyoming R. R. 5s, 1929
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
Private telephone to Boston.

Central Petroleum
Preferred Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

SHIPPING
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Hannevig and Co.
139 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cort. 7787.

BUTLER BROS.
BABCOCK & WILCOX
LAWYERS MTGE. CO.
NEW YORK TRUST CO.
TROY LAUNDRY MACHINERY COM.
NORTHERN STATES PR. COM. & PFD.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

The local cash market was strong and higher, kiln dried No. 3 yellow, $1.79½; No. 4 yellow, $1.76, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	$1.40¾	$1.39¾	$1.40	$1.44	..
July	1.45⅝	1.42	1.43	1.45⅞	$1.53¼
August	1.46¾	1.45¼	1.46	1.47⅜	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 86½@87c; No. 2 white, 87½c; No. 3 white, 86@86½c; No. 4 white, 85½@86c, ordinary clipped, 87@88c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	76⅛	76¼	76⅝	77⅜	..
July	73	71⅛	72⅛	73⅜	62¼
August	68⅝	67⅛	68¼	69½	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	25.10	24.70	24.70	25.15	21.60
Sept.	25.27	24.87	24.87	25.37	21.80
Ribs—					
July	22.92	22.60	22.62	23.10	21.37
Sept.	23.47	23.07	23.07	23.57	21.57
Pork—					
July	41.90	41.80	41.90	42.75	39.20
Sept.	42.40	42.80	42.30	43.30	39.52

COFFEE.

In the spot market Rio 7s was quoted 8¾c, and Santos 4s, 11c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.00	7.98	7.99	8.00
August	..	..	8.05	8.07
September	..	..	8.12	8.14
October	..	..	8.18	8.20
November	..	..	8.24	8.27
December	8.32	8.31	8.31	8.34

RYE.

Market nominal; No. 2 Western $1.94, cost and freight, New York.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 19,506 packages. Fair trading and a steady feeling on most grades of fresh creamery. Considerable of the stock is going into storage. Ladies and packing stock are sparingly offered and firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39@42½c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43½@45c; seconds, 40@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 40½@43½c; common to fair, 36@40c. Renovated, extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 37@37½c; lower grades, 33@35½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladies, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32@32½c; lower grades, 29@31½c.

EGGS.—31,004 cases. There were heavier receipts today and stocks unsold in the market show some further increase. Trading quieter on all grades, especially fine grades, but asking prices fully sustained. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 39½@40c; storage packed firsts, 37½@39c; regular packed extra firsts, 37½@39c; regular packed firsts, 35@37c; seconds, 30@34½c; fresh gathered dirties, storage packed, 31@32c; No. 1, regular packed, 30½@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 27@29c; under grades, 15@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49@51c; ordinary to prime, 42@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@36c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.39
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.13
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.04
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.60
Con. Virginia	.30	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.70½
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.90	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Cons.	.22
Halifax	.13	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.66	Jumbo Extension	.08
McNamara	.19	Kewanaa	.02
Midway	.05	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.11	Consolidated	.05
North Star	.08	Union Amalg.	.01
Rescue	.08	White Caps	.25
Tonopah Divide	1.30	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Extension	1.35	Nevada Hills	.03
West End	1.00	Packard	.24
West Tonopah	.20	Rochester	.34
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.33
Atlanta	.05	United Eastern	3.15
Booth	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	4¾	Isabella	5	6
Dr. J'pot.	3½	5	McKinney	5	8
Elkton	4	5	Portland	80	90
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	14	15
Golden C.	164	166	Vindicator	25½	30
Granite	35		Rose Nicol.	8	8½

1,229 SERVICE STARS.

Scene in the Yale quadrangle at the raising of the university's service flag, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Adv't.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Amer. Screw	1¾	Q	June 29	June 22
Brooklyn Trust	5	Q	July 1	June 21
Cities Service	½	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Do	¾	Stk	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf	½	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Columbia Trust	3½	Q	June 26	June 21
Commer. Trust U. S	4	Q	July 1	June 27
Do	2	Ex	July 1	June 27
Cream. Pack. c & pf	1½	Q	July 10	July 1
Dodge Mfg.	1½	Q	July	June 25
Do pf	1¾	Q	July	June 22
Equitable Trust	5	Q	June 29	June 21
Ever., Heaney & Co.	50c	Q	July 10	June 28
Fulton Trust	5	SA	July 1	June 24
Do	2	Ex	July 1	June 24
Gorham Mfg. pf	1½	Q	July 1	June 22
Granby Con.M.S.&P.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Hendee Mfg. pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Indiana Pipe Line	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Inter. Steamship pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 15
Do	2	Ex	July 1	June 15
Kootenay P. & L.	2	Q	July 2	June 26
Do pf	1¾	Q	July 2	June 26
Laurentide Co.	2½	Q	July 2	June 25
Merchants Nat. Bk.	4	SA	July 1	June 27
Seaboard Nat. Bk.	8	Q	July 1	June 25
Simpson Cr'k Coal pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at Woodmen's Hall, 432-434 Gifford Place, in the City of Hudson, State of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which time and place an agreement consolidating or merging the Columbia Portland Cement Company, Inc., and the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company under the name of Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, Inc., entered into by and between said respective corporations, and duly signed by a majority of the respective boards of directors, will be submitted to the stockholders of said Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, and the stockholders of said Company will then be called upon to act upon a resolution or proposition to ratify, approve and adopt said agreement consolidating said Columbia Portland Cement Company, Inc., and the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, and merging said corporations into a new corporation specified in said agreement to be known by the corporate name "KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, INC.," and upon any other matter or thing concerning the same, and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

The Stock Transfer Books of said corporation will close on the 26th day of June, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and will reopen on the 28th day of June, 1918.

KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
By ARTHUR B. DANIELS, President.
William L. Bradley, Secretary.
Dated, New York, June 11th, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Milliken Brothers, (Incorporated:)

The Directors have determined to make a sixth distribution to the stockholders amounting to $5.00 per share upon each share of preferred stock. **Checks payable to the holders of record of preferred stock on June 25th, 1918,** for the amount of such distribution, will be delivered to such record holders **upon presentation of their stock certificates** at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, on or **after July 2nd, 1918,** for notation thereon of such payment.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on June 25th, 1918, and reopened July 3rd, 1918.

Dated, New York, June 19th, 1918.
MILLIKEN BROTHERS, (Incorporated)
By its Directors.
C. T. CLACK, Secretary.
Milliken, Staten Island, N. Y.

MOJAVE TUNGSTEN COMPANY,
74 Broadway,
New York City.

To the Stockholders:

You are hereby notified that all the property of the Mojave Boulder Tungsten Mining Company will be sold at public auction on June 28th, 1918, at 11 A. M., at the office building on the Good Friday claim, on the property of the Company at Boulder, Colorado, by the Sheriff of said County, pursuant to executions under judgments against the Company for $98,507.85, approximately $78,242.85 of which represents the claim of the Mojave Tungsten Company for moneys advanced, and the balance in the preferred claim of W. J. Coad as assignee of Colorado creditors of the Company.

Dated New York, June 13, 1918.
G. F. STRINGER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1918.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Pennsylvania Company First Mortgage Collateral Trust Four and One-half Per Cent. Bonds maturing July 1, 1921, to an aggregate cost of Nine Hundred Ninety Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-four Dollars ($990,995) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1918, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par flat.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The National City Bank, New York City, before close of business, twelve o'clock Noon, Saturday, June 29, 1918, and bonds accepted must be delivered on July 1st or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO. June 17, 1918.

The Board of Directors of South Porto Rico Sugar Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the preferred stock, payable in cash at the office of Messrs. William Schall & Company, 45 William Street, New York City, on July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on June 22nd, 1918.

The Board has also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5% on the common stock of the Company, payable in "dividend scrip" on July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on June 22d, 1918; such scrip to be dated July 1st, 1918, to be payable on July 1st, 1921, to bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum payable semi-annually and to be subject to redemption on any interest day. Such scrip will be distributed to the common stockholders by Messrs. William Schall & Company on July 1st, 1918.

P. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 9 AND EXTRA.

233 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the United Verde Extension Mining Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share and an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock, payable August 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3rd, 1918. Stock transfer books will not close.

C. P. SANDS, Treasurer.

MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.

The Board of Directors, in monthly meeting held June 19, 1918, declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record of that date.

The Board of Directors also declared an extra dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record of that date.

GEO. D. BRANSTON, Treasurer.

Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company Beneficial Certificates.

New York, June 20th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Trust Company have authorized the Trustees of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company Beneficial Certificates to pay a dividend of Fifty Cents per share from the income of the trust, on June 29, 1918, to certificate holders of record as of the close of business June 21, 1918.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

June 20, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record June 22, 1918.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33rd Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held June 18th, 1918, a quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1918.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., June 18, 1918.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 28, 1918.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., June 18, 1918.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2.00 per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on Monday, July 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 28, 1918.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

Spokane, Washington, June 15, 1918.

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record June 15, 1918.

D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
Pierrepont and Clinton Streets
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont Street and 300 Fulton Street

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors July 1, 1918 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1918, a semi-annual interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of July, 1918, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1918, will draw interest from July 1st.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

Blanks for Opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

We Sell WAR SAVINGS and THRIFT STAMPS.

The Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 12th, 1918.
198th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1918, at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1918.

THE DIVIDEND will be credited to Depositors as principal July 1st, 1918.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10th, 1918, will draw interest from July 1st, 1918.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1918:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1918. DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1918.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

DIVIDENDS.

269th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, June 18, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10%) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1918.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share), also an extra dividend of 4% (one dollar per share) on the Common capital stock, each payable July 5, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1918.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

59 Liberty St., N. Y., June 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1918.

JOS. W. PHAIR, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 29th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 21st, 1918.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1918.

Transfer Books will not be closed.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Vice President.
New York, June 20, 1918.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable at its office on July 1st, 1918, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on June 25th, 1918.

G. F. GUNTHER, Sec'y & Treas.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., June 18, 1918.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on Saturday, July 20, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 28, 1918.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared, payable July 1, 1918, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on June 21, 1918.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

LOUIS LEWINSOHN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 18th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1918.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 47.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared payable July 15, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record July 1, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

A. G. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, June 12, 1918.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1918.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
New York, June 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record June 25, 1918.

M. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

Executor — Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London — Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator — Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
Free from Personal Taxation.
We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$360	$4,000
3,000	5½%	4 & Bas't	Brick & Frame	Stores & Apartment	2,040	11,000
4,500	5%	2 & Attic	Frame	Dwelling	Owner Occupies	8,500
14,000	5½%	Three 4 & Bas't	Brick	Apartments	3,636	26,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."
Mortgages may be purchased now for July delivery.
New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6880 Cortlandt — 'Phone 7100 Main
Consult us regarding Real Estate Title Examinations and Insurance.

Armour & Company
One to Six Year
6% Convertible Gold Debentures
Due June 15, 1919 to 1924.
$1,000, $500 and $100 amounts.

Price at the market to yield 6¼% to 7¼%, according to maturity.

Convertible on and after September 1, 1918, par for par, into Armour & Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

A circular fully descriptive of this issue will be sent upon request.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO
TELEPHONE HANOVER 4041. — 49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO — PHILADELPHIA — BOSTON — ST. LOUIS
DETROIT — MILWAUKEE

DIVIDENDS.

To the Holders of
New Orleans Railway & Light Co.

6% Two-Year Gold Debentures due June 1, 1918:

The New Orleans Railway & Light Company has authorized an issue of $4,000,000 One-Year 7% Notes, dated June 1, 1918, due June 1, 1919, and callable at 100 and interest on thirty days' notice, for the purpose of refunding its Two-Year Notes of an equal amount which matured on June 1st, 1918. **The Company requests that all holders of the matured Two-Year Notes deposit same with either the Central Trust Company of New York, or the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities of Philadelphia, Pa., for exchange for the new Notes dollar for dollar, and receive receipts for the deposited Notes pending delivery of the new Notes.**

Complete details of this extension, as well as copies of correspondence between the Mayor of New Orleans and this Company, in response to the latter's request for increased rates, have been mailed to all Noteholders of record. Additional copies may be obtained from the Company or from either of the above-mentioned depositaries.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
D. D. CURRAN, President.

June 19, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chatham & Phenix National Bank
of the City of New York.

A quarterly dividend of 3% upon the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable free of tax July 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1918. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 1st proximo.

B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-President and Cashier.
New York, June 13, 1918.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803

June 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this bank payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27th, 1918.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

230th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.
Engineers and Constructors

Preferred Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $2.00 per share of Preferred Stock, payable July 1st, 1918, to the Stockholders of record June 20th, 1918.

I. R. LEWIS, Secretary.
N. Y. C., June 10, 1918.

FULTON TRUST CO. of N.Y.

149 Broadway, New York City, June 20, 1918.

52nd Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend and 9th Extra Dividend.

By Resolution of the Board of Trustees, a **Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.** and an **Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT.** is payable on July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., June 24, 1918.

CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary.

Commercial Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 7, 1918, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 1, 1918. Transfer Books to close June 19, 1918; re-open July 1, 1918.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

CITY SALES MANAGER WANTED

An old-established, national bond house has immediate opening for first-class salesman to take charge of present city sales force in New York office. Experience in training, handling and selecting men, and in planning sales campaigns, &c., is essential. An acquaintance with New York bond and mortgage buyers is desirable.

Securities handled are first mortgage bonds bought largely by institutions and private investors for permanent investment.

Successful applicant will be given every opportunity to increase and develop present force. Salary to start, $5,000 to $7,500, according to experience.

Write fully giving age, previous experience, &c. All communications strictly confidential until after personal interview. Address C 830 Times Downtown.

General Amer. Tank Car
South Porto Rico Sugar rts.
Burns Bros. Rice 1st pfd.
Burns Bros. Ice 2d pfd.
Butte Elec. & Power 1st 5s, 1951
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
80 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

DIVIDENDS.

225th Dividend
Chartered 1799
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

New York, June 20, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall St., New York, June 6, 1918.

A dividend of $1.25 per share has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on June 24, 1918.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99½	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99½	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	99½	4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	107
3s, registered, 1918	99½	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	97½	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100	2s, Panama, '61, reg	85	89
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, 61, coupon.	85	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38.	102¼	102½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
4½s June, 1965	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	100	100¼	100	100
4½s Nov., 1957	100	100¼	100	100
4½s May, 1957	100	100½	100	100
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94
4½s April, 1966	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94
4½s Mar., 1964	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94
4½s Mar., 1962	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94
4½s Sep., 1960	93¾	94⅝	93⅞	94
4s May, 1959	90	90⅝	89⅜	89⅝
4s Nov., 1958	90	90⅝	89⅜	89⅝
4s May, 1957	90	90⅝	89⅜	89⅝
4s Nov., 1956	88⅝	90¼	88⅜	88⅝
4s Nov., 1955	88⅝	90¼	88⅜	88⅝
4s Nov., 1936	91	..	91	3s
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	3s
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½	

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
2,000 Mt. Vernon	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
10 Mid. Casualty	76½	76½	76½	76½
5 North Cent.	74	74	74	74
175 Wayland Oil	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
150 W., B. & A.	29½	29	29	29
5,000 Penn. Water Power 5s	88	88	88	88
2,000 United Rys. inc. 5s	52¼	52½	52¼	52¾
1,000 W., B. & A. 5s	83	83	83	83
$2,050 Do 4½s	96.04	96.90	96.04	96.04
3,650 Do 2d 5s	94.18	96.70	94.18	94.18
2,000 Phila. Co. con. 5s	80	80	80	80
3,000 Phila. El. 1st 5s	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾
3,000 Read. g. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
125 Cities Service	211	210½	210	212
175 Cities Service pf	75

WAR PROFITEERS DEFRAUDED CLIENTS

Even Represented Competing Seekers of Contracts, Department of Justice Inquiry Shows.

BROKERS BID IN OWN NAMES

Contracts Obtained by Violating Confidence of Clients, Then Farmed Out on Lowest Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20. — Ingenious schemes resorted to by contingent war contract fee brokers to mulct contractors are revealed by the information obtained by the Department of Justice in its investigation of profiteering, from the correspondence and books of thousands of manufacturers in all parts of the country. Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson, who is in charge of the prosecution of profiteers, today told some of the things the investigation had brought out.

As a rule manufacturers thought they were gaining an advantage over competitors by employing brokers, but now discover that the money paid for such services was, in the main, thrown away, as they could have done quite as well without the intermediary services. They thought the fees they paid were employed to get contracts and were led to suppose that there were men that had to be "seen," that unseen wires had to be pulled. All this, they now find, was imagination, and in many cases the fee agents were a detriment rather than a help.

The idea that the contingent fee broker pays some one in office to get a contract is largely fallacious. There are a few such cases, and in these there will be prosecutions.

The evidence shows that some brokers undertook to represent competing firms. Mr. Thompson cited the case of one brokerage concern known to have represented several competitive bidders at the same time and in some instances to have gained in this way practical control of the bidding. The manufacturers did not know the agents were representing their competitors, as well as themselves, although the arrangement had the same effect in boosting prices that a conspiracy would have had. Some letters to clients contained promises not to put in bids for certain other concerns represented by the agent, nor to put them in touch with the business, if the favored client desired to bid.

Another common scheme was to get quotations or options from several manufacturers, who were thus eliminated from direct Government bidding. The agent, with the advantage of this price knowledge, would bid in his own name, and, if awarded the contract, proceed to fill it by exercising the option given by the manufacturer, who quoted the lowest price to him. The benefits of competition were thus appropriated by the agent, instead of resulting in low prices to the Government.

Under another plan the agent procured bids addressed to the Government from several concerns. These prices were communicated to some favored bidder, presumably the one who paid the largest commission, so that he could revise his bid before it was submitted to the Government by the agent along with those of the competing clients. In some instances the agents are said to have put in their own bids in competition with their clients, thus making sure of either a profit or a commission.

Attempts by brokers to evade Government regulations and defeat the purpose of eliminating middlemen and profiteers are illustrated by numerous letters sent out by them to manufacturers. These letters recite that the Government's desire that all contracts be made direct with manufacturers and say officials "are frowning upon dealers, jobbers, and middlemen, and for this reason we are gradually discontinuing the practice of bidding in our own name."

They suggest that the broker's office be made a branch of the factory, handle all business in the manufacturer's name, and on a commission basis, the business to be transacted on the manufacturer's stationery by the commission concern, and all mail for the manufacturer to be addressed to him at the broker's office. They ask for a supply of the manufacturer's letterheads, and say that one of the things they will do will be to circularize Government purchasing offices, "with whom we are in touch."

That some manufacturers long have realized the evil of the commission system is shown by letters such as the following received by the Department of Justice before the investigation became known:

"Why should it be necessary for the Government to patronize such curbstone dealers, who have not a dollar of their own invested? It is evident that either the manufacturer or the Government must maintain them in their business, and we fail to see any reason for their existence.

"Since we have been placed on the bidding list, we have had more requests from such people than from the Government, so far as to offer to the Government the use of our entire plant and output, and have simply asked that we be allowed enough profit to keep us even, but, much as we would like to assist the Government, we absolutely refuse to sell the Government through such people as these dealers."

NEW POST FOR J.N.WALLACE

Banker on Advisory Committee of Railroad Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—James N. Wallace, President of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, has been appointed by Director General McAdoo a member of the Finance Advisory Committee of the Railroad Administration.

James Noyes Wallace is one of New York's best-known bankers. He is 52. At the age of 15 he started in as an office boy in the employ of the Central Trust Company and advanced rapidly, being elected President in 1905.

Last March Mr. Wallace arranged for a merger of his company with the Union Trust Company, and the consolidation, under the name of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, became effective on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Wallace is noted for his effective work in handling railroad and corporate reorganizations. Only this week, W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed Mr. Wallace as Chairman of a Committee of Bankers to advise the War Finance Corporation in matters relating to financing public utility companies.

Higher Fares on Hudson Boats.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Hudson Navigation Company was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase its boat fares between New York, Albany, and Troy about 20 per cent.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25963. —In Bankruptcy.—LOUISE BELLOM, Bankrupt.

Louise Bellom was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 11th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on July 2, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOYS' CLOTHING Wanted.— We are now picking our Fall line; call Friday A. M., with samples. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 5 W. 19th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 50 or 54 inch, all colors; also white chinchilla, all makes; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 7886.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 09057 or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 613.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Fall shades. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d. Mad. Sq. 1124.

BURELLA Wanted.—American Woolen Co. or any make, all colors. Farragut 4535.

BURELLA Wanted.—All shades, all makes. Call Gramercy 4241.

CLOTH Wanted.—Manufacturer will buy for cash cloth, serges and silks. Aaron's, 142 6th Ave. Tel. 4746 Vanderbilt.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS Wanted.—Coats, suits, low-priced, regular and extra sizes; also low-priced sport, blanket, cloth coats; dresses, both cotton warp serge, silk poplin, taffeta, and crepe de chine; all wanted for catalogue use; bring samples to office Saturday, June 22, 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Weinstock-Lubin Co., eleventh floor, 220 6th Ave.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders of medium and better grade coats. Call morning, 8th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—High-grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Fall coats. 5th floor, 34 East 10th.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White narrow wale, also cotton plushes; all widths and colors; to pay cash. Call Chelsea 7886.

COTTON Wanted.—All kinds bought for cash; drop me a card or telephone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All makes; all shades and widths; must be cheap. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 4876.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 and 4 thread; open for quantity. F. Tenenbaum, 39 West 29th St. Madison Square 7095.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Any quantity 3-thread 68 to 72 pick. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 20th St.

CREPE DE CHENES AND METEORS Wanted.—Can use any colors, at a price. Phone Murray Hill 5026.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted. — Crystal cloth, duotone, silvertone, Siberia cashmere, velour, and bolivas. Madison Square 9258.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden and Leonard Fall shades for cash. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, satin taffeta and serge; medium prices. Call afternoons all week, 11 East 41st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—400 serge dresses, up-to-date models; any reasonable price will take them. Astoria Dress Co., 48 East 9th.

DRESSES AND WAISTS Wanted.—5,000 Georgette and silk dresses, also waists, wanted; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on serge dresses; bring samples. 38 West 26th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for satin and georgette dresses. 8 West 31st.

GABARDINE NAVY Wanted.—Also Fisher & Kennedy tweed and hairline stripes. Farragut 8805.

GEORGETTE Wanted. — Open to buy any quantity of dimmedie georgette in all colors. S. Finkelstein, 220 5th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—500 pieces white and flesh, $1.12½ yard; call with sample piece. Jack Goldstone, 32 East 31st St.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Blumenthals, Madison Sq. 3564.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton, for army uniforms; any quantities. Room 1013, 354 4th Av.

MESSALINES AND PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted; all colors; also black. Room 1010, 303 5th Ave. Mad. Sq. 3327.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Wanted.—All kinds purchased for cash; drop a card or telephone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

PETTICOATS Wanted.—All kinds, for cash; quantities no object. Drop a card or phone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy all of Chas. G. David & Co. 1600 plush, any colors, for cash. Washington Cloak Co., 141 West 28th St., Farragut 2277.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Cotton, all makes, all shades and widths; must be cheap. Ritter Brothers, 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 4376.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco and esquimette; cash. Madison Square 3121.

POM POM KERSEY Wanted. — American 0816, colors, 13020, burgundy, taupe. Farragut 2016.

POMPOMS Wanted.—All shades; will pay cash. Madison Square 2094.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, 90610, 08077, all shades, for cash. Store, 41 West 25th.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 American, brown, 6 pieces. Mad. Square 8090.

SANDALS Wanted.—For immediate delivery, low priced; also leather sandals; infants' one-strap, sizes two to five; women's two-strap, all sizes. The R. S. Company, Limited, Room 740, 47 West 34th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities American Woolen 09070; must be reasonable. Jessica 9864.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash U. S. 235, 838 dunmores. Orchard 3018.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 8980.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman 1210, for cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity taffetas and peau de cygnes in black and colors; must be cheap for cash. Lewis Buresitz & Co., 126 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Can use tender silks, streaky silks, seconds, jobs, &c.; any color if cheap. G 103 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks that you have no use for; small or large quantities. 3867 Mad. Sq.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy, dark colored striped taffetas and messalines; lot over 90c. Madison Square 4360.

SILKS and Poplins Wanted. — Cheap, for cash. Sallman & Stempel, 520 6th Av.

SILVERTONES AND SERGES Wanted.—Also silvertones in all shades, serges 8200-226, 0936, cash. Call in person, Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d St.

SILVERSTONES Wanted.—Holden & Leonard and Arthur Joel's; spot cash. Schlossman & Schiffer, 10 East 33d St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades, small or large quantities, pay cash. Lefkowitz, 38 West 39th.

SILVERSTONES Wanted.—Velours, poplin, G. S. serges 11433; reasonable. Madison Square 9837.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—All shades; any quantity. Call Farr. 6264.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Fall shades, any quantity. Farragut 8093.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Top prices. Greeley 2854.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for job of skirts. Phone Mad. Sq. 2683.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. 12 West 27th, 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits. Call all week. 12 West 32d St., 9th floor.

SWEATERS Wanted.—We are now picking our Fall line. Call Friday A. M., with samples. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 5 W. 19th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Colored of all descriptions. Franklin 1774.

TRICOTINE, Poiret Twill, French Serge Wanted.—For spot cash. Call Wednesday afternoon. Levine, 12 East 33d.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher and Kennedy, style 1600 all shades. Farragut 8093.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0859, 0360, taupe and burgundy; also silvertone, all shades, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farragut 3440.

VELOURS AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy lightweight velours and poplins for cash. Call with samples. Jefferson Worsted Mills, 440 4th Av.

VELOURS Wanted—Light and heavy weight; all colors; any mill; must be cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2360.

VELOUR Wanted. — American K544, 1309, burgundy and taupe. Max Lieberthal, 48 West 27th.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Suits 746, 52-inch. Phone price; Mad. Square 8318.

VELOUR Wanted.—Saxonia, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 521.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360; cash at a price. Jacob Chapman & Bro. Mad. Sq. 2947.

VELVET Wanted.—Panne 18 inches; blacks only. Phone price; Madison Square 8314.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use quantity Juilliard's 690 or 993, all colors. Greeley 2810.

VELVETEEN Wanted, twill back, plum shade. Farragut 3593.

VOILES AND ORGANDIES Wanted. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Ave. Gram. 4856.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy quantities Summer suitings, half wool, all wool, staples and fancies, serges, &c.; call with samples and prices. Iglesias, Gomes & Co., 396 Broadway, city.

WOOLENS wanted in fancy cheviots, tweeds, &c.; small yardages and full pieces. Farragut 408.

YARN Wanted.—Jobber open for quantity hand knitting wool or worsted; khaki and gray; give full particulars. C 124 Times.

ZIBELINES OR ALPACAS Wanted.—In navy, any width; 28 West 23d, 10th floor.

Contracts Wanted.

WAIST CONTRACTOR, with up-to-date plant, desires to connect with an A1 house, making better grade silk or cotton waists. Stuyvesant 377.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Plant containing ten sewing machines, two hemstitching machines, will contract with reliable manufacturer of women's garments and shirtwaists. X 228 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER FUR.—18 pieces Tingue, 27 inches, cheap. Greeley 4570.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Botany 315, Stevens 7022, all colors; also Duvet de Laine, burgundy and plum. Gramercy 4404.

BROADCLOTHS. — Botany, Columbia, Stevens, Gerra Mills, velours, Stevens and American. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Columbia, all shades. Call Farragut 4325.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; also 0360, 5816 velours. Farragut 5756.

BURRELLA.—09057, green. Farragut 8868.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1067.

CHARMEUSE SATIN, 36-inch, all colors, for immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av.

CHASE'S NUTRIA Seal Plushes, Blumenthal's beaver; reasonable. Phone 5304 Madison Square. Hydol.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS, Suitings. — Serges below mill prices. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene St.

COATINGS.—Close out, Fall shades, Ethan Allen style 300. Madison Square 1520.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job high-class ladies' and nurses' coats and suits for sale. Call W. & L., 7674 Orchard.

COATS.—150 broadcloth and wool plush to close out at a price. M. & D. Rubin, 34 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 very fine Fall samples to close out. Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Smart styles in broadcloths, velours, plush; popular priced. Novick, 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $8.50. Nivel, 151 West 86th.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 28d.

COATS.—Velours and kerseys, to close out. Glantz & Schreier, 9 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strong lined ready; also jobs on hand. D. David, 17 West 17th.

CORDUROY.—1,000 yards jobs; all shades wale; sacrifice; 9-12 A. M. Mad. Sq. 8926.

COTTON GOODS.—Voiles and ginghams in large quantities; also one case fancy foulards, suitable for linings, 130 West 25th St., 5th floor. Farragut 9086.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway. Franklin 8505.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, satin serges and georgettes; few hundred to close out; styles up to the minute; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class department of large sizes; all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—500 Taffeta and Georgette of the better kind, in season's latest style, to close out at a price. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Andersons; also imported ginghams; for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—600 crepe de chine to close out at $4.50; also 500 gingham dresses to close out at $2.50. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES, ginghams, to close; also georgette satins, taffetas, low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 19 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 georgette and crepe de chine dresses, to close out at once. Adams & Winter, 39 East 19th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, linens, and voiles, to close out, $3.50 up. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 31 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Washables, jerseys, silk foulard, georgette; immediate delivery. E. Deutsch, 25 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs and samples in taffetas and satin, sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of taffeta and satin; will sell reasonable. Pauline, 36 West 33d.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffetas; good assortment; close outs. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, linen, 275 to close out B. B. Dress, 1 East 27th.

FALL COATS.—Job of plush and cloth coats; sell cheap. Farragut 3428.

FLAGS, American, all silk, at very reasonable prices. Freydberg, 160 5th Av. Gramercy 676.

GEORGETTE.—High grade, black, white, flesh, navy, nigger brown, plum; price $1.35; 7 per cent. 10 direct. United Silk Mill Co., 315 4th Av.

JERSEYS.—Heather mixtures and plain colors for sale; reasonable prices. Call Greeley 5071.

JERSEYS.—Wool, all colors; dress and suit weights. 118 West 29th, 8th floor.

LACES and odds and ends for sale cheap. Parisian Mfg., 31 East 31st.

LAWNURA, F. A. Bachman's, for sale; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 20th St.

MELTON.—F. & H., black, style 718, 40 pieces; price $3.40; will sell all or part. Mr. Bell, Madison Square 4620.

OXFORD SUITINGS, silvertones, velours, broadcloth; immediate delivery. Salembier-Levin & Co. Madison Square 8600.

PLUSHES. — Thibets and mixtures; large lots; cheap. Farragut 9364.

PLUSHES, Poplins, and ¾ Thibets cheap. Greeley 4376.

POMPOMS, velours, broadcloth, serges; large quantities, selling reasonable. Phone Hydol, 5264 Madison Square.

POM POM, plushes, serges, and heavy overcoating. Farragut 5628.

SATIN, yarn dyed black, 50 pieces. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th. Farragut 603.

SERGES.—The best values ever offered; French and Storm serges; velours; long terms and spot prices. Sell personally, Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES AND VELOURS.—7512 Clark, original ticket, $2.55; 0360 Stevens velours, $3.60, Republic Textile, 244 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 3564.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Whitman 104 navy, will sell at $2.62½, net 60 days, original ticket. Phone Knickerbocker 1652, 9 to 11.

SERGES.—Gera, 7008, 10453, W. L. X., 1464, 104; also poplins and Panamas. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—767 and 774 poplins, all navy, $2.25; 228, all navy, $1.90. L. Levy, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SERGES.—American 9411, $2.75; W. F. X., $2.25; also navy fancy, $1.10. Farragut 6759.

SERGES.—4050 Goff, 300 navy, 67½c. Kleinert Mills, 1,170 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SERGES.—54289 navy, 50 pieces, $2.45 net cash; quick action. 3194 Farragut.

SERGES.—11483, 290, 104, 28294, 99, $3 net cash. Farragut 3282.

SERGES.—0686, 25 pieces of navy sponged; best cash offer accepted. Farragut 8173.

SERGES in men's and women's wear for sale. Elias Stout & Sons, 670 Broadway.

SERGES.—For sale, Huebshman style H, and Stevens, 3850. Farragut 8555.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, and Broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 651.

SILKS.—Of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 86th.

SILVERTONES.—We have few pieces each, popular Fall shades. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES, all shades. Madison Square 8930.

SKIRTS.—Assorted satin and silk plaid, very cheap; also white corduroy skirts and 500 plaid mixtures at $2. H. B. Schwarts, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTINGS, plaids, stripes, checks, all-wool and cotton warp, big varieties, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SKIRTS. — 1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 striped and plaid silks to close out. M. Zonis, 119 West 24th.

SKIRTS.—Fall line ready, from $1.50 to $5.50. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th.

SUITS.—Navy serge, for immediate delivery, our $10.90 and $17.50 values; cannot be beat; come and see them. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade in all prevailing material. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 84th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 38 West 20th.

TUB SKIRTS.—300 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs.—Heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

VELOURS and Kerseys, heavy weights, all-wool, Burgundy and taupe, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS.—F. & H., Reade's, Worumbo, Garfield, Fall shades; also tricos, Madison Square 8434. Ext. 24.

VELOURS. — Quantities, Saponia velours, 40-40 plush, radium broadcloth and bolivias. Chelsea 2977.

VELOURS.—American 0360, reindeer, Burgundy, and taupe; also silvertones: Call Chelsea 9535.

VELOUR.—Cotton warp, 15 pieces; also poplin, 774 and 767. Chelsea 6015.

VELOURS.—American 0360, Fall shades, at $3.60. Madison Square 506.

VELVET.—18-inch collar velvet, black and colors, at a price. Madison Square 6590.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 86th.

WASH SKIRTS, for immediate delivery. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th St.

WOOLENS.—Pacific C. B. A. cotton warp batiste; will sell cheap. Franklin 1774.

WOOL JERSEYS. — Immediate delivery. Chelsea 9707.

ZIBELINES.—Stroock's lynx; immediate delivery. Salembier-Levin & Co. Madison Square 8600.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Ready to place heavy orders on serge and silk dresses; submit samples. 32 West 18th, 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On camisoles; bring your own samples. Room 401, 27 East 21st.

CONTRACTORS on cheap lines silk poplin skirts; large quantities. 119 West 24th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, attention! We are ready to place large orders on serges and jersey dresses. 6 West 32d, 11th floor, rear.

Allied Industries.

Agency wanted for out-of-town mills, making ¾ goods for cloakings, overcoatings, and suitings. Bender & Snyder, Inc., 1,123 Broadway, New York.

Factory Wanted.—Want to buy or rent immediately, equipped factory for making pants and raincoats. Phone Mad. Sq. 170.

For Sale.—Plant of 48 sewing machines; 16 Union special side wheeler, cutting tables; 6,000 feet floor space; equipped for Government work; bargain. Epstein & Jablow, 1,701 Vine St., Philadelphia.

SHOWROOM to sublet, fixtures for sale, well-known office building. C 95 Times.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN to sell buttons; a large manufacturing agency in Fresh Water, Japan, and Ocean Pearl buttons has opening for live wire; drawing account and commission. C 122 Times.

SKIRT BUYER.—An experienced buyer is wanted for popular-priced skirt department in one of the largest stores in Philadelphia; department offers very large business in low, medium, and high-priced merchandise; exceptional opportunity. Apply X 206 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

EXPORT MAN, (34,) speaking English, French, Spanish, long experience textiles, desires position with reliable concern; good references. H 93 Times.

SALESMAN. — Coats, suits, dresses; East Boston office; furnish best reference. L 151 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 6

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Cooking Utensils in Demand.

Cooking utensils of aluminium and of enameled ware are reported to be in very good demand. Combination cooking sets which serve several purposes seem to be particularly well sought. In this, as in practically all other industries, however, production has been hampered to a considerable extent by the difficulties attached to obtaining supplies of raw materials and by the scarcity of labor. Most manufacturers, therefore, are reported to be hardly in a position to accept all the business that there is to be had.

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Semi-Finished Skirts Selling.

It is reported that there is a greater demand this season for semi-finished skirts than there ever has been before. This is thought to be due in great part to the fact that economy has become, if not a necessity, at least the order of the day with women generally. It is thought also that the high prices of entirely finished garments are partly responsible. Unfinished sports skirts are particularly popular, and are wanted in many beautiful materials and attractive designs. On many of these skirts there is very little finishing to do other than to put on the hooks and eyes and, perhaps, finish up a few seams.

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Gloves for Next Spring.

Preparations in the glove trade in this city for the Spring season of 1919 are already well under way, according to reports from several local factory representatives. It is said that many manufacturers will have their sample lines ready by the middle of next month and that roadmen will be sent out immediately thereafter. It is reported on good authority that prices for next Spring will be very much higher than they were when the buying season for the present Spring opened. Demand, however, is said to be on the increase, and it is not expected that the new advances will be of sufficient proportions to curtail business to any extent.

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Against Fraudulent Failures.

The Stevens resolution designed to discourage fraudulent failures was unanimously adopted yesterday afternoon by the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Association at its meeting held in the Aldine Club. Gilbert H. Montague, an attorney of this city, under whose legal guidance the resolution as finally adopted was framed, addressed the meeting on the subject of commercial fraud, which he termed "the most vicious of nonessential industries." As the resolution now stands, the association is to investigate all failures and to report on those which are untainted by fraud. Thus a "White List" instead of a "Black List" will be formed. In this way, it was said, the association and its members will not entangle themselves in the meshes of the anti-trust laws.

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Gray Goods Sales Light.

Preliminary to the cotton goods price-fixing meeting that will be held in Washington today, there was little buying activity visible in the gray fabrics here yesterday. Some additional undercselling by second hands was reported on Southern 38½-inch 60-48s for nearby delivery, the price being 15½ cents, as against 16 and 16¼ cents asked by the mills where any selling interest was shown. Some more narrow goods business was reported on the basis of 13 cents for 27-inch 64-60s. Aside from this there was little doing, in spite of the willingness of second hands to shade quite generally the prices at which they bids. The same was true of sheetings, so the as lack of demand was concerned, but prices seemed to be more firmly sustained on these cloths than on print-cloths. The latter nominally closed as follows:

39-inch, 50-80s	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s	19c
39-inch, 72-76s	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	16½c
39-inch, 56-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*16½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19½c	27-inch, 64-60s	12c

*Asked.

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Must Show New Styles.

Manufacturers of popular-priced cloth coats for women must bring out some new styles this season or they will be in a bad way for business. This is the verdict of many buyers, including those of the various stores in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Ohio, that are represented in this market by the Dry Goods Alliance, on Fourth Avenue. Buyers for these stores met in this city early in the week, and, after having looked at the best Fall models of fifty or sixty coat manufacturers, unanimously decided not to place any orders. The reasons given were that the styles were the same as those shown last year, and that prices were 50 to 75 per cent. higher. While they expected to pay advances over last Fall's figures, the buyers in question held that they were at least entitled to some new models. They further contended that it would be useless to try to sell women new coats this year that looked exactly like the ones they bought last Fall, and particularly at the necessarily higher retail prices that must be asked.

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Yellow Silks in Better Demand.

An especially good demand for yellow silks is reported from Yokohama, where the raw silk market continues strong and prices are advancing steadily. These varieties look attractive to buyers, and a very large part of the first two months' production of the new season is already contracted for. Japanese reelers are said to have been paying very high prices for cocoons lately. Canton is quiet and unchanged, but there is a disposition on the part of reelers to offer slight concessions to start buying. Buyers are marking time in regard to Shanghai silks, waiting for the new crops to be marketed. The Austrian drive has checked business at Milan for the time being. Spot silks, especially tram stock, are moving quite freely here at rising prices.

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Fall Skirts Are Handsome.

Designers of separate skirts for Fall have done themselves proud in the models produced so far, and buyers who have not yet seen the new lines have a treat in store. While quite a few more or less straight-line, plain skirts are shown, most of the new models show novel treatment. Side and box pleats are again seen, but the feature in pleats is the revival of accordeon effects in both silk and woolen skirts. Novelties in sidedrapes and overdrapes, particularly the former, are numerous, and some skirts are set off with short, semi-circular bibs, which drop from the waistline in front and are decorated with neat hand-embroidered patterns. Sashes and girdles are very much in evidence, and there is also considerable use of various kinds of fringes and novelties in beads. Many unusual pocket treatments are also seen.

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This Trade Shows Big Gain.

Local wholesalers of fancy goods and notions will go into the second half of the year with a tidy gain on their books over the business done up to this time last year. This showing is said to be especially good in view of the fact that during the first six months of 1917 there were no Liberty Loan "drives" and no heatless days to reduce sales. It is admitted, however, that the current year's gain does not lie in the actual amount of merchandise sold, but in the dollar and cents total resulting from the higher prices that had to be charged. It is also said that the net profit has not been as "fat" as it would seem in view of the large cash volume of business done. As to advance Fall business, reports from various sources indicate it has been so big that there is considerable uncertainty regarding the ability of the wholesalers to make complete deliveries.

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To Standardize Army Boots.

What is said to be the first step in a movement to standardize boots for army officers and to sell them direct, probably through the Quartermaster's Department, at the smallest possible advance over the Government's contract price, will be taken at Washington on Tuesday next. This will consist of the submission to a committee of leading shoe men of samples of officers' dress and field boots made by the best-known manufacturers of men's high-grade shoes in the country. The committee will choose the ones it considers best, with the view to standardizing lasts, patterns, materials, &c. Once settled upon, these standards will govern the specifications in boot contracts to be let by the Government. The members of the committee are A. T. Lincoln of Edwin Clapp & Son, Addison Hanan of Hanan & Son, R. H. Hoskins of the R. H. Hoskins Company, John Slater of J. & J. Slater, and H. T. Dougherty of John Wanamaker.

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Proposes Curb on Publications.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A bill to exclude from the mails all publications which charge a higher subscription rate in one part of the United States than in another was introduced in the House today by Representative Randall of California, who said that the purpose was to prevent an increase in subscriptions after July 1, to meet the increased postal rate under the zone system.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MAXWELL A. MOSS, a clerk at 75 Fort Washington Avenue and 339 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,495 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Albert Gumble, $4,200, and Corn Exchange Bank, $1,000.

WILLIAM K. LINDEGAARD, residing at 327 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,417 and assets of $50 consisting of money in banks. Among the largest creditors are Joseph W. Allen, $1,187, and Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, $500.

THOMAS J. McARDLE, a truckman at 602 West 132d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,735 and no assets. Sol Finkelstein, through Israel N. Thurman, attorney, is a creditor for $6,722 on action for damages for personal injuries.

LEON HIRSH, a salesman at 1,054 Faile Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,679 and no assets. An assignment was made on Oct. 9, 1917, at 38 Columbus Avenue.

JACOB G. NEUMAN, trading as New York Wholesale Wall Paper Company, 1,820 Lexington Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,496 and assets of $2,114, consisting of stock, $2,000; machinery and tools, $25; unliquidated claims, $25, and deposits of money in bank, $61.

CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 61 Broadway.—Judge Mayer has appointed Benjamin F. Feiner and Daniel Greenwald receivers in joint and several bond of $5,000. The assets are said to approximate $100,000 and consist of cash in bank and accounts receivable, aggregating about $25,000, and in addition there are electric lighting and heating devices and a great number of patents used by the concern, all of which may be of considerable value. The petitioners' claims aggregated upward of $75,000.

SIGMUND DREYFUSS, butcher at 4,217 Broadway.—Judge Mayer has appointed Jeremiah S. Storms receiver in $500 bond. Liabilities said to be $2,500 and assets $1,491.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Altieri Construction Co.—I. A. Bonnell.....$1,624.65
A. H. Murphy Co.—W. S. Salway.....711.16
Adelman, Harry I.—United Metal Mfg. Co.....263.23
Bieler, Philip—Butler Bros.....125.04
Applebaum, Harry—M. Rose.....590.92
Barrett, Wm. M., Prest.—M. J. Cogan, 2,780.06
Binkerd, Robert S.—Harriman National Bank of City of New York.....606.45
Baker, William—Edison Portland Cement Co.....4,118.26
Crenshaw Eng. & Const. Co., Lucius Eng. Co., John C. Devlin Const. Co., Thomas A. Larkin and L. Larkin, and John A. Larkin—New England Equitable Ins. Co.....3,905.70
Cassidy, Herbert E.—Illuminated Postal

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

Frederick Kessler, et als. Complainants vs.
William Necker, Inc., Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale made in the above entitled cause I shall sell at public sale the following parcels of real estate, namely—

Parcel No. 1.

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southwest corner of Main Street and Bergenline Avenue, running thence (1) westerly along the southerly side of Main Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence (2) southerly at right angles to the first mentioned course and parallel with Bergenline Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the southwest corner of lot No. 286; thence (3) easterly and at right angles to the last mentioned course and parallel with Main Street twenty-five feet to a point; thence (4) southerly and at right angles to the last mentioned course and parallel with Bergenline Avenue one hundred (100) feet to a point in the northerly side or line of Liberty Street; thence (5) along the northerly side of Liberty Street in an easterly direction twenty-five (25) feet to a point; thence (6) from said last mentioned point and at right angles to Liberty Street and parallel with Bergenline Avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence (7) from said last mentioned point and at right angles to said course and parallel or nearly so with Main Street one hundred (100) feet to a point in the westerly side of Bergenline Avenue, thence (8) from said last mentioned point in a northerly direction along the westerly side of Bergenline Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2.

All those certain six lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the township of North Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, are known and distinguished as lots numbered one (1), two (2), fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55), and fifty-six (56) on a map made by A. August Walther, Surveyor, entitled "Map of the property belonging to Valentine Borst, situated at North New Durham" and filed in the clerk's office of Hudson County, lots numbers one (1) and two (2) fronting on the Hackensack Turnpike and lots fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55) and fifty-six (56) fronting on Pierce Street on said map, each being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear and one hundred feet deep on each side, as by reference to said map will more fully appear.

Parcel No. 3

All that certain lot, plot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Gates Avenue distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Gates Avenue and Nostrand Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Nostrand Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Gates Avenue sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Nostrand Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Gates Avenue sixteen (16) feet to the point of beginning, being known by the number 393-A Gates Avenue.

Each of said parcels will be sold upon the premises, to be sold subject to all valid liens, and encumbrances against such real estate, subject also to any unpaid taxes, assessments or other municipal or governmental charges levied against or imposed upon such real estate.

Parcel No. 1 will be sold on July 2nd, 1918, at 2 P. M.

Parcel No. 2 will be sold on July 3rd, 1918, at 2 P. M.

Parcel No. 3 will be sold on July 5th, 1918, at 2 P. M.

By virtue of said order of sale I shall also sell at public sale upon the second day of July 1918, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Home Office and Establishment of William Necker, Inc., at No. 255 Bergenline Avenue, Town of Union, N. J., fifty-seven horses, the property of William Necker, Inc., each horse separately and then all of said horses in one lot. Sixty-seven horse-drawn vehicles, consisting of Hearses, Coaches, Business and other Wagons, each vehicle separately and then all of said vehicles in one lot, as also all horse-harness belonging to William Necker, Inc. Twenty-six motor-vehicles of William Necker, Inc., each vehicle separately and then all of said vehicles in one lot as also all spare tires, automobile tools and parts and stable accessories and other personal property. Said sale thus started on July 2nd, 1918, to be continued day by day, Holidays and Sundays excepted, between the hours of ten A. M. and five P. M., until all of the property enumerated has been sold.

By virtue of said order of sale I shall also sell at public sale as a separate entity, the furniture, fixtures and equipment and the good will of the trade of the undertaking establishment of William Necker, Inc., situated at the home office, No. 255 Bergenline Avenue, in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson, including the right to use the trade name or names belonging to William Necker, Inc., and as separate entities the furniture, fixtures and equipment of the several branch offices or establishments maintained by William Necker, Inc., as funeral parlors or undertaking establishments and the local good will of the trade of said branch offices or establishments, incuding the right, title and interest of William Necker, Inc., and of the receiver of William Necker, Inc., to the possession of the premises in which said branch establishments are conducted, but exclusive of any right to use the trade name or names of William Necker, Inc.

Said Home Office and Establishment and the several branch offices or establishments will be sold upon the premises where they are being maintained in the order and at the times hereinafter next set out.

1 334 Flushing Ave, Astoria, New York City, N. Y., July 5th, 1918, 10 A. M.
2 7620 Third Ave., Brooklyn, New York City, N. Y., July 5th, 1918, 11:30 A. M.
3 3931½ Gates Ave., Brooklyn, New York City, N. Y., July 5th, 1918, 2:30 P. M.
4 67 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, July 5th, 1918, 4 P. M.
5 628 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., July 6th, 1918, 10 A. M.
6 214 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., July 6th, 1918, 10:30 A. M.
7 743 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., July 6th, 1918, 11:30 A. M.
8 497 E. 138th Street, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 10 A. M.
9 1705 Second Avenue, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 11 A. M.
10 628 Tenth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 12 M.
11 535 Second Avenue, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 2 P. M.
12 522 Hudson Street, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 3 P. M.
13 508 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 10 A. M.
14 272 Bank Street, Newark, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 11 A. M.
15 953 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 12 M.
16 3271½ Main Street, Paterson, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 2 P. M.

Home office, located at No. 255 Bergenline Avenue, Town of Union, N. J., on July 9th, 1918, at 2 P. M., at which time and place I shall also sell at public sale all of the property hereinbefore described and enumerated and the good will of the undertaking business heretofore carried on by William Necker, Inc., including the right to use the trade name or names belonging to William Necker, Inc., as a going concern and as the entity constituting the business of William Necker, Inc.

A detailed inventory of the property to be sold under said order showing also the furniture, fixtures, and equipment to be sold with the home office or establishment and with each branch office or establishment will be supplied to prospective bidders by the Receiver in the shape of a catalogue to be published by him which may be had at the time and place of sale or from the Receiver upon application therefor at any time after June 10th, 1918.

All sales to be made pursuant to said order will be made subject to approval of and by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and subject to the right of said court to disapprove of any and all sales and to direct a re-sale of the property or any part thereof, in the event that said court shall deem the price inadequate or that a greater price can be obtained on a re-sale, or to make such other order or direction in respect to said sale as to said court shall seem proper and no title shall pass to any purchaser or shall any property bought at said sale be delivered until after approval of the sale by said court.

All bids accepted by the receiver at said sales must be accompanied by a deposit of the bidder in cash or certified check of at least ten per centum (10%) of the amount of such bid and the bidder making the deposit will be required to sign an agreement to purchase the property bid upon, subject to approval by said court as aforesaid.

The deposit paid by unsuccessful bidders will be returned by the Receiver to them as soon as he has satisfied himself that the bidder will be unsuccessful.

The terms of said agreement of purchase will be read at each of said sales.

All property sold will be ready for delivery within five (5) days after approval of sale by the court, when the balance of purchase price must be paid.

All sales will be reported to the court for its approval at the Court Room of said Court in the Post Office Building in the City of Newark, N. J., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1918, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard in the premises, at which time all parties in interest may be heard as to what order shall be made thereon.

The defendant through its proper officers will join in the execution of all instruments of conveyance executed by the Receiver.

Further information as to details of said sales may be obtained from the Receiver, the counsel to the Receiver or at the Home Office of William Necker, Inc.

By order of the court.

THOMAS F. MARTIN,
Receiver of William Necker, Inc.,
Dispatch Building, Town of Union, N. J.
EMIL WALSCHEID, Esq., Counsel to Receiver, 27 Bergenline Avenue, Town of Union, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Thirty-second Street Loft Building Traded for Bronx Lots.

A modern mid-town loft building was traded for a valuable tract of Bronx lots, yesterday, in a deal involving about $750,000. The Hasco Realty Company, Lorne A. Scott, President, sold to Paul M. Herzog, lawyer and real estate operator, the new twelve-story mercantile building at 44 to 50 East Thirty-second Street, on a plot 66.4 by 100, which shows an annual return of about $60,000 and has been held at $550,000.

In exchange the buyer gave the tract of forty-four lots, free and clear, comprising the greater portion of the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Valentine Avenue, 196th and 197th Streets, in the Bronx. The property begins at 196th Street, where the frontage is 250 feet, and extends along the Concourse for 428 feet and along Valentine Avenue 375 feet, the northerly line measuring 307.6 feet. The tract has been valued at $200,000 and will probably be held for improvement with apartment houses.

Harlem and Bronx Apartments in $200,000 Trade.

An investor purchased from Frederick Brown operator, 1,879, 1,881 and 1,883 Southern Boulevard, two five-story apartment houses and a one-story taxpayer occupying a plot 120 by 116.6 by irregular. In addition to cash the buyer gave 3,909 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 87.8, and 51 West 154th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. Title to the last named properties stands in the name of R. A. Bonimie. The trade, which involved about $200,000, was negotiated by J. Moskowitz.

Merchant Buys Riverside Drive Dwelling.

The City Real Estate Company sold to a New York City merchant for occupancy 84 Riverside Drive. The property consists of a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 21 by 96 feet located between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets. The property is assessed at $35,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Broadway Corner Given to Mount Vernon Home.

Title to the vacant plot 118.7 by 175 by 99.11 by irregular on the southeast corner of Broadway and 212th Street has been conveyed to the Seabury Memorial Home of Mount Vernon by Raymond Du Puy, as a gift under the will of Doretta Du Puy.

No immediate improvement of the site is contemplated and the plot will probably be held by the institution until a substantial offer is made for it.

West Side Tenement Resale.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold to John I. Downey the four-story tenement at 444 West Thirty-third Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9. Harry J. Rogers was the broker in the deal.

Auction Room Bargains.

Bargain prices prevailed yesterday at the special sale conducted by Joseph P. Day, a number of investment properties being purchased by Exchange Salesmen for outside buyers. Among them were the four-story dwelling at 110 East Twenty-ninth Street, bought by Samuel Marcus, lawyer, for $21,000; the dwelling at 326 East Fifty-first Street, purchased by Barbara Popsisli for $6,200, and the tenement at 634 East Thirteenth Street, sold to Julius Maier.

Brooklyn.

Sarah E. Ferris has sold to investing clients of Frank H. Malone the four two-family dwellings at 37 to 43 Seventy-second Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

Edward F. Reilly has sold his property at the northwest corner of Parsons Avenue and Franklin Place, Flushing, to Mrs. Nettie P. Schwerin. The plot has a frontage of 45 feet on Parsons Avenue, and is improved with a dwelling, to be occupied by the buyer. J. Albert Johntra negotiated the sale.

L. E. Grady sold to W. C. Mott four plots at Rockaway Park, each 100 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Newport Avenue and Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of Washington and Lincoln Avenues, and the southeast corner of Washington and Lincoln Avenues.

L. Gallucci sold to A. M. Hawkins a plot 200 by 280 feet, on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Whitestone.

The Aberholm Realty Company sold to H. W. Janson the property, 33 by 100 feet, on the west side of Fourth Street, 33 feet north of Ashburton Avenue; and to L. Wright the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Ashburton Avenue and Fifth Street, Bayside.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for E. Arneson the double dwelling at 11 and 18 Tompkins Place, West New Brighton, to John Aagre of Brooklyn, who will open a boarding house for men in the shipbuilding plants.

New Jersey.

E. P. Hamilton & Co. sold at Chatham, N. J., a stone residence with garage and a plot of one and one-quarter acres, on Watchung Avenue, to A. L. Reynolds.

Connecticut.

The Colonial homestead and five-acre tract, formerly known as the Lyman Mead estate, at Greenwich, Conn., has been sold to a New York client of W. G. Buxton.

New Long Island City Home for Y. W. C. A.

The Masonic Club of Long Island City, located on Anable Street, has leased its property to the Y. W. C. A., which will make its headquarters there and establish a cafeteria and recreation hall for the girls employed in the factories and offices in the section. William D. Bloodgood & Co. were the brokers in the lease.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for a long term for the trustees of Columbia University and the estate of Stephen Whitney Phoenix to Charles H. Levitt & Co. knitted goods, the five-story building at 22 West Twenty-third Street. The property has been held by the Phoenix estate for the last sixty years. Previous to the erection of the modern commercial building, the old Mary Phoenix homestead was on this site.

Pease & Elliman leased the store in the newly altered building at 144 West Fifty-seventh Street to Robert B. Mussman, art dealer.

Charles G. Keller rented for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the plot, 60 by 100, on 133 and 135 West Twenty-fifth Street, to the West Side Lumber Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for the O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., the building at 436 to 440 Lafayette Street, comprising six stories, basement, and subbasement, which contain 120,000 square feet, to Schrenk & Co., glass manufacturers. The lease is for a long term of years.

Realty Note.

The sale at auction of the eight-story loft building at 59 Fourth Avenue to L. Barth & Sons of 32 Cooper Square on Wednesday was made to clear the title. The final involving the sale by the Dime Savings Bank to the Barth firm was closed some time ago by Spear & Co. as brokers. The building will be used as additional quarters for the sale of hotel supplies.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

29th St, 110 East, s s, 150.9 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; to Samuel Marcus for $21,000.

51st St, 326 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of John M. Roesch, deceased; to Barbara Popsisli for $6,200.

12th St, 633 East, n s, 283 ft w of Av C, 25x103.3, four-story tenement; executor's sale; to N. Nesser for $6,500.

13th St, 604 East, s s, 233 ft w of Av C, 25x 103.3, four-story tenement; executor's sale; estate of Jacob A. Griessenheimer, deceased; to Julius Maier for $5,800.

14th St, 615 East, n s, 237.7 ft e of Av B, four-story tenement; executor's sale; to N. Nesser for $6,550.

Freeport, L. I, 60-64 Nassau Av, between Cedar and Ray Sts, two two and a half-story frame cottages, each on plot 50x100; voluntary sale; knocked down to A. H. Lewis for $5,250.

Monroe St, 167, n s, 185.10 ft w of Montgomery St, 20.7x100, six-story tenement and store; Henry Jones against Harris Beal et al.; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann; due, $30,231.80; taxes, &c., $436.84; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Manhattan St, s e corner of 120th St, 135.3x 67.5x152.1, one-story frame buildings and vacant; E. G. Padgeley against Peter De Witt et al.; attorney, H. L. Randall; due, $7,500.29; taxes, &c., $4,092.80; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Pleasant Av, 282, e s, 22.5 ft n of 115th St, 18x94, four-story tenement; Greenwood Cemetery against Filomena Curaio et al.; Action 2; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T.; due, $10,308.41; taxes, &c., $499.70; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Carter Av, w s, 255.2 ft n of 174th St, 25x 72.8 x irregular, vacant; City of New York against Minnie Schulthels et al.; tax lien; Action 1; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $2,698.77; to the plaintiff for $250.

Carter Av, w s, 197.8 ft n of 174th St, 57.5x 66 x irregular, 40.9, vacant; same against same; Action 2; due, $8,832.28; taxes, &c., $826.79; to the plaintiff for $250.

By George Price.

Tremont Av, s w corner of Vyse Av, 108x 127.9, vacant; Charles Purdy against F. A. Becker et al.; A. K. Griffen, attorney; due, $31,908.22; taxes, &c., $4,894.29; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

179th St, 531-33 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100, five-story flat; E. H. Gates against Wallach, Ridder & Co. et al.; A. F. Hagar, attorney; due, $50,328.09; taxes, &c., $1,993.80; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Jane St, n e corner of 8th Av, for a one-story garage, 39.9x21.6; Estate of P. E. Guerin, owner; J. H. Knubel, 305 West 43d St., architect; cost, $2,000.

46th St, 617 and 619 West, for a one-story and two-story stable, &c., 50x96; J. H. Muller, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

55th St, 18 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; A. Mahoney; 101 Park Av., owner; N. H. Hunt, 101 Park Av., architect; cost, $10,000.

86th St, 108 West, to a four-story and basement apartments; Hispania Holding Co., 18 East 41st St., owner; S. Schampain, 101 West 42d St., architect; cost, $5,000.

78th St, 148 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; H. R. Childs, 149 East 78th St., owner; A. C. Nash, 345 6th Av., architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 266, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 50x100; Berent C. Gerken to Jacob Bubser, 1,876 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $52,500, all liens, June 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Bubser to Anna, his wife, 1,376 St. Nicholas Av, ¼ part, whole to be held as tenants by entirety, June 19; attorney, same.....$100

BOWERY, 2, n w cor Doyers St, 29.9x29.11x irregular; estate of Thomas Suffern to Charles E. Haskell, Orange, N. J.; attorneys, Lyon & S., 43 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to New China Inc., on the premises, mtg $30,000, June 20; attorneys, same.....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, 99, w s, 75 ft s of Grand St, 25.2x49.10, foreclosure; William Van Alstyne, referee, to Caroline G. Coddington, 31 Einard Pl., N. Y., June 18; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway....$10,000

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x 75; Ida Newman to Plumbers' Realty Co., New York City, all liens, June 17; attorney, Abr. J. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$1

MANHATTAN AV, 109, w s, 73.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50, foreclosure June 13, 1918; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 19; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St..$7,500

PINE ST, 81, s s, 67.4 ft w of Water St, 30.0x40; Water St, 128, n w s, 40 ft s w of Pine St, 23x89.8; William J. Merrill to Ezra F. Selgas, 112 McDonough St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Foley & Martin, 64 Wall St. $1

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 ft e of 207th St, 50x100; Vermilyea Av, s s, 200 ft e of 207th St, 50x150; Charles Gilbert to Rich Trading Co., 299 Broadway, Jan. 3; attorney, Hernan Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 1,384-96, w s, 45.11 ft s of 78th St, 38.3x100; Israel Goldberg, extr., to Israel Goldberg, indiv., 808 West End Av, June 6; address 358 Broadway.....$1

6TH ST, 743 East, n s, 143 ft w of Avenue D, 22x93; Agnes H. Underhill and another to Charles A. Runk, 165 West 58th St, and William M. Crufkshank, 165 West 58th St, executors, &c., all title, quitclaim, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200

12TH ST, 20 West, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 26x103.3; Henry A. James to Russell Murray, 20 West 12th St, mtg. $20,000, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

16TH ST, 417 and 419 West, n s, 200.3 ft w of 9th Av, 44.11x92; Joseph F. Kennelly to Jennie Intermonte, 332 West 28th St, all liens, June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

17TH ST, 319 West, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 92x36.10x irreg, foreclosure, June 18, 1918; Peter R. Gatens, ref, to Hy. F. Schwarz, Greenwich, Conn., trustee, June 19; attorneys, Rounds, H. D. & D., 62 Cedar St. $20,000

21ST ST, 534 and 536, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; William F. Clara, referee, to Georgie O. Lynch, 333 West 78th St, foreclosure June 4, 1918, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$26,800

27TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 6th Av, 58.6x 98.9, the Sperry Realty Co. to Theresa Kann, 9 Edison Av., Throgg's Neck, Bronx, mtg. $185,000, June 20; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Kann to William L. Levy, 46 West 76th St., and another, mtg. $245,000; attorney, same.....$100

33D ST, 444 West, s s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Service Realty Co. to John Downey, 48 East 57th St., all liens, June 20; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

60TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; William E. Silverthorne to Charles E. Rushmore, 2 East 45th St, mtg $45,000, June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

72D ST, 221 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; 210 West Fifty-sixth Street Co. to Jane W. Lewine, 221 East 72d St, mtg $6,000, b. and s., June 19; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

72D ST, 221 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Julia D. Heinemann to 210 West 56th St. Co., 133 Broadway, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

103D ST, 122-126 East, s s, 158.6 ft e of Park Av, 146.6x100.11; Albert R. Klein to Henrietta Klein, 790 Riverside Drive, all liens, June 19; attorney, Leonard Klein, 2 Rector St. $1

105TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.9; 106th St, 205 and 207 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.11, mtg $10,000; Antonio Grantelli, Inc., to Antonio and Teresina Grantelli, 220 East 106th St, tenants by entirety, June 12; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

115TH ST, 108 West, s s, 193.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11; Olds Holding Corp. to Theodore Danls, 1,284 Amsterdam Av, mtg $22,550, all liens, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

119TH St, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; S. & L. Building Corp. to Jennie McBride, 502 West 177th St., mtg. $17,000, June 13; attorney, J. F. Bendim, 15 Park Row.....$100

127TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Equitable Trust Co., trustee, to Joshua B. Wright, 1,921 N St N. W., Washington, D. C., June 6; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St. $1

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Frederick West to Jaysill Realty Corp., 15 East 26th St, quitclaim, June 18; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 109 West; same property, foreclosure May 9, 1918; John H. Rogan, referee, to same, June 19; attorneys, same; over and above liens.....$1,000

Bronx.

DE REIMER AV, w s, 372.1 ft s of Bussing Av, 150x87.6; Wm. Frank, referee, to Emeline Dooley, 61 Powell Av, Rockville Centre, L. I., June 18; attorney, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1,500

LOT 1183, map of William O. Giles, Catharine C. Giles to Mathew S. Taylor, 611 Comstock St, Syracuse, N. Y., June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, 1,188, w s, 50.1x118.1; Mary Foley to Charles Wynne, 321 South 4th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and another, mtg $22,500, June 14; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

135TH ST, 575 East, s s, 16.8x100; Max Lawrence to James B. Lawrence, 222 Young Av, Pelham, N. Y., and another, June 15; attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, 6 South 4th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 50x 100, p. m., June 19; Jacob Bubser to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, Installments, $150 monthly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,000

BOWERY, n w corner of Doyers St, 29.2x 29.11x irregular, p. m., June 20; Charles E. Haskell to Estate of Thomas Suffern, Inc., 5 Nassau St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 5, w s, 275.9 ft s of Canal St, 25.6x75, June 20; Samuel Freedman to Philip Dworsky, 58 East 93d St, due June 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Harold H. Straus, 5 Beekman St....$3,000

MADISON AV, 1,775 to 1,779, e s, 75.11, 50.11, and 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 lots, each 25x91, 3 mtgs. each $10,000, June 18; Harold K. and Edw. H. Mount to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond.....$30,000

2D AV, 770, e s, 148 ft s of 42d St, 24.7¼x 70, all title, June 20; Malvine Bauer to Rachel Alstok, 600 Schenck Av, Brooklyn, due June 20, 1919, 6 p. c.....$500

7TH AV, 259, e s, 25.2 ft s of 25th St, 21.6x 60, June 18; Harold K. and Edw. H. Mount to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond..$10,000

8TH AV, 2,112, e s, 20.11 ft n of 114th St, 20x80, June 8; Harold K. and Edw. H. Mount to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond.....$10,000

8TH AV, 2,114, e s, 40.11 ft n of 114th St, 20x80, June 18; same to same, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

16TH ST, 417-19 West, n s, 200.3 ft w of 9th Av, 49.11x92, p. m., June 20; Jennie Intermonte to Joseph F. Kennelly, 298 Sackett St, Brooklyn, due Dec. 20, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

21ST ST, 534-36 West, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92, p. m.; 21st st, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; 21st St, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92, June 19; George O. Lynch to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due Oct. 1, 1920; attorneys, Miller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place, (equal lien with mtgs recorded May 27, 1907, for $33,000 and supplemental mtg herewith)..$20,000

21ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92, June 19; same to same, supplemental mtg to above.....$1

27TH ST, s s, 201.6 ft e of 6th Av, 58.6x 98.9, prior mtg, June 20; Therese Kann to the Sperry Realty Co., 9 West 45th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $185,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$60,000

72D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x102.2, p. m., June 19; 210 West 56th St Co. to Henry Wasserman, 1,321 3d Av, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

74TH ST, 139 East, n s, 34.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2, June 14; Robert H. E. Elliott to Samuel P. Savage, 1,029 North Broad St, Elizabeth, N. J., due June 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorneys, Curtis, M.-P. & Colt, 30 Broad St....$1,000

84TH ST, s s, 474.6 ft w of Central Park West, 50.1x102.2, June 19; 40 West 84th St, Inc., to Samuel Cohen, 1,942 Grand Concourse, Bronx, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $125,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

114TH ST, 259 West, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, June 19; John F. Schmonsees to Adam Muller, 44 East 87th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,000; attorneys, Davis & Olds, 32 Broadway.....$5,000

115TH ST, 108 West, s s, 193.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11, p. m., June 20; Theo. Davis to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, due June 18, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,550; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10, prior mtg, June 13; Jennie McBride to James H. Cruikshank, at Freeport, L. I., installments $75 quarterly, 6 p. c., prior mtg $17,500; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$1,000

120TH ST, 51 East, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, June 19; Jno. P. Peel to Mary E. Merritt, 808 West 26th St, due June 5, 1919, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $4,500; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St..$1,000

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner 173d St, 77.8x102.3x98.11x100; Alpeplanos Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Rebecca Kroose, 441 East 140th St, prior mtg $50,000, June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, 784, s s, —x65.7x85x 97.8; Elizabeth P. How to Morris Liberman, 719 East 218th St, June 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$5,500

ST. PETER'S AV, n s, 100 ft w of Maclay Av, 25x98.10; Thomas J. Battle to Rose Edelson, Surf Av and 53d St, Coney Island, N. Y., prior 1st, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. D. Siegel, 63 Park Row.....$80

WEBSTER AV, 1,240, e s, 75x90; Dodge Realty Corporation to Lillian Stimel, 763 Jennings St, prior mtg $15,000, June 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASE.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 52 West, all; Marie N. Davis to City Leasehold Corporation, 1 East 53d St., 10 years from Sept. 1, 1918; attorney, Barnett M. House, 1 East 53d St.....$8,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, n w corner of Water St; also Beekman St, s w s, 92.2 ft s e Pearl St; Mary E. Miller to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$47,500

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Rosenswaage, 322 West 100th St., to same; atty., same..$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; Volunteers of America, 34 West 28th St., to same; attorney, same.....$20,000

44TH ST, 522 West, mtg $16,000; Division St, 213, mtg $16,000; Charlotte C. Hall and another to Pomeroy, 2,350 Broadway; attorney, Myer Nussbaum, 51 Chambers St.....2 assignments, each $1

113TH ST, 310 West, mtg $6,500; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Anna A. Cuddehach, on the premises; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

74TH ST, 139 East, n s, 34.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2, June 14; Robert H. E. Elliott to Samuel P. Savage, 1,029 North Broad St, Elizabeth, N. J., due June 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorneys, Curtis, M.-P. & Colt, 30 Broad St....$1,000

84TH ST, s s, 474.6 ft w of Central Park West, 50.1x102.2, June 19; 40 West 84th St, Inc., to Samuel Cohen, 1,942 Grand Concourse, Bronx, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $125,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

114TH ST, 259 West, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, June 19; John F. Schmonsees to Adam Muller, 44 East 87th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,000; attorneys, Davis & Olds, 32 Broadway.....$5,000

115TH ST, 108 West, s s, 193.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11, p. m., June 20; Theo. Davis to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, due June 18, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,550; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10, prior mtg, June 13; Jennie McBride to James H. Cruikshank, at Freeport, L. I., installments $75 quarterly, 6 p. c., prior mtg $17,500; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$1,000

120TH ST, 51 East, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, June 19; John F. Peel to Mary E. Merritt, 808 West 26th St, due June 5, 1919, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $4,500; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St..$1,000

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner 173d St, 77.8x102.3x98.11x100; Alpeplanos Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Rebecca Kroose, 441 East 140th St, prior mtg $50,000, June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

8TH AV, 2,114, e s, 40.11 ft n of 114th St, 20x80, June 18; same to same, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

16TH ST, 417-19 West, n s, 200.3 ft w of 9th Av, 49.11x92, p. m., June 20; Jennie Intermonte to Joseph F. Kennelly, 298 Sackett St, Brooklyn, due Dec. 20, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

21ST ST, 534-36 West, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; 21st St, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92, June 19; George O. Lynch to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due Oct. 1, 1920; attorneys, Miller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place, (equal lien

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Richmond.

Cottages and apartments; furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; hour from Manhattan; on the beach. E. C. Stewart, Huguenot Park.

Beautiful high ocean view cottage, 14 rooms, $450 season. N 314 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Two-room house; five shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces, newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent from July 1 to Sept. 15, $150 per month. Address David Lamb, 400 West End Av., N. Y., or phone Bronxville 388.

FOR RENT FURNISHED FOR 2 MONTHS at Scarsdale: Residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; ½ acre ground, with garden; $30a. For further particulars phone Scarsdale 441.

Scarsdale.—For rent, furnished, to Oct. 15, modern residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; large wooded plot; 6 minutes from station; reasonable terms. P. O. Box 296 Scarsdale. Telephone, 288 Scarsdale.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, high, cool, beautiful place, five master bedrooms, four baths; great opportunity for July and August. Telephone Kingsbridge 123.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR.—House, 8 rooms; very attractive grounds, 2 acres; studio, garage; rent August-September $125 month. H 19 Times.

Two miles from beautiful Bedford, stone house, 17 rooms, 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths; real country; artistic appointments. Box R, Bedford, N. Y.

For rent, during Summer months, modern eight-room, furnished house, pleasantly located, in New Rochelle. Phone 3190-W New Rochelle.

Bungalow; furnished; garage; Tuckahoe, $250 season. inquire drug store, Tuckahoe; Taylor's bungalow.

Craftsman's bungalow, eight rooms and bath, Rye, N. Y. K. G. B., 22 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $600, SACRIFICE.—A charming Colonial residence on Cold Spring Hill, Huntington, L. I., 14 large rooms, 2 baths, 2-car brick garage; beautiful grounds; plenty of large shade trees, all kinds of shrubs and flowers; jitney to railroad station; passes door; within short distance golf and country clubs and Long Island Sound; electric light and other conveniences. Apply owner, Harry S. O'Neill, 115 Broadway, New York, or on premises.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Furnished cottages, bungalows, $150 to $700 per season; sewerage system; running water, ocean and bay bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, and casino amusements. Ocean Beach Renting Committee, Box 161, Ocean Beach, N. Y.

High-class dwelling, select section Belle Harbor, Rockaway, near ocean; two baths; modern improvements; rent whole or part to responsible person. Conti, Southampton Av.

Cedarhurst. — Attractive stucco house for season; seven bedrooms, three baths, two sun parlors; reasonable. Phone Pearl, Broad 6880.

Goodground, L. I.—Always cool, waterfront house, fourteen rooms, three baths, garage, vegetable garden. Nugent, Telephone Lenox 692.

Amagansett seaside cottage, furnished; modern improvements; rent moderate. Johnson, 2 West 95th St.

New York State.

FOR RENT, TO A SMALL FAMILY, A DETACHED MODERN SIX OR SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE; FAIRLY LARGE ROOMS, BATH, OPEN FIREPLACE; LOCATED AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y., IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD AND NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND; FURNISHED FOR SEASON FROM JULY 1, OR WILL CONSIDER UNFURNISHING FOR LONG TERM LEASE. ADDRESS C. L. MARTIN, BOX 483, 11TH ST. STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A newly furnished home, five rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, from July 1. For information write to Mrs. Jos. Novak, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Westbrook, Conn.—13-room furnished cottage on Quotonset Beach; three-car garage, laundry, lighting, running water; season $650. N. S. Seeley, 52 Broadway, New York City.

Massachusetts.

CAPE COD, Eastham, Mass.—Ten-room cottage, $150 per month; 7-room cottage, $125; practically new, fully furnished, with boat and garage, accommodations; beautifully located; excellent bathing, fishing, clamming; garden plot with each cottage; exceptional opportunity. F. C. Hatch, 406 Board of Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME for season, near New York. Apply Room 63, 206 Broadway. Telephone Cort. 1372.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished, 4 to 7-room cottage; July, August, September; near beach; within 35 minutes' city; not over $75 monthly. Murray Hill 2211.

Furnished twelve rooms, three baths; bathing, tennis; $400 July, August. M 12 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Garage and stable combined, 2 story, 100x25; west side. Inquire 536 West 44th St., Lodge.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BELLE HARBOR, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124th.—New house, overlooking water, 11 rooms; four corner lots; terms reasonable. Owner, telephone Hamilton 1688.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing, L. I.—Murray Hill station; 19 minutes from New York; modern 8-room detached house; easy terms; price, $6,500. Owner, Room 423, 25 West 42d.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

Four lots; Broadway subway, (238th St. station.) George Goett, 116 West 39. Greeley 2898.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

For Sale.—Two lots, 35 and 37 Sumner Av., Seaside Heights, N. J.; 40x100; located near ocean and boulevard. Jacob Schwartz, 2308 North 27th St., Philadelphia.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

Coal and timber lands for sale.—We have a good tract of 400 acres of stripping coal land; good coal, shallow covering, on railroad; price right. We have two large tracts of timber and mineral and pasture lands in Virginia and West Virginia; good propositions. Write immediately for detailed information. R. C. Heskett, Bethesda, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale—Frame building containing 5,000 square feet floor space, suitable for woodworking plant or light manufacturing. Address C. T. Saylor, Beavertown, Penn.

FARMS.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER CO.

For Rent—225-acre farm in finest part of Westchester Co.; greater part tillable; fine outbuildings, all in good condition; rent $600 per year; suitable lease given. Address Mrs. C. Grant, Salem Centre, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$15 monthly buys my small farm, consisting of several acres of good farm land; small house and outbuildings; makes a comfortable home for small family to raise chicks and vegetables for their own use; small cash payment to right party. B. Farm Owner, 109 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

On macadam road, near Princeton, is a good, going, practical farm of 120 acres for $12,000; it is one of the best propositions in that territory. Telephone 2596 Beekman, 63 Park Row. Howard Goldsmith.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

One hundred-acre farm; Catskill Mountains; one and one-half miles from State road; five miles from West Shore R. R.; close to Woodstock Art Colony; big bargain; price $1,500. W. D. Edwards, Saugerties, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Small loft and storage space to rent at 162 West 36th St. Apply on premises, Superintendent, 475 7th Av., or W. S. Jennings, 7 Pine St.

Architects' Building, private office, desk space; handsomely equipped suite facing Grand Central Station. 101 Park Av., Room 402.

Fine stores, Broadway address, suitable for auto tires and so on, adjoining auto license bureau; full commission. George W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

Private office space, all conveniences, to sublet. Suite 608, 116 Nassau St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT wanted for rent, by publisher, approximately 2,000 sq. ft. for small composing room, stock and shipping department, employing about 10 persons; preferably in a building with printers, within reasonable distance from Madison Square. Rent not over $1,200. C 108 Times.

New highest type fireproof, 30-story building, most distinctive and artistic in New York; over 1,000 outside windows; various size offices from 200 feet up to entire floors; overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th St., Room 206.

LOFT.

5,000 square feet, in a modern, fire-proof building; 450 E. 148th; steam heat; electric light; large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage.

To sublet, small office furnished or unfurnished; immediate occupancy. 347 Fifth Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5599, Room 1002A.

To Let.—Two lofts, 25x60, and basement, 25x100, at 312 East 53d St.; rent $50. Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

Furnished private office, $22.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 502, corner Reade.

Desk room or mailing privilege in beautifully equipped office, including stenographer, telephone service; $3. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. Bryant 7735.

27th St., 17 West, one door east of Broadway; upper three floors small building, baths, 2c, or could be arranged for business; rent reasonable.

OFFICE, elegant outlook, large, luxuriously furnished, at cost of $15,000, with use of stenographer and private telephone exchange; 42d St. and 5th Av. M 28 Times.

40x140,

third loft, steam heat, large freight elevator, light four sides. Engineer, 207-209 East 49th St. Academy 2754.

Light loft, 25x80, steam heat, elevator service. inquire 214 Fulton St., Wollins & Bull, Inc., 321 Cortlandt.

NICE LIGHT OFFICE ON MADISON AV. TO SUBLET; VERY REASONABLE. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6587.

Several fine, light lofts to let, steam heat; rent reasonable; excellent shipping facilities. F. E. Allen, 607 W. 43d. Bryant 510.

Wall St., corner Broadway, desirable suite offices, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 13th floor, 1 Wall St., or agent.

Loft, 75x80, with power, steam heat, elevator, electric light, watchman. Mesinger, 144th St., east of Southern Boulevard.

Centrally located front office; light on three sides; to sublet. Room 801, 29 West 34th Street, New York City.

Beautiful office, furnished or unfurnished; facing 42d St.; for rent; size 14x24; Room 405, 7 East 42d.

Office wanted at once, furnished or unfurnished preferred; woolen district. Phone Greeley 2354.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY BUILDING OF 10,000 to 20,000 SQ. FT. FOR MFG. INSTRUMENTS; LIGHT ESSENTIAL; BUY OR LEASE. O 606 TIMES HARLEM.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

2D AV., 304, (Near Stuyvesant Park.)—Light, cool, 7-room apartment for July and August; references required. Phone Stuyvesant 7276.

5TH AV., (Corner 60th St.)—Rarely beautiful 12-room apartment available July 1; every window overlooking park. Tel. 908 Circle.

197TH, (Gramercy Park.)—Handsome studio apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

307TH ST., (Lexington Av., 103.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

307H, 110 EAST.—Studio, light housekeeping, kitchenette; very desirable; $36.

31ST, 22 EAST, Hampton Apartments.—Two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $60 upward.

35TH ST., 44 EAST.—Two beautiful rooms, exceptionally cool; bath; entire floor; charming, refined house.

407TH ST., 27 EAST.—Studio apartment, furnished or unfurnished, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, for Summer or until May; references. Phone Morningside 4566.

53D.—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished; $75; immediate possession. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms 2 baths; attractive garden; till Oct. 1. Plaza 2200.

55TH, (or Madison.)—High-class elevator apartment; 3 rooms, bath, (2 bedrooms); sacrifice $85. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH. 1 EAST.—Exceptional 3 room service; $28 weekly. Plaza 865 Ap. 516.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 large rooms, bath; breakfast optional.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Very large room, bath, well furnished, $15; 3 rooms, bath, $55. Rhinelander 3179, or superintendent.

75TH ST., 101 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Very desirable furnished apartment; six rooms; $80 per month or near offer. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10. Hotel St. Louis, 31 East 72d St.; Hotel Seneca, 35 East 27th St.

ELLA M. O'KANE offers two of her attractively furnished apartments for the Summer months at half the usual rental. Phone Plaza 6058 or 8019.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED PARLOR, bedroom, bath, connecting Vanderbilt Hotel, 3'th-Park Av.; suitable for fastidious bachelor desiring central location. For full details telephone Murray Hill 9281.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Particularly desirable for literary person wishing comfort; eight light, cool, airy rooms, charmingly furnished with old mahogany and chintz; three master's bedrooms; exceptional housekeepercook. Stuyvesant 4426.

MADISON AV., 1,070, corner 81st St.)—One block from Central Park and Museum of Art; large 7-room apartment, southwestern exposure, beautifully furnished, for rent to Oct. 1 and thereafter if desired for one or two years. Apply on premises. Telephone 2061 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 963.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; monthly $45. Apply janitor or 6676 Plaza.

PARK AV., 981.—Summer months, 9-room apartment, two baths, partly furnished; elevator service; excellent location; open for inspection from 10 to 1.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

PARK AV., (corner 57th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished. Phone H. Conklin, Rector 137.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER.—Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette apartment. Phone Plaza 9280, apartment 913.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Apartment, six large rooms, furnished, artistically decorated; electricity, telephone; rent all or part for Summer. J. A. C., 27 Waverley Place.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette sublet until Oct. 15; $45 monthly. Hellbrunn.

11TH, 45 WEST.—4 rooms, elevator, housekeeping apartment, completely furnished. Bornn, Chelsea 4100

12TH, 133 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping apartment to sublet, 4 rooms and bath; fine neighborhood; reasonable. Chelsea 1076.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Modern, two rooms, bath; monthly rental for Summer, $50. Whitney.

13TH, 206 WEST.—Restful, old fashioned studios, kitchen and bath; private house; flower boxes; July 1-Oct. 1, $65 monthly; appointments preferred. Farragut 5204, Mygatt.

14TH, (between 7th and 8th Avs.)—Completely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, bath, or would sell. Particulars, Duross, 155 West 14th. Chelsea 2577.

26TH ST., 29 WEST.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

34TH, 241 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, large, spacious rooms; smaller one and bath; home life and ideal for professionals, bachelors or couple; electric elevator.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette, and electricity; business people only.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable 2-room suite, electricity, elevator; references.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Exceptional 5 rooms, furnished in art collection; ideally cool for Summer. Columbus 3817, Apt. 6.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., 1730 BROADWAY.
2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen.
2, 3 rooms, baths, kitchen.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Thorndyke Apartment Hotel, attractive suite 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH ST.—Three large, handsomely furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, suitable one or two gentlemen, $75 monthly, including service; sublet until October. Circle 2063.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping apartment, five rooms, bath; grand piano; cool, light; rent $75. 2784 Circle, 9th floor.

58TH STREET.—Until Oct. 1, moderate rent, twelve-room, furnished apartment, four baths, piano; southern exposure; sixth floor; references. Phone Circle 5288.

59TH ST., WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished front two-room, kitchen apartment; view of Central Park; modern 14-story building, 11th floor; price $126 a month; ideal for bachelor. Phone 672 Morningside, Apt. 11G.

59TH, (100 Central Park South.)—For $200, sublet $300, apartment, beautifully furnished, French style; magnificent park view; renewal optional. Apt. 9A or Columbus 3974.

59TH, 100 WEST.—COOL, OVERLOOKING PARK, EXQUISITELY FURNISHED. CIRCLE 5074. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Overlooking park, spacious duplex apartment, handsomely furnished; $125. See Superintendent.

59TH, 100 WEST. — Attractively furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; Summer months. Apply Supt.

89TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2-8 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 140 WEST. (Apt. 11B.)—Two rooms, bath, 11th floor, southern exposure; fine view; gentleman, July-August.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive, river and Park; cool, lovely apartment, 9 rooms and three baths, for the Summer months, completely furnished and decorated in every detail, $400 per month; references required; seen by appointment. Apply D. F. Regan, 18 East 50th.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Apartment of two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without kitchenette; electric light, parquet floors, and maid service; tea room in building.

72D, 42 WEST, (Apt. 94.)—2 rooms, bath; southern exposure, piano; restaurant; moderate.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, new building, exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Col. 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studios, (baths, kitchenettes;) one room, $8; two, $15; three, $20.

81ST, 219 WEST.—Seven large, cool rooms, two baths; July, August and September.

80TH, 225 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Apartment, 9 south, ideal 6 rooms, corner, all outside, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; sacrifice, $110.

82D ST., (near Riverside.)—Attractive 6-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, piano; Summer, $85 monthly. Schuyler 3331, between 12 and 2.

84TH, 255 WEST, (Apt. 8F.)—Five rooms, two baths; two corner bedrooms; grand piano, Victrola; $100. Thomson, Schuyler 9430.

85TH, 57 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished 2 large rooms, bath, and maid service; 11th floor of La Rochelle; beautiful view, very cool. Superintendent.

86TH, 2 WEST.—Magnificent ten rooms, three baths, overlooking park; eleventh floor; concessions. Telephone 908 Circle.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

88TH, 215 WEST, (cor. B'way.)—Elegantly furnished 6 spacious rooms, 2 baths; tenth floor; cool; exceptional opportunity; references required. Stuyvesant 3-08.

89TH, 267 WEST.—Exclusively furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, airy, 3 exposures, seventh floor; immediate possession, reasonable; or will share high-class elevator apartment. 7A Moorehead.

90TH, 207 WEST.—Two large, airy bedrooms, parlor, private bath, in exclusively furnished, high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; 91st St. subway; 7th floor. Moorhead.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, front suite, bths, kitchenette; electricity; service; $15-$55.

91ST, 213 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—5 rooms, foyer, bath, southwestern exposure; well furnished, grand piano; high class. McDaniels, Apt. 35; private phone; Riverside 8117.

91ST, 210 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 12B.

91ST, 27 WEST.—Large, two room apartments, high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service. $25-$75; references necessary.

93D, 325 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment, for year or more; rent $185 month. C. Terssón.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Six-room elevator apartment completely furnished; all light rooms. Apartment 12.

95TH ST. 3'0 WEST, (Apartment 34.)—6-room apartment, handsomely furnished; owner eaving city; very reasonable.

93TH, 336 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Half of beautiful 8-room apt; reasonable; unusual.

97TH, 1, (near River side.)—Private apartment, 5 outside rooms; $75. Apartment 23.

98TH ST., 315 WEST. — Attractive four-room and bath apartment; cool and airy in Summer, for rent until Oct. 1; immediate possession; rental $75 monthly. Inquire of Superintendent or phone Bryant 1000, Extension 173, for appointment.

106TH 107 WEST —"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110 H, 501 WEST.—Six rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; subway. Cathedral 6398.

111TH ST., 536 WEST.—Completely furnished piano; bedroom, living room, dining room, kitchenette, bath; dumbwaiter service; very cool; immediate occupancy; sacrifice for Summer; going abroad. Apartment 3B. Telephone Cathedral 6-80.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Six rooms; July-August; $75 month. Starr.

114TH ST., 511 WEST.—Seven rooms, furnished; beautiful view; immediate possession to Sept. 25; $90 month, which is less than actual cost. Phone Vanderbilt 4460 for appointment or see superintendent.

115TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 6L.)—4 large, airy rooms, newly decorated; immediate possession.

115TH, 629 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; $90 a month; overlooking Hudson River.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; entirely front, south; opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

124TH, 505 WEST, (Apt. 1R.)—Attractively furnished 2 rooms and bath. Apply between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. References exchanged.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished apartment, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath spotless; near Riverside Drive and subway station.

136TH, 626 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Attractive furnished 4-room apartment; bath; front; light and airy; $44. Echols, Morningside 3019.

141ST, 622 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 4-room apartment. Van Epps, Audubon 6660.

142D, 5-7 WEST.—Apartment, 3 high-class rooms, floor through, with garage.

144TH ST., 560 WEST.—Beautifully furnished elevator apartment; piano, Victrola; sublet Summer months; references required. Apt. 4T. Audubon 9615.

152D, 465 WEST.—Beautiful 3-room, furnished apartment to sublet until Oct. 1; references; subway, "L," and bus. Apartment 56.

179TH, 659 WEST.—Studio apartment; also 2 rooms, kitchenette; latest improvements.

181ST, (178 Wadsworth Av.)—Four large front attractively furnished airy rooms, high-class elevator corner house; subway, bus, cars; immediate possession; reasonable. Apartment 504.

187TH ST., 575 WEST.—Four corner rooms, bath, shower, electricity, phone; July, August; $40; desirable tenant; references. Apt. 55.

190TH, 562 WEST.—Well furnished, exceptionally airy, large 5 rooms; on Washington Heights; one block from sub. station; until Oct. 1; rent $55. Janitor.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

BROADWAY, 2,469, (51st St.)—Two handsome outside rooms, kitchen, bath; low rental, linen, silver; high-class elevator apartment. Engel.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th, The Martha.)—2-3 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; all latest improvements; maid service; $60 to $70.

CLAREMONT AV., 160.—Five rooms; piano; block from Riverside; bargain; $60. Well.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Completely furnished 7 rooms, elevator house; exceptionally cool; piano, Victrola, silver, linen; July, August, $65 monthly. Wing, Phone Riverside 430.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, two rooms and kitchen; Summer rates. Telephone morning, Academy 1386, Ext. 82.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1648.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Cor. 121st.)—Five outside rooms; July and August. Apartment 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 9645. Apartment 5E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 750.—Handsome six-room apartment, facing Hudson River, at 150th St., 15 months' sublease. Apply Superintendent, or R. Schrieder, 1,140 B'way.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished 9-room apartment; Steinway grand. Apartment 5-E. Schuyler 2950.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Rare opportunity; 8-room corner apartment, 9th floor. Jackson. Col. 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116, (corner 84th St.)—Beautiful ten rooms, three baths; most artistic. Telephone 908 Circle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—High-class front five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; $100. Riverside 5846.

SIX large light rooms, select neighborhood, $65. Morse, Phone Morningside 211.

TWO or three room furnished apartment till Oct. 1, in walking distance Columbia University. H 89 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms and bath, all outside; phone, electricity; reasonable to careful people. 78 West 11th St., Apt. 8.

WEST END AV., (near 96th Subway.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, victrola, new building, $150; also five rooms overlooking Hudson, $85. Particulars, telephone Riverside 5846.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Completely furnished, comfortable, 8 rooms, 2 baths; no children; leaving city for six months or a year. Apply janitor, 942 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH, 145 EAST.—Four rooms, very choice, eighth floor. B, sublet. Superintendent.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apt.; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Apartments of distinction; elevator, telephone, electric lights, tile baths, hardwood floors, &c.; five and six rooms, $50 up.

80'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

5 TH, 65 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 8 large rooms, $50; sublet to Oct. 1; privilege renewal. Apartment 3 west.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

100TH ST., near Drive.—High class apartment, five rooms, two baths; sacrifice; $1,250. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

605 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath,
$780 to $900 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

117TH, 368 W., (cor. Morningside Av.)
4 large rooms, all outside. $35.
414 WEST 121ST ST.
4 and 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, near Columbia University, $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

162D, 615 WEST.—Seven-room apartment, all outside rooms, elevator. Hillano.

165TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 4 and 8 room apartment; modern bldg.

CHARLTON ST., 41, ground floor, second floor, and basement of old Colonial house, newly remodeled, large, light, airy rooms, high ceiling, fireplaces, kitchen, two baths, hot water, electricity, steam heat, garden in back; quiet street; will rent together or each floor as separate apartments. Spring 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 286.—Suitable doctor, 7 large rooms, sublet, reasonable; Reiss.

BONNY CASTLE,
St. Nicholas Av. and 191st St.
4 and 5 rooms.
Supt. on premises or
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

'BROADWAY, 2,129,
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 135.—Beautiful nine-room corner apartment; immediate possession.

NEWLY remodeled suite; 2 rooms and bath; 3d floor of quiet house on 12th St.; immediate occupancy. Telephone 6916 Chelsea.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 990, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and baths; elevator house, Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Apt. 5A, 5 rooms; 2 baths; sublet, $1,150 a year; fifteen months' lease.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

SIX or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Z 352 Times Annex.

TWO rooms, kitchenette and bath, unfurnished; permanent; Washington Square, Gramercy Park or Grand Central districts preferred; not over $50. L 175 Times.

WEST SIDE.—Two, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; modern improvements; references. M 16 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

13TH, 103 EAST.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; every convenience; private house; reference. Apartment 1 west.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; small apartments.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment; southern exposure. Apartment 9.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $5; another, $2.50.

36TH, 24 EAST.—Large, front room, private bath, reference; also single room.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single room.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light, airy room, private house, private bath, telephone, references.

60TH, 14 EAST.—Sublet, attractive, cool, 8-room apartment; overlooking park; reasonable rates. Telephone Mrs. Kline, Plaza 3744.

62D ST., 24 EAST.—In high-grade private residence; bachelors only.

99TH, 25 EAST, (Apt. 3B.)—Large room, suitable 1-2; all modern improvements.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 515, (48th.)—Beautiful corner room, 3 windows; telephone; elevator apartment; private family; references. Mrs. Farago.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms with bath, running water; army and navy people accommodated.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; delightful environments; references exchanged; elevator.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bath; electricity; reference.

23D ST., 215 WEST.—Rooms for young men; join M. C. A. and make building your home; low rates.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Park; high-class house; references.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Second floor, two large rooms, bath; would divide; quiet home.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath, electricity, elevator; single rooms, with board.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, handsomely furnished; single, double rooms with bath.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, every convenience; $6, $7, $8.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Parlor alcove studio; double and single room; kitchen privilege. Quinby.

63TH, 164 WEST.—Physician, owning modern house; particularly cool parlor room, $6.50.

69TH, 63 WEST.—FRONT ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE; REFERENCES.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Refined home, two connecting rooms, with lavatory between adjoining bath; would rent separately; electricity; telephone; reference. Apartment 12.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience; elevator block; 72d subway; gentlemen.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive suite; private bath; one, two adults. Col. 4237.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; good location.

72D ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath, kitchenette.

73D, 302 WEST, near Riverside.—Large rooms; private baths; small room; board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, high-class apartment; business gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apartment 1C.

72D, 266 WEST.—Rooms,

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT
ADVERTISING
MANAGER.

A LARGE PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S - WEAR SPECIALTY STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG WOMAN AS ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER; TO THE RIGHT PARTY IS OFFERED AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE IN HER PROFESSION UNDER COMPETENT DIRECTION, WITH SATISFACTORY SALARY; RETAIL ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE IS LARGELY DESIRABLE. APPLY IMMEDIATELY WITH SAMPLES OF WORK, X 208 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ACCOUNTING DIVISION.
An opportunity with long established publishing house of national reputation if you have the following qualifications: Knowledge of general accounting theory, several years' practice with accounts receivable of a department store or similar business tact, initiative and forcefulness; state age, experience, and salary expected. N. D., 111 Times.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BILLING AND LEDGER CLERK, experienced, in office of large concern; accurate and good figurer; excellent opportunity for capable, bright young lady. E A 267 Times Downtown.

BILLERS.—Two on Underwood machine; must be rapid and accurate. Apply H. W. Gossard Co., 334 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—We require the services of a thoroughly trained and experienced bookkeeper to take charge of sales and purchase ledgers and books of original entry; salary to start $20 per week; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally the Phenix Tube Co., 182 North 11th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, to assist on books and look after office details; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, religion, and salary desired to start; good future. C 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Good opportunity for young woman with some experience, who can also operate typewriter, as assistant; state experience and salary expected. C 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Several young ladies wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; must have some bookkeeping experience; good salaries. Apply 61 Broadway, Room 801.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert bookkeeper wanted for high-class publishing house; must be neat, accurate, and willing, and use Underwood typewriter; state experience and salary. C 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; salary to start, $16; must have at least 3 years' experience; none other need apply. Sarnoff Hat Co., 419 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with experience, in office of large concern; accurate, good figurer; excellent opportunity for capable, bright young lady. B A 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry; salary $18 to start; salary advanced if satisfactory. V 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Trial balance experience; state age, nationality; $15. V 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer assistant wanted. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

CARD FILERS, EXPERIENCED, BY LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD SALARY, EASY HOURS, IN A PLEASANT UPTOWN OFFICE; EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE OF WORK ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. FOR INTERVIEW WRITE C 126 TIMES.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS wanted for small, high-class hotel in Adirondacks; splendid chance for one coming well recommended. Reply to X 209 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, by leading paper pattern company, to handle detail work with retail merchants; $20-$25 weekly, according to executive; state age and qualifications. T. B., 119 Times.

CLERK and good penman, accurate at figures, to do general clerical work and assist cashier; state age, experience, religion, and salary to start; good future. C 133 Times.

CLERK.—About 19, good opportunity, in payroll dept. of large, Christian manufacturing concern; must be quick and accurate at figures; $10, $12 start; state qualifications. S. T., Box 184 Times.

CLERK, college graduate, wanted for interesting clerical work by large corporation; good surroundings and advancement; age 23. C. H., Box 70, Station D.

CLERK.—Young woman, experienced, to assist in office duties and answer telephone, state experience and salary expected. C 141 Times.

CLERK.—Competent cost clerk, educated, experienced, good calculator; knowledge of accounting. Call Room 8, 196 Water St.

CLERK.—High school graduate preferred; age, salary, experience, if any. V 257 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.
Young women, well educated, with or without experience, in our accounting department; capable, loyal, enthusiastic workers are assured permanent positions with advancement; salary commensurate with demonstrated experience and ability. Apply by letter only.
HENRY GAIR CO.,
Front and Washington Sts., Bklyn.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for an old-established concern; exceptional opportunity to one seeking steady employment and advancement. M 25 Times.

DESIGNER, SKETCHER, experienced, high-grade, special order furniture. Royal, 229 East 41st.

DRAFTSWOMEN.
Experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR wanted; cotton goods house; closed Saturday; hours 8:30 to 6; Sundays 9 to 1; good salary. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Ave.

FILE CLERK, experienced typist preferred; state age, nationality, experience, salary. N 283 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced and rapid; pleasant office; good hours; good pay. Apply H. W. Gossard Co., 334 4th Av.

GIRLS, 200,
WANTED BY
THE DU PONT COMPANY,
CLEARING HOUSE AND MAILING ADDRESS, 244 WEST 23D ST.
TELEPHONE FARRAGUT 9029.
WAGES OVER $20
WEEK TO START.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
240 WEST 23D ST.;
70 CENTRE ST.
NO FEE.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS wanted to carry envelopes to advertising offices; light, clean outdoor work; $7 per week. C. Ruckstuhl, Inc., 141 Madison Av.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN. N 275 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, 16 years and over, to begin as filers in large corporation office. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, 2d floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Home in country for Summer is offered to woman of refinement, capable and willing to help with housekeeping and care of two babies. Address Mrs. E. J. Flaherty, Redding, Conn.

HOUSEWORKER.—Two adults; good cook; references; good wages. Call Friday and Saturday mornings, Apartment 25, 901 Lexington Av., corner 67th.

KITCHEN MAID wanted for small, high-class hotel in Adirondacks; splendid chance for one coming well recommended. Reply to X 210 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FITTER FOR DRESSMAKING HOUSE; MUST HAVE FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO MANAGE WORKROOM; GIVE ALL DETAILS IN REPLY. H 96 TIMES.

MAID, colored; must be good cook and general house cleaner; also have exceptional references; must sleep out; for family of two in 6-room apartment. X 227 Times Annex.

MILLINERY BUYER AND MANAGER.
A Chicago concern operating several large departments, requires the services of either men or women to manage live millinery departments; male applicants must be exempt from draft; departments open do from $60,000 to $100,000; locations in Middle West and South; applicant must be thoroughly experienced in retail millinery work, having a successful record to their credit; state full details concerning yourself, where employed, how long, salary, age, &c. Z 364 Times Annex.

MODEL WANTED, SIZE 16. MADAM HAMMER, 429 WEST 45TH.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced young woman; accurate and rapid; steady work; good pay. N 306 Times Downtown.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in a sanitarium 80 miles from New York City; pay $30 a month. Call for a personal interview at 146 East 28th St. today at 2 P. M.

NURSE for 8 months' old baby; references required. Apply Ware, 270 Convent Av., today, till 6.

NURSES.—Undergraduate, for small hospital; $30 and maintenance. Call in person, 233 East 57th St.

OFFICE CLERK.—Lady, 25 years or over, experienced in general office work and handling of customers' accounts; must operate typewriter; moderate salary. Apply Saturday, 10 A. M., Frantz Premier Co., 2,556 Decatur Av.

OFFICE CLEANERS, five hours per day; $7 per week. 50 Broad St.

OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED on Ellis billing machine; must also be competent to do other office work. Write, stating experience and salary expected, M 22 Times.

SAMPLE HAND, first class, on neckwear; state experience, salary. Box 107 Times.

SALESWOMEN.
50 EXTRA SALESWOMEN WHO MAY WISH TO WORK ONE, TWO, OR THREE DAYS EACH WEEK, OR FROM 11 O'CLOCK TO 5 EACH DAY; PERMANENT POSITIONS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.

SALESGIRL for candy counter. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

SKIRT BUYER.
AN EXPERIENCED BUYER IS WANTED FOR POPULAR-PRICED SKIRT DEPARTMENT IN ONE OF THE LARGEST STORES IN PHILADELPHIA. DEPARTMENT DOES A VERY LARGE BUSINESS IN LOW, MEDIUM, AND HIGH-PRICED MERCHANDISE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. APPLY X 206 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST wanted to start immediately; must be thoroughly experienced, fast, accurate copyist, capable of copying manuscript at high rate speed; shorthand advisable, but not essential, but beginners need not apply; come prepared to go to work if accepted. Room 605, 37 East 28th St. Telephone Madison Square 7822.

STENOGRAPHER.—We need a young girl who is quick, ambitious, and able to do things despite obstacles; preferably a high school or college graduate with a liking for advertising; salary small to start, more when you are worth more; state full particulars in your letter and give phone number. C 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, by large importing concern; must be thoroughly competent, with executive ability; excellent opportunity for one who qualifies; address with full particulars. C 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Competent, rapid, accurate; permanent position; some office detail; refined surroundings; proper pay. Babcock, Perfumer, 116 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with ambition; to do executive work and ultimately take charge of a department in publishing house; should have talent for selling and organizing; stenographer's salary to start. Apply in writing, Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in general office work; salary $75 monthly. Address N 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER who can do clerical work and address envelopes; pay $30 a month, with board and room; give age and experience. S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED, C 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST for large organization; state age and experience; moderate salary to start. X 201 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience desirable but not essential; salary $10 to start; hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday. Apply Encyclopaedia Britannica, 285 4th Av. Mr. Wagner.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; answer fully; advancement. T 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in automobile business; good salary. Apply Auto Service Co., 221-223 West 64th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must have insurance experience. Ben Davis, 1,270 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Female; bank employment. H 110 Times.

TEACHER.—Young French woman, capable of teaching French conversation in a girls' summer camp in Maine. Apply 225 East 63d St.

TEACHER wanted for shorthand. Apply, between 10 and 11 A. M., M. John, 113 West 57th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 864 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, must have knowledge of typing. Republic Bag and Paper Co., 200 8th Av.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 8-trunk line; must be courteous and capable of receiving visitors. Apply in person to Mr. Crone, Binger Co., 58 West 23d.

TYPIST.
Some experience necessary; must be accurate and a good speller; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TYPIST FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE WHO IS ALSO A GOOD PENMAN. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 138 TIMES.

TYPIST with knowledge of stenography; must be rapid and accurate; excellent opportunity. Call between 5-6 P. M., Gordon Tire & Rubber Co., 136 West 65th St.

TYPIST-CLERK.—Bright girl, beginner, must be neat; $8; references. Apply 2,025 Grand Central Terminal.

TYPISTS.—Female; bank employment. H 111 Times.

WANTED BY A
HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP
SHOE SALESLADIES.
Steady positions with good pay and commission. Answer in complete confidence, stating age and previous employment; also previous record. M 17 Times.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 1 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WANTED at once, stenographers, typists, comptometer operators. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

WOMEN
TO WORK AS
SURFACE CONDUCTORS
AND
SUBWAY GUARDS,
AGES 21 TO 40;
APPLY DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY,
2:30 TO 4 P. M.,
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
40 STATE STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY
as typist and clerk in employment bureau; also young ladies, 18-22 years, for payroll and clerical work. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, if any, and salary expected, K. C. B., 14 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY wanted for circulation department of a publishing company; an understanding of card filing, changes of address, and a knowledge of typewriting essential. C 136 Times.

YOUNG LADY, good writer and apt at figuring, for clerical and accounting work with Christian corporation; agreeable working conditions, with opportunity for advancement; state experience, if any, education, age, and salary expected. H 116 Times.

YOUNG LADY in office of commission house, one familiar with billing on typewriter, quick at figures; state salary and references. C 127 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, intelligent, publicity work; salary. Call 47 West 34th, Suite 542.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, during training period of from six to ten weeks, with immediate increase to $50 and $60 upon graduation; permanent positions, with advancement, including semi-annual bonus; both day and night work. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, to take charge of employes' lunch room for girls; should be high school graduate; one with domestic science or lunch room experience preferred; salary $14 a week at start. C 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to assist in dental office; no nights or Sunday work. Call Room 119, 147 4th Av., not later than 9 A. M.

YOUNG WOMAN, 21 or over, Summer school work; salary and commission. Call at school, 453 East Tremont Av.

Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR EARNING POWER!
Competent secretaries needed everywhere NOW at good salaries. Write for details of complete secretarial course, also other commercial courses. Ask for Bulletin 20. Ballard School, Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y. Individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av. (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful for day and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Three months' individual instruction; a summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $1,800. STENOGRAPHER, supervise stenographic department; $1,300.
BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing; $1,300.
CASHIER; Wall Street experience; $1,300-$1,500.
BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; manufacturing; $20.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; $20.
STENOGRAPHER; law; $20.

THE ABOVE POSITIONS MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY. WE HAVE MANY SPLENDID POSITIONS LISTED AT PRESENT FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, BILL CLERKS, DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, FILE CLERKS, TYPISTS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS—KNOWLEDGE TYPING, GENERAL CLERICAL GIRLS.

SEE MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
STENO-SEC'Y.; electrical, $25.
STENO.; engineering, $110 monthly; commercial, $20-$18-$15-$12.
FILE CLERK; Amberg system; $14-$12.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS; legible penmen; $15.
TYPISTS, $14-$12-$10.
BOOKKEEPERS; $20-$18-$15-$12.
ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR; $15.
MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR; $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; $20.
CASHIER; $18.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, (Monitor,) $10.
TEL. OP.; TYPIST, $10.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; $15.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
80 Church Street.
FILE CLERK, take charge of entire filing system; position in Bridgeport, Conn.; salary, $1,800 year.
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 Broadway. Phone Rector 595.
Bookkeepers, $35-$20; experienced bond women, stenographers, clerks, good at figures, $18-$20; typists, college girls; more positions than we can fill. Register free.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; law, $20; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; typists, $15; assistant bookkeepers, $15, $20; clerks, $10, $15. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, get placed today at excellent salaries; reliable people. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 480 5th Av., 98 Nassau.
BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typists. Hodges-Brown Agency, Room 912, 1,457 Broadway; free registration.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE MANAGEMENT; MUST BE CAPABLE MAN, TO HANDLE ALL DETAILS OF CORPORATION. SUPERVISE COSTS, INSTALL SYSTEM, AND TAKE FULL CHARGE OF CLERICAL END OF OFFICE; OUT OF TOWN; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. X 207 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by firm of C. F. A.'s; must be beyond draft age, of good appearance, and a thorough bookkeeper; an exceptional opportunity to right man; state age, experience, and salary to start. C 99 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—C. P. A. firm requires managing accountant; also several experienced seniors; references investigated; state experience and expectations. V 237 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, Juniors, with at least one year's experience with public accountants, permanent positions, rapid advancement; give full particulars. Certified, V 240 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for public accountancy firm with steady growing practice; must be experienced in public accountancy; state full qualifications in reply. N 305 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, for public accountant's office; good oportunity for man desiring valuable experience; state education, age, experience. V 241 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A. to connect with firm of accountants. H 67 Times.

AUTOMOBILE BODY
HANGERS AND ASSEMBLERS.
Steady work, good wages.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

ARTIST, to work at home in spare time preparing pictures, &c., from description for photo-engraving. V 210 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER.—One who has had experience in automobile tire company handling correspondence, orders, and stock preferred; good salary. Write Century-Plainfield Tire Company, Plainfield, N. J.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK. — Young man, willing and obliging, will find with us a permanent position with excellent prospect. Apply Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th St.

ASSISTANT WANTED.—Middle-aged man, experienced in shipping routine, to start as assistant with large importing house. N 282 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in purchasing department large corporation; some experience; good education, competent and exact at record keeping. Call Room 8, 302 Pearl St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ACCOUNTING DIVISION.
An opportunity with long established publishing house of national reputation if you have the following qualifications: Exempt from draft, knowledge of general accounting theory, several years' practice with accounts receivable of a department store or similar business tact; initiative and forcefulness; state age, experience, and salary expected. G. M., 113 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Printing concern, large plant, wishes assistant in order and manufacturing department, one accustomed to meeting customers and who possesses initiative, tact, and energy; good opportunity; state experience, age, and salary expected. F. L., 28 Times.

BARTENDER wanted; good salary. Friars Club, 110 West 48th.

BILL CLERK IN LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD PENMAN AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. 8 EAST 22D.

BOOKKEEPER for cotton goods house; closed Saturday; hours 8:30 to 6, Sunday 9 to 1. Address by letter only, stating references and salary desired. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced sales ledger; good salary; permanent position, with splendid opportunity; dry goods merchants; Christian house. N 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, thoroughly familiar with every stage of accounting, capable of taking charge of entire office; must be well recommended and immediately available. Kindly call Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, draft exempt, in office of Christian wholesale house; state salary and references. Box 237 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (Pitmanic,) not subject to draft; publishing house. H 106 Times.

BOYS.
AMBITIOUS OFFICE BOYS, 16-18 YEARS OF AGE; PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES OR THOSE HAVING ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL PREFERRED; LARGE INSURANCE BROKERAGE, CHRISTIAN CORPORATION, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ADVANCEMENT TO BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, WELL-MANNERED BOYS OF GOOD HABITS; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING REFERENCES, NATIONALITY; SALARY TO START, $9. C 321 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; MINIMUM SALARY, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOY
to make himself useful in drafting room; state age, nationality, and salary wanted. C. D. V., 38 Times.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity for boy about 16 years old to learn building business with growing organization; permanent position; good salary to start; give education and references. H 104 Times.

BOY
for general office work and errands for editorial department of large magazine; $7 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. See Miss Lee, Pictorial Review, 222 West 39th.

BOY, about 18; a position is open in a cotton goods converting house for a bright boy to make himself generally useful in office work; good chance for advancement. V 215 Times Downtown.

BOY Wanted.—Stock broker offers exceptional opportunity to ambitious boy to learn business and secure quick advancement after demonstrating ability; state age, education, &c. "W. C.," Box 115 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. N 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—15-16; neat; accurate; in oil company office; good chance for advancement. Address stating salary expected. P. C. M., 3d floor, 80 South St.

BOY, over 14, for office work in large corporation. Mrs. Tillinghast, second floor, 346 Broadway.

BOY, bright, wanted in law office; salary $8. Hollander & Bernheimer, 44 Wall Street, Room 77.

BOY, not afraid of work; $10 a week to start. Craftsman Film Laboratory, 251 West 19th St. Chelsea 6836.

BOY in wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, salary expected. V 229 Times Downtown.

BOY to assist in shipping department; salary $12. Sarnoff Hat Co., 419 Lafayette St., city.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, who knows all details in the manufacture of men's athletic underwear or a kindred line; state fully previous experience and salary expected. N 318 Times Downtown.

BROWNING KING & CO.,
16 TO 26 COOPER SQUARE,
require the services of
CLOTHING SALESMAN,
FURNISHING SALESMAN,
SHOE SALESMAN.
Experience with army uniforms and sundries useful, but not essential; steady position.

BUSINESS MEN WHOSE PARTICULAR LINE HAS BEEN ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE WAR WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO TAKE UP LIFE INSURANCE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION AND TRAINING FOR BEGINNERS MAKES PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. APPLY ROOMS 918-920, EQUITABLE BUILDING.

BUS BOYS IN CAFETERIA; STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY. 318 WEST 57TH. SEE MR. NYHAN.

CABINET MAKERS.
HIGH WAGES.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS.
ON GOVERNMENT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Man to drive Cadillac and Pierce-Arrow car for private family at Manhasset, Long Island; must be American, English, Scotch, Irish, Norwegian or Swedish, and not subject to Class 1 of draft; wages $25 per week and board. Apply Saturday, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 244 Madison Av., 12th floor.

CHAUFFEUR.—Exempt from draft, single, good mechanic, and careful driver; salary $25 per week; country during July and August. H 88 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to operate a Ford commercial car; reference required; state salary expected and experience. Address H 108 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; Packard, pleasure; Brooklyn boy preferred. Call Room 101, 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, reliable, Cadillac car; steady position; give reference. H 119 Times.

CHEF; must be experienced; French or Hungarian cooking; private family; good salary; state age, experience, salary required. Billings Castle, 190th St. and Fort Washington Av.

CHEMIST, (no German;) steady position; manufacturing company wishes engage services of high-class analytical chemist for research work; state experience, salary expected, and give references. C 291 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER.
Capable of estimating, supervising plans and construction of piers, building and waterfront improvements. Write W., 73 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

CLAIM MAN
with commercial or railroad experience. Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CLERK wanted in large manufacturing concern to fill position in our accounting department; must be draft exempt and furnish full details in letter of application, giving age, references, and salary desired. N 324 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted to work Saturday afternoons in advertising department of daily newspaper; salary $2 a day; state age, experience, and reference. Z 399 Times Annex.

CLERK, familiar with modern methods of accounting, for position in auditing department of a large corperation; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 218 Times Annex.

CLERK
experienced, for railroad transit. Apply Corn Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J.

CLERICAL WORK and assistant on books; young man, American; accurate; select club in Brooklyn; $85 month start. Write Permanent, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

CLOTHING SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for a New Jersey department store. Inquire A. Serli, 106 Grand St., New York. Telephone Canal 1747.

COLLECTOR.—Young man; opportunity for advancement; high school student preferred; references required. Kempel & Mille, 881 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COLLECTION AGENCY WANTS A CORRESPONDENT, ADJUSTER, AND ALL-ROUND COLLECTION MAN; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN A COLLECTION AGENCY; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. X 226 TIMES ANNEX.

COST ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, experienced; excellent opportunity; to handle cost and statistical work in direct auto truck deliveries; state age, education, experience, and telephone number. H. A. G., Post Office Box 229, New York City.

COST CLERK.—Assistant on manufacturing costs; must be thoroughly experienced and accurate; replies will be held in strict confidence and must give age, experience, and three business references. Printing, N 331 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND OFFICE MAN TO ASSIST IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, IN DETAIL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS, BY LETTER, S. STERNAU & CO., INC., JOHN AND GOLD STS., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

COUNTER CLERK wanted in wholesale drug house, one with experience preferred. Address, stating particulars and salary desired, Druggists, C 324 Times Downtown.

DIE CASTER
familiar with casting aluminum; good position; state wages and experience. T 382 Times Downtown.

DOCTOR wanted as assistant in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $100 a month, board and room; must be a single man. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN.
Large Corporation in New York City, Manufacurers of Marine Auxiliaries, extensively engaged on
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
require experienced Draftsman.
Write for appointment.
N 332 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with mathematical knowledge, one familiar with woodworking layout preferred; man to qualify will have to be a hard worker and prepared to study an entirely new class of work; pay will be according to character, ability and experience of the man filling the position. Apply at once, Lang Product Co., Whitestone, L. I.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN.—Familiar with plain and reinforced concrete work; must have several years' experience on steel plant construction, foundations and retaining walls; state age, salary, and experience in full. J 17 Times.

DRAFTSMEN. — First class mechanical draftsmen, several years' experience, familiar with power piping, industrial plant layouts, and plate work; state age, salary, and experience in full; location New York. J 16 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Fast, accurate tracer of mechanical drawing, preferably with locomotive experience; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. N 301 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN
with knowledge of machine shop practice; permanent positions; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEERS.—Two licensed engineers to run 1,200 H. P. Corliss engine, generators, maintain and repair boilers; only competent, healthy men, 31 to 45 years, with recommendations; two-year contract; Peru, South America; $200 monthly; board $25; send for application blanks, Room 4, fifth floor, 15 Broad St., New York City.

ELEVATOR AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (white,) large apartment house; only neat appearing and courteous men need apply; salary, including bonus, $25 per month. K. F., Box 160 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for six-story loft building; steam hand rope. Apply Moxley, 320 Broadway.

ELLIOTT-FISCHER OPERATOR wanted, cotton goods house; closed Saturday; hours 8:30 to 6, Sundays 9 to 1; good salary. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

ENGINEER wanted for night duty; small plant; meals and $80 per month. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th St.

ENGINEER wanted. Woodhaven Water Supply Co., 4,026 Fulton St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

FEEDERS AND PRESSMEN on automatic printing presses; sight-hour shop; steady work. Apply eighth floor, 97 Varick St.

FIREMEN wanted. Apply Ford Motor Co., Long Island City.

FOREMAN for small white metal plant; must understand the manufacture of babbitt, solder, type metal; also operation of reverberatory furnace; light work; good pay; will pay railroad fare. Virginia Iron and Metal Co., Richmond, Va.

FOREMAN.—Experienced man wanted, 35 to 40 years of age; full charge of factory; must have initiative; only those with factory experience need apply. Write, stating full particulars. C 114 Times.

FOREMAN for burlap bag business, exempt; must have some experience in handling men; state age, salary expected, experience, references; good opportunity. Box 38, 1,600 St. James Building, N. Y. C.

GARNENER and General Farmer wanted; a married man; one who understands poultry and stock; free house rent, &c.; good pay and a steady job. Address J. R. S., 208 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., Room 38.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, by automobile firm located in Brooklyn; must have double entry accounting experience; duties will include passing on credits, overseeing the accounting, and looking after various details of office routine; good opportunity for right man. Reply must briefly state experience and salary desired. X 228 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK for front office; man must be draft exempt, strictly sober and of pleasing personality; salary, $80. Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
ON HIGH GRADE PRECISION WORK; EXPERIENCED ON SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS PREFERRED; MEN OVER 30; AMERICAN PARENTAGE; HIGHEST RATE; CLEAN SHOP; 48-HOUR WEEK; STEADY WORK; IF YOU ARE NOT A FIRST CLASS MECHANIC WE CANNOT USE YOU.
SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 W. 21ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
first-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

KITCHEN MAN AND VEGETABLE COOK.—STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. 318 WEST 57TH. SEE MR. NYHAN.

LAYEROUTS,
TEMPLATE-MAKERS
WANTED.
APPLY
THE PORCUPINE CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

LATHE HANDS, first class; also bench hands and machinists wanted immediately. Apply General Electric Co., 1 West 142d St.

MACHINIST wanted, beyond draft age or exempt, capable of making repairs of equipment, setting and repairing simple foot press dies, screw machine tools, &c; a general all-around man, nonunion; steady work; 50 cents an hour or better, according to ability; This is a good chance for right man; shop located on Hudson River, near De Brosses St.; state age and experience. C 131 Times.

MACHINISTS.
FIRST-CLASS BENCH HANDS FOR ASSEMBLING; ALSO SURFACE GRINDERS; EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY NEED APPLY. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS.
U. S. GOVERNMENT
IS IN URGENT NEED
OF OUR PRODUCT.
WE ARE
IN URGENT NEED
OF MACHINISTS
FOR 36-INCH LATHES,
GOOD, ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS,
WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINT

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN, FINE CHANCE TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; $10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START; PERMANENT POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES, 17 TO 20, DESIRED. APPLY BY MAIL TO BOX L 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN

TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOCK AND TOOL CRIB; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST ST.

YOUNG MEN.

The New York Telephone Company requires the services of several young men, age 18 to 21, to operate telephone switchboards at office buildings and railway terminals throughout the city; experience not necessary; hours, 4:45 to midnight; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start, $10. Apply by letter only, Public Telephone Dept., Room 202, 24 Walker St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN STOCK ROOM OF LADIES' WAIST HOUSE; APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO ABILITY, REFERENCES, &c. HENRY COHEN & CO., INC., 31 WEST 27TH ST.

50 LABORERS.

Long Government job. Apply James Stewart & Co., Inc., foot of 80th St. and North River.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Short concentrated course. Specially adapted for drafted men. Best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. CLERICAL DEPARTMENT. BOOKKEEPERS.—EVERY DAY WE GET TEN TIMES MORE CALLS FOR COMPETENT MEN THAN WE FIND MEN TO APPLY FOR; MEN BETWEEN 30 AND 45, AT $25, CAN SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT FUTURES; ALSO YOUNGER MEN, IF EXEMPT, IN "ESSENTIAL" CONCERNS.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $1,300.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in Government work; salary $1,800-$2,000. If you are employed in unessential work and are in the draft age now is the time to get into some essential.

RENTING AGENT acquainted with downtown real estate; must be over draft age; $1,500-$3,000.

SEVERAL HUNDRED POSITIONS FOR ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, AND CLERKS AT SALARIES FROM $10 WEEK TO $6,000 YEAR.

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 2.

COST MEN, $30, $45; assistants, $20; bookkeeper, provisions, $35; bookkeepers, $20, $30; clerks, $15, $18; stenographers, $30; draftsmen, $25; file clerk, blue prints, $18. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 208 Broadway.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 595. Accountant, junior, $150. Bookkeepers, bond experience. Stenographers, clerks, security cage men, payroll clerks. More positions than we can fill. Register free.

CLERKS, draft exempt, educated Americans, $25; File Clerk, $15; Bookkeepers, $25-$30; free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, knowledge Spanish, issuing licenses, &c., $18-$20; other good export openings. Beers Agency, Flatiron.

LEDGER CLERKS, $20-$18; clerks, $15. Atlas Agency, 132 Nassau St., Room 618.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON chummy roadster. To be seen Apperson Service Station, 411 West 55th St.

BUICK 1916 "D-55," seven-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Touring, Little Six. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917 Little Six limousine, exceptional condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, THREE PASSENGER; LIKE NEW. BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; slip covers, five new tires; run 5,000 miles; A1 condition. A. Schwartz, Room 501, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 6283.

CADILLAC, 1917, newly painted; touring and Winter tops; $1,675. Stewart's car, Greeley 1270.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, mechanically perfect; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; Hudson 1917 touring; Stutz 1915 bearcat. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 30th St.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, 7-passenger; very good condition; cord tires; will sacrifice same. Phone Mr. Russell, 5470 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car, limousine club roadster; bargains. Coe Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC touring, 1916, seven passenger. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLACS, 1917-1916-1915 Touring, Victoria, Sedan. 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; BARGAIN. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

COLE 1916, 7-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Sebastiani, 528 West 162d St.

DANIELS, four-passenger roadster, run only 2,800 miles; practically new, perfect condition. Telephone 3207 Kenmore.

DETROIT electric brougham; late model; new batteries; newly painted; splendid car, a bargain. R. J. Howison. Columbus 3725.

ENGLISH NAPIER, 7-passenger, 6-cylinder, 65 horsepower; in perfect mechanical condition; good tires and paint. Telephone Market 2137, 35 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

FIAT 1918 55 H. P. special 4-passenger speedster touring; like new; 4,550 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

FORD Sedan, latest model, demountable rims, etc. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring; 1916 touring; 1915 touring; 1914 touring; 1913 touring; 1917 town car; 1917 sedan; only one of each; reasonable prices. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9; exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six, seven passenger; run less than 5,000 miles; practically new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE 1916, Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

HUPMOBILE, late 1917 sedan; mechanically perfect, many extras. Phone Intervale 1827.

ITALA runabout, with two disappearing rear seats; perfect condition; latest importation starter. Latour, 52 West 58th, Plaza 7912.

LANCIA 1916 TOURING, 7 PASS. EXCELLENT CONDITION. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA touring; $750; perfect condition; fully equipped; a "classy" car. 1,930 Broadway.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEWIS VI.—At public auction today, 12 o'clock noon, at Van Tassell & Kearney's, East 18th St., near 3d Av., one Lewis VI., 7-passenger touring; electric starting and lighting system.

LEXINGTON, 1918, five-passenger, sport model; 400 miles; sacrifice. C. X., 89 Times.

LOZIER, 6-cylinder touring, 7-passenger, guaranteed same as new car, will sell cheap; make offer. Lozier Motor Co. of New York, Inc., 601 West 47th. Phone 3689 Bryant.

LOZIER, 5-passenger touring car, A1 condition; sell reasonable. Phone Audubon 3072.

MARMON 1917 town landaulet, in excellent shape. J. J. Barrett, 141 South Lexington Av., White Plains. Telephone 243-R.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; good mechanical condition; will sell cheap.

BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX PASSENGER; EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION; PRICE RIGHT. BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

MERCER, 22-72 horse power, seven-passenger touring, sport model; wire wheels; in excellent condition; any inspection or demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Broad 7061. Mr. Wentz.

MERCER, 1915 4-PASS. TOURING. Looks and runs like brand-new car; make cash offer. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER touring sport car; wire wheels; perfect condition; newly painted. 1,930 Broadway.

MITCHELL sedan, late model; 5-passenger; excellent condition; will sell cheap; make offer. Lozier Motor Co. of New York, Inc., 601 West 47th. Phone 3689 Bryant.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, at bargain price; touring; like new; 2 tops. 1,930 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 7-PASSENGER TOURING CAR; ONLY RUN 6,500 MILES; LIKE NEW. THE ARROW COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917, 7-passenger touring, Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers, car and tires in very good condition; 1912 Simplex, landaulet, 88 horsepower shaft drive; 1915 Delaunay Belleville with touring and town car body. Address Brovan Motors, 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917 touring; driven 5,000 miles; must sacrifice immediately on account of draft. Phone Owner, Circle 3692.

PACKARD 1918 touring, also 1916 1-35 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PAIGE, famous Fairfield model, seven-passenger touring, recently overhauled, repainted; A1 condition; any demonstration; will sacrifice. Broad 5629.

PIERCE ARROWS.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ON TWO FINE CARS, A 48, SERIES 4, SMALL MILEAGE, AND A 48, SERIES 3, IN SPLENDID CONDITION; BOTH HAVE 7-PASSENGER BODIES. ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO., 416 CENTRAL AV., NEWARK, N. J. TELEPHONE MULBERRY 700. PIERCE ARROW DISTRIBUTORS.

PIERCE-ARROW, light six touring, electric starter, overhauled and painted; cheap. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 48 H. P., 1917, model 4B; almost new. M. M. Becher, 309 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "B-4" Touring; absolutely in first class condition. Clark-Kendrick, 143 West 51st. Circle 1786.

S. G. V. 5-passenger touring; starter; lights; wire wheels; excellent; $850. Kline, 425 West 54th St.

SIMPLEX, 1916, shaft drive, 50 h. p., five-passenger touring car; Browster's special body, excellent condition; price, $1,500; seen by appointment. Phone Vanderbilt 2494.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.

There is no better car for the conservative purchaser seeking economy and quality; ready for immediate delivery; 1917 Light 4 touring, 1917 "8" Cloverleaf, 4 pass.; 1916 "8" Limousine and 1916 "8" Limousine. These cars overhauled, newly painted and guaranteed. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model 4-cylinder 5-passenger touring car, complete equipment, including new extra tire on rear, demountable Winter top in addition to regular touring top. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, seven-passenger; excellent condition; leaving town. Phone Madison Square 864.

STUTZ 1917 bulldog speedster, wire wheels, new tires, run 4,000 miles; perfect condition. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

STUTZ 1917 speedster; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

STUTZ 1917 SPORT CAR GOOD CONDITION. PRICE $1,250. CAPT. CORDIL. Phone Circle 1114.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

STUTZ Runabout; runs and looks like new; a special marvel. 1,930 Broadway.

WHITE "UNUSUAL BARGAINS. "White" Town Car. 5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car. Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks. Also Taxicabs. White Co., Park Av. and 57th St. Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE 1916 touring car, with Winter top; bargain. Cook-MacConnell, 1,790 Br'dway.

WINTON Model 33, light six, touring car, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 CADILLAC landaulet.
1917 HUDSON sedan.
1916 WHITE Little "6" sedan.
1916 WHITE touring, 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE OF AUTOMOBILES.
1914 6-"38" Landaulet, 7-Pass.
1914 6-"38" Limousine, 7-Pass.
1914 6-"48" Touring, 7-Pass.
1916 6-"48" Touring, 7-Pass.
1916 6-"38" Touring, 6-Pass.
OTHER MAKES.
1913 15-20 Renault Town Car, Limousine.
1913 Delaunay Belleville-Brewster Limousine.
1912 90 h. p. Simplex Roadster.
1913 Fiat Landaulet, 35 h. p., starter and lights.
The Locomobile Company of America, 61st St., west of Broadway, New York City.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.
Exchange Car Department.

USED CARS AND BODIES, (Two floors.) ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

TIRES—TIRES—TIRES—TIRES.

The Largest Stock of FIRST GRADE BLEMISHED and "SECONDS" in the country.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,763 BROADWAY, near 57th St. Bronx Branch, 2,428 Grand Concourse, (187th St.)

CHANDLER. Rebuilt and guaranteed. USED CARS, Ninety-day guarantee.
Model 17, 7-pass. Limousine.
Model 17, 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 2-pass. Special Sport Runabout.
Model 17, 4-pass. Chummy Roadster.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Maxwell Town Car.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

1917 PACKARD 7-passenger touring.
PACKARD Sedan.
1916 PACKARD 5-passenger touring.
1916 STUTZ Speedster.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th.

PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-38) Landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-38) Touring.
PACKARD (1917) Fleetwood 4-pass. Touring. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 6473 Rector.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BUY NOW.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1917 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Tour.-Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 CHANDLER "6" Touring; practically new.
1917 HAYNES "6" Touring; like new.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4-passenger.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 CHALMERS, 7-passenger, almost new.
1916 WHITE, "30" Town Car.
1916 HUDSON Super 6 Touring Special.
1916 DODGE Touring; perfect shape.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
S. G. V. Speedster, electric equipment, $650.
$7 LEARNS Racer, Special Job.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.

THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO., (Cole Used Car Dept.,) 1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST. (One Flight Up.)

DO you want a STUTZ, RENAULT, MERCEDES, CHALMERS, STEVENS, PIERCE, FRANKLIN, FORD, NATIONAL, OLDS, STUDEBAKER? We have them. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

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BACO-FORD, one and one-half tons; internal gear drive; three to five ton tractors; 2 pr 4 speeds; immediate deliveries. Brooklyn Automobile Co., 20 New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TRUCKS.—PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM. 20TH CENTURY AUTO CO., 1,700 Broadway.

WHITE TRUCK, 8-ton, in good running condition, with or without body. N 327 Times Downtown.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates. Hour, day, week OR MONTH; touring, limousine and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE. PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES. LATEST MODELS. POLITE CHAUFFEURS. Special weekly, monthly rates. Also day. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Circle 774.

MOTOR TRUCKS, all dimensions, for rent by day or month; will furnish brand new truck, ½ to 5 ton capacity and build bodies adapted to customer's business on year contract. Room 1518, 949 Broadway. Gramercy 6476.

CHALMERS landaulet, 7-passenger; mornings, $2.50 hour; road houses bargain rates after 6 P. M.; owner drives. Bradley, Schuyler 2808.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 9th Ave. and 53d St. Phone 4210-3530 Bryant.

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RENAULT, beautiful 7-passenger touring; perfect running order; newly painted; new tops; owner will drive. Blauer, Columbus 7006.

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PACKARD Twin Sixes for hire, hour or season. Muldoon, Columbus 2161-2961.

1½-TON TRUCK, hour or day; Circle 5595; Room 228, 1,777 Broadway.

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MERCER, Stutz, or National speedster wanted; $400-$500 cash. W. H., 826 South Broadway, Yonkers.

WANT small six, late model; state full particulars and price; no dealers. M. P., 886 Broadway.

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ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and best school in the world. U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and repairing; expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Supplies.

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PHONE FARRAGUT 3490.

CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION, 159 WEST 24TH STREET.

TOPS—ONE MAN—TOPS—CHEAP. Top dust covers. CENTURY, 1,700 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
Parkersburg, West Virginia, is not included in the congested manufacturing zone defined by the National Government. Its shipping facilities by rail and water, abundance of fuel and electric power, excellent labor and housing conditions make it an ideal location for manufacturers employing from 100 to 1,000 people. Manufacturers interested in a central location, near the coal fields, and only twelve hours' ride from Washington, are invited to locate at Parkersburg.
BOARD OF COMMERCE, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

Opportunity for man with capital, with or without services, to invest in clothing instalment business; concern has branches; business 25 years; will sell one or more stores; will sell ladies' specialty store cheap. X 212 Times Annex.

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First-class machine shop in Brooklyn, capable of working 8 to 10 men; good will included. C 296 Times Downtown.

Will invest $10,000 to $50,000, with services, in established business. T 355 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

To whom it may concern: Mr. Joaquin Cortada has severed his connections with Sunshine Brothers & Co., (Sunshine Brothers & Cortada,) and is no longer interested in any way in that firm, which business will be continued by Mr. Herman D. Sunshine and Mr. Benjamin Sunshine.
HERMAN D. SUNSHINE,
BENJAMIN SUNSHINE,
JOAQUIN CORTADA.

ENGINEERS, experienced, with established office, desire work in structural, mechanical and tool designing and detailing. Write or call Barclay 7666. V 239 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HARVARD LUNCH ROOM AT 4,218 3D AV. has changed hands. All creditors claiming bills from Pappas Bros. send bills within 50 days above address.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BUY NOW.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1917 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Tour.-Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 CHANDLER "6" Touring; practically new.
1917 HAYNES "6" Touring; like new.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4-passenger.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 CHALMERS, 7-passenger, almost new.
1916 WHITE, "30" Town Car.
1916 HUDSON Super 6 Touring Special.
1916 DODGE Touring; perfect shape.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
S. G. V. Speedster, electric equipment, $650.
$7 LEARNS Racer, Special Job.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Woltzen, Capt. S. W.; Conklin, Capt. R. C., and Park, 1st Lt. P. J., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

Stone, Capt. C. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Askin, R. J.	Hulsick, H. E.
Rodda, E. D.	Lesher, W. W.
Massenburg, G. F.	King, E. D.

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 18, at Camp Taylor:

MAJORS.

Borden, D. L. — McHenry, J. H.

CAPTAINS.

Turner, W. B.	Barnette, M. D.
Rockey, R. W.	Stern, H. S.
Cox, H. B.	Lewin, F.
McGonigle, M. B.	Wilson, C.
Yoder, I. I.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clark, F. M.	Traynor, H. A.
Callahan, H. W.	Castleberry, F. L.
Connell, E. S.	Newell, Q. U.
Roland, M. M.	Shira, D. DeC.

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 20, at Camp Grant:

Dearth, Maj. W. A.

CAPTAINS.

Beattie, J. H.	Hall, C. W.
Wallis, W. M., Jr.	Marcum, E. H.
Jenner, A. G.	Runnels, S. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Senseny, H. M.	Alexander, J. H.
Gosin, D. F.	Shlimbaum, S.
Shelton, F. W.	Hendrickson, A. H.
Lesser, H. R.	Dargatz, F. E.
Duggan, J. P.	Nutt, G. S.
Perry, H. S.	Witter, C. B.
Wood, G. C.	

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 17, at Ft. Sam Houston:

Howard, Maj. R. M.

CAPTAINS.

Canedy, C. F.	Hoffmeier, F. N.
Lindsay, W. V.	Potts, W. J.
Work, J. A., Jr.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bradley, S. C.	Burg, W. A.
Busbee, O. D.	Carter, C. J.
Hillmer, R. E.	Kobler, D. W.
Dathan, L. L.	Potter, R. T.
Latham, L. L.	

Worthington, Capt. A. M.; Wilson, 1st Lt. J. S., and Moncrieff, 1st Lt. W. A., to Evac. Hosp. No. 10, at Hoboken.

St. Antone, 1st Lt. H. E., to Evac. Hosp. 10, at Camp Dix.

Shipman, 1st Lt. F. E., and Traxler, 1st Lt. P. S., to Evac. Hosp. 15, at Camp Lee.

Leslie, 1st Lt. E. C., to Base Hosp. 69, at Camp Greenleaf.

Randall, 1st Lt. J. J., to Army Hosp. 16, at New Haven.

King, Maj. W. C., to Base Hosp. 25, at Camp Sherman.

Schiesselman, 1st Lt. G. H., to Base Hosp. 57, at Camp Greenleaf.

Stubbs, Capt. J. L., Lulla, 1st Lt. M. S., and Bradley, 1st Lt. H. C., to Jackson Barracks.

Caven, 1st Lt. A. H., and Cogdill, 1st Lt. B. J., to Camp Lee.

Way, 1st Lt. C. W., to Harvard Graduate School of Medicine for inst.

Moffatt, 1st Lt. F. J., to Camp Dodge.

Cooper, Capt. C. L., to Camp Custer.

Paullin, Maj. J. E., to Camp Wheeler.

Spaulding, 1st Lt. LeG., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Hill, 1st Lt. F. S., will return to inactive list.

Hein, 1st Lt. G. E., to Camp Sherman, to examine troops for certain diseases.

Brunelle, Capt. G. C., to Camp Wheeler.

Rice, 1st Lt. G. C., to Camp Dix.

Holderness, 1st Lt. J. R., to Rockef

O'LEARY DENIES AID CAME FROM BROTHER

Captured Fugitive Testifies That John Knew Nothing of His Flight Plans.

TELLS OF HIS ILL-HEALTH

Says He Intended to Return from the West for Trial After Regaining His Strength.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the Irish agitator, former head of the pro-German organization which was known as the American Truth Society, and, from its organization until its suspension, editor of the suppressed anti-British publication known as The Bull, went on the witness stand yesterday and swore that when he fled from New York City on May 7 his brother, John J. O'Leary, was under the impression that he was going on a short fishing trip to the Adirondacks and not, as the case proved to be, to a chicken ranch in the State of Washington, in order to escape prosecution for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States. O'Leary was to have gone to trial on May 20 on the old charge. He now stands indicted for conspiracy to commit treason against the United States, the penalty in which case may be death.

O'Leary was on the stand for most of the session of the court. In his direct examination he swore to a complete alibi for his brother, who is on trial before Judge Augustus N. Hand charged with having entered into a conspiracy the purpose of which was to get Jeremiah out of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. O'Leary also contradicted the testimony given by his former friend and business associate, Arthur L. Lyons, the man who went West with him, and who, under the name of Thomas Corbett, purchased the chicken ranch on which Jeremiah was hiding when he was captured by agents of the Department of Justice the morning of May 12.

Lyons testified that it was John O'Leary who purchased the railroad tickets that he and Jeremiah used in traveling to St. Louis and that John had accompanied the fugitive to the station on the morning he left the city. Both of these statements Jeremiah O'Leary branded as untrue. He said that he bade his brother good-bye in the latter's office at 52 Broadway and that the last words John said to him were to be sure and leave his address so that in the event he was needed in New York he could be reached quickly.

"Until the last minute," said Jeremiah, "my brother John believed that I was going on a fishing trip to Glens Falls and the Adirondacks."

O'Leary Called to the Stand.

It was a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning when Colonel Thomas B. Felder, chief counsel for John J. O'Leary, called Jeremiah to the stand.

"You are one of the defendants in this case, are you not?" was Colonel Felder's first question.

"No, I did not know it. That is the first time I have heard that I was," replied O'Leary.

The prisoner is jointly indicted with his brother John and Arthur Lyons, although only John is now on trial. When the witness replied that he did not know that he was named in the indictment Colonel Felder told him what the indictment charged, after which he proceeded with the examination. In answer to various questions, O'Leary denied that he had conferred with any one regarding the testimony he would give.

From this time Colonel Felder turned to questions regarding O'Leary's health. When asked when he began to decline physically, O'Leary said it was immediately after the close of the 1916 Presidential campaign. He said that he suffered a complete physical breakdown as a result of his activities in that campaign. It was in that campaign that he sent an insulting message to President Wilson, and in reply received the President's famous message in which the President said he would be "mortified" if O'Leary or anybody like him voted for him.

"Were you active in that campaign?" Colonel Felder asked.

"Yes, I was very active. I was speaking, writing and working all the time."

"What has been your physical condition since that time? Have you had any disease?"

"Yes, I have suffered from Bright's disease, gall stones, and chronic and acute appendicitis."

"What effect did your physical condition have on your mental condition; did it make you irascible?"

"I have always tried to be amiable, except when newspapermen tried to trap me.

"If you wanted to do one thing and some one else wanted you to do something else, would the desire of the other person have any effect on you?"

"If I wanted to do something and I thought that it was the right thing to do no person or persons on earth could stop me."

O'Leary assumed a somewhat dramatic attitude as he uttered this answer to Colonel Felder's question.

"I care not what the world thinks," he added, "when I know I am right. It bothers me not in the least. If I believe that a thing should be done I do it."

Tells of Wise's Withdrawal.

Colonel Felder next learned from O'Leary why ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise withdrew as his counsel in the Bull case.

"After Mr. Wise began his engagement before the Federal Trade Commission," O'Leary said, "the Government moved my indictment (the Bull case) for trial. Mr. Wise was then engaged in Washington, and the Government, through Mr. Barnes, refused to grant an adjournment. I thought that Mr. Barnes was trying to interfere with justice in my case. An effort, it seemed, was being made to make me the prey of newspapers. My case was being hippodromed. I had paid Mr. Wise a substantial retainer fee. But something had to be done, and your name, Colonel Felder, was suggested. You had represented the Truth Society in the case, and after a conference with you we determined to try and get an adjournment for a month. While this was going on I heard that Mr. Barnes had intimated that Mr. Wise's reputation as a lawyer would be tarnished if he represented me. I felt that the Department of Justice was trying to prevent me from having a fair trial."

After these preliminaries testimony tending to establish an alibi for John O'Leary was adduced. Jeremiah said that the trip West had been suggested first by Arthur Lyons, whom he had known for years and who had been a confidential assistant in various legal actions in which he participated as counsel. He said that he had promised Lyons a fee of $750 in the event he won a divorce suit then pending in Reno, Nev. His client who was suing for divorce, O'Leary added, was a daughter of Edward G. Breitung.

O'Leary said that he did not favor going to Reno and told Lyons so, and argued that the best thing for him, Jeremiah, to do was to go on a fishing trip in the hills of Northern New York. Lyons, however, he added, wanted his fee and kept insisting on the trip West. His brother John, he said, opposed the suggestion from the beginning, and when he bade him good-bye on the morning of May 7 John was of the opinion that he was on his way to the Adirondacks.

In explanation of the power of attorney which he executed in favor of his brother just before he fled from New York, O'Leary said that it was simply a case of entrusting his affairs to some one he could depend on to the last.

"Did you ever say, suggest, or intimate to John that you were executing that power of attorney because you were running away from justice?" Colonel Felder asked.

"Absolutely not. He had no notion, neither did I, that when I went away on May 7 I would not be back in time for my trial on May 20."

Next O'Leary retold the story of how he left his brother on the morning of May 7 and reiterated that Lyons had not testified truthfully when he said John had purchased the tickets for St. Louis. He said he gave Lyons $167 to buy the tickets.

In a second reference to the withdrawal of Mr. Wise from his case, O'Leary said that Mr. Wise when he wrote him that he could not continue in the case had stated in writing that "if he went on with the case he would be persecuted in Washington." O'Leary added that Mr. Barnes and other Federal officials had, in his opinion, entered into a conspiracy to send him to prison, and that the Government, knowing him to be ill, wanted to put him on trial at that time so that he would not be able properly to defend himself.

When he and Lyons left New York O'Leary said it was with the intention of going to Reno. When they arrived at Ogden, Utah, however, O'Leary said he changed his mind and decided to go to Portland.

"You then decided to evade trial?" said Colonel Felder.

Decided "to Take a Rest."

"Yes. I decided to take a rest and when I got my strength back to return to New York and stand trial. I wanted to be in condition to do justice to myself."

"What name did you use while living on that chicken ranch?"

"I was known as John Wells."

Mr. Barnes began his cross examination of O'Leary at 3:30 o'clock.

"You have been under the impression, I gather, that the Government of the United States is trying to persecute you," was the Prosecutor's opening remarks.

"I have been convinced of it for three years," O'Leary replied.

"Do you claim that you did not get a fair chance before the Grand Jury that indicted you?"

"I do indeed, Mr. Barnes. I consider that indictment (the Bull indictment) entirely uncalled for."

O'Leary then talked of what he described as the un-American attitude of various prominent New York lawyers.

"The lawyers of New York," he said, "have destroyed the best tradition of the American Bar, by falling for the prejudices of the press and other sources of prejudice. I say to you, Mr. Barnes, that if you can get a lawyer of the standing of De Lancey Nicoll, who is going to prosecute me, to defend me I will pay you $1,000. Yes, $1,000 if you can do it."

O'Leary named ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott as a lawyer who had declined to take his case. He did not name any others.

"Who told you that I tried to drive Mr. Wise out of your case?

"Mr. Whitney of Mr. Wise's office."

It was said that Mr. Whitney probably would be called to tell whether he made the statement imputed to him by O'Leary. Mr. Barnes said that he would need from two to three hours to finish his cross examination of the witness.

WERBER ARRESTED AT YALE.

Austrian Professor In Research School Likely to be Interned.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—Professor Ernest Isaac Werber, who has been at Yale on a Seessel research fellowship in the graduate school, was arrested this afternoon at his home by Federal officers and placed in jail. The charge is that being an Austrian, and the holder of a fellowship, he had unlimited use of the university laboratories, and, therefore, it is dangerous that he should be at large. It is expected that he will be interned. Professor Werber holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from an Austrian university.

Recently Miss Rhoda Erdmann, also at Yale as a lecturer on a Seessel fellowship, was interned as an enemy alien, and afterward Professor Goldschmidt, a German of distinguished scholarship attainments who, through courtesy, had the freedom of the university laboratories, was arrested and interned.

ATTACKS CHURCH BODY.

James E. Bennet Asks Removal of Collegiate Consistory.

James E. Bennet announced yesterday that he had notified the Consistory of the Collegiate Church of the City of New York that he would petition the Classis of New York to remove the entire consistory, consisting of elders and deacons.

For the last year and a half, said Mr. Bennet, he had been endeavoring to lay before the consistory facts which he declared would demonstrate to them that their method of management of the "system" of churches was almost entirely wrong, and, therefore, the income from the trust fund, amounting to from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 or more, was being wasted."

VILLA AID QUESTIONED AS TO WAR ACTIVITIES

German Reservist Somerfeld Detained by the Enemy Alien Bureau.

Felix A. Somerfeld, who was private secretary to President Francisco A. Madero of Mexico, and who was with Madero when he was assassinated, was taken before Chief Charles F. De Woody of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation and questioned at length regarding his activities in New York both before and since this country entered the war. For the present it was said Somerfeld is detained for examination. As to whether or not he will be ordered interned as an enemy alien is a question yet to be decided.

Somerfeld, who for the last four years has made the Hotel Astor his home, spent the night in the Greenwich Street Police Station and was brought before Chief De Woody yesterday morning. Later in the day De Woody turned Somerfeld over to Rufus W. Sprague, the new head of the New York Enemy Alien Bureau. Mr. Sprague said last night that he received Somerfeld too late to examine him and that he would not be in a position to make a statement until today.

According to agents of the Department of Justice Somerfeld left Germany in 1902, came to the United States, and in 1906 returned to Germany. He served as a noncommissioned officer with the German forces in the Boxer campaign in China in 1900 and 1901, and graduated later from a German university, receiving degrees in geology and mineralogy. The Department of Justice learned that he returned to the United States in 1909, after he had been released from Germany as an army reservist. Upon his return he divided his time between the United States and Mexico. It was said that Madero became interested in Somerfeld, and shortly before he was shot he made Somerfeld head of his Secret Service Department. After this Somerfeld became purchasing agent for Villa.

The Government has also received information, it was said, that at various times Somerfeld had conferred with Friedrich Stallforth, formerly a German banker at Parral, Mexico, but now held by the Federal authorities as a dangerous enemy alien. Stallforth is a friend of Captain Rintelen. Somerfeld is said to have known Rintelen when the latter was using the alias Hansen. Somerfeld, it was said, was also interested in certain woolen mills which the Government has taken over because of their German ownership.

Named as Cuban Vice Consul Here.

Cayetano de Quesado, a nephew of Gonzola de Quesado, who was the first Cuban Minister to the Unitetd States, has just been notified by cable by the Cuban Government that he has been promoted from the post of Chancellor of the Cuban Consulate of New York City to that of Vice Consul. Mr. de Quesado is a graduate of Fordham University in the class of 1907.

NEW ORLEANS RY. NOTES.

Directors Vote $4,000,000 Issue to Repay Holders of Debentures.

Holders of the overdue two-year 6 per cent. debentures of the New Orleans Railway and Light Company, which matured June 1, but which the company was unable to meet because it had pinned its hopes to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain an advance from the War Finance Corporation, have been informed that Directors of the company have authorized an issue of $4,000,000 of one-year 7 per cent. notes, dated June 1, 1918, and callable at par and interest at any time on thirty days' notice, which will be offered in exchange for the old notes.

Holders of the overdue obligations are requested to deposit them with the Central Trust Company, or the Pennsylvania Trust Company, pending receipt of the new 7 per cent. notes, the exchange to be made par for par. Relief was refused the company by the War Finance Corporation on the ground that the corporation was not authorized to make advances direct, but only indirectly through banks, except in exceptional cases such as that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company notes, of which 30 per cent. are to be taken up direct.

648 LOST ON TRANSPORT.

The Sant' Anna, French Vessel, Is Torpedoed in Mediterranean.

PARIS, June 20.—The transport Sant' Anna, proceeding from Bizerta for Malta, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of May 10-11, according to the Havas Agency.

There were on board 2,150 soldiers and native workmen, of whom 1,512 were saved.

According to available shipping data the Sant' Anna was an Italian steamer, formerly the Edinburghshire. She was built in Glasgow in 1884 and measured 1,336 gross tons. Her home port was Genoa.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In the subway, in the Grand Central Station or on Broadway between 86th and 68th Sts., a pearl pin with ring and crown design with diamond centre. Liberal reward at 105 23d St., Elmhurst, L. I. Apartment I, Buchanan. Phone Newtown 2541.

LOST—Wednesday, near 83d St. and Riverside, a boy's Elgin silver watch, initials G. P. G., with 2 chains attached. Reward will be paid for return to 307 West 79th, 6th floor east.

$35 REWARD—¼ pearl of link button, onyx centre, diamond border; lost Tuesday evening in Hotel Gotham, Ritz Roof, or Globe Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Silver mesh bag containing gray crocheted purse, a few pennies and shopping coin; reward. Return Hotel Theresa, 7th Av. and 125th St., Suite 802, after 6 P. M.

LOST—On Long Island train to Ronkonkoma, Wednesday, lady's black velvet handbag containing jewelry, watches, &c.; finder rewarded if returned to 14 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Phone 2080 Prospect.

LOST—Some time between 1 and 2 P. M. Friday last, probably in 5th Av. bus, a silk umbrella with silver and wood handle. Finder will kindly return same to Murray Hill Hotel and receive reward.

LOST—Small tan purse containing ring and money; name and Cambridge address in gold inside. Finder please return to Dorothy Best, Room 1801, 303 5th Av. Liberal reward.

LOST—Silk bag, contents pearl necklace, gold watch, money, between Weehawken Ferry to Fordham Bridge; reward. 1,055 College Av., Bronx.

LOST—Patent leather pocketbook, Queens Boulevard, near Hillside Av., Jamaica; liberal reward. 347 West 55th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 8466.

LOST—Thursday, east side Broadway, 81st to 92d, diamond pin, four pearls, heart shaped; liberal reward. Thorne, 178 West 81st St.

LOST—Baby's gold bar pin, Thursday afternoon, between 119th-127th Sts., on Broadway, Riverside, or Columbia ground. Ross, 619 West 127th St.

LOST—Platinum chain set with diamonds, lorgnette attached, Saturday; suitable reward; no questions. Room 302, 225 5th Av.

LOST—Last Saturday night, monogram broach, E. S. J. in diamond; liberal reward. Jarrett, 2,880 Broadway.

LOST—Amsterdam Av., Thursday, silver ring, olive opal setting; return to Gardiner, 824 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—A lady's cluster diamond ring, sapphire centre; reward. Optical Store, 343 3d Av.

LOST—Fur, Kolinsky scarf, vicinity Millerton, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; reward. Hahn, 260 4th Av., City.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's nickel mesh bag, 44th St. Owner send description and address to H 88 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Spitz, female, white, half clipped; leather collar with 3 silver bells; reward. 4,702 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

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516 5th Ave., cor. 43d St.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Bldg.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
59th St. & 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
398 5th Ave., bet. 36th & 37th Sts.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BRONX—149th St. & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
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NEWARK—869 Broad St.
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But no matter how interesting we may seem to make our advertisements—no matter how attractive you may find our clothes—we don't want anyone to get the idea that we are trying to sell clothes that are not absolutely needed.

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Suits, $25, $30, $32.50, $35, up to $65

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Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Open Evenings

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"I smoked it a few moments and then stated with firm conviction—'That cigar costs at least 20 cents.'

"The President smiled. 'That's an 8c Ricoro.'

"The others laughed; but to vindicate my judgment I insisted they also try Ricoro, and now my vindication is complete—Ricoro is the club smoke."

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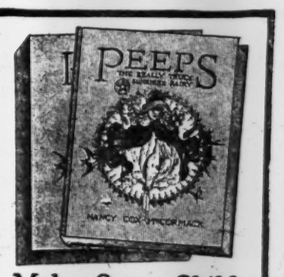

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